"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Sunday; rising temperature; light, variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,336. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MASSACRE OF TWO TROOPS IN CARRIZAL AMBUSH FEARED; PERSHING'S SEARCH PARTIES FAIL TO REPORT SURVIVORS; WASHINGTON ISSUES NEW RUSH ORDER FOR THE MILITIA

GERMANS STORM THIAUMONT WORK AND REACH FLEURY

Kaiser Said to Have Ordered New Offensive, Which Gains Heavily North of Verdun.

VILLAGE IS LOST LATER

Huge Masses of Men Hurled at French Positions, Which Hold Fast at Other Points.

ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE, TOO

Three Violent Assaults Made, Paris Says, but These Fail to Make Any Gain.

LONDON, Saturday, June 23. — By throwing great masses of men at the northeast front of the Verdun defenses, the Crown Prince yesterday again won ground from the French.

First-line trenches between Hills 320 and 321, west of Fort de Vaux, and the "Thiaumont work," probably the Redoute de Thiaumont, as it is called, were carried in the terrific assault, which was made on a three-mile front and in the face of very heavy gunfire.

Part of the German troops succeeded in reaching the village of Fleury, but were driven out of there by a French counterattack, Paris says. The French War Office which tells this story of the loss in its night bulletin, recorded in its day announcement some heavy attacks by the German forces in the Champagne region. Three assaults were made on the French positions between Maison de Champagne and Mont Petu, but were repulsed.

The Daily Mail prints this dispatch from Paris this morning:

"The Kaiser and his Generals after four months' vain attempts to capture Verdun held a council of war at Mezières last Sunday and Monday to determine whether it was worth while continuing the costly venture.

"The Crown Prince and Generals von Falkenhayn and Hindenburg were present with other notable members of the General Staff and army leaders.

"Criticism and reproaches were not absent from the discussion. The Kaiser seemed depressed and worn, but eventually allowed himself to be persuaded by his son and General von Falkenhayn, on whose technical advice the offensive on the Meuse was undertaken. It was decided to resume the attack more fiercely than ever, and the French and Germans are once more at one another's throats.

"Those best qualified to judge are confident that despite the violence of the German bombardment, which is more terrible with every new engagement, Verdun, although reduced to ruins, will not fall into the hands of the foe. The Germans' new resolve to precipitate the attack and rush Forts de Tavannes and Souville at any cost seems to have resulted from the realization that they have no time to waste."

On the west bank of the Meuse the Germans renewed Thursday night their attacks on Hill 304. The artillery action in that region continued severe yesterday.

The night report of the French War Office says:

On the left bank of the Meuse bombardments with shells of heavy calibre continued all day in the region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme and on our second lines in the sector of Chattancourt.

On the right bank of the Meuse, following violent artillery preparations last night, the Germans at 8 o'clock this morning made a series of attacks on a large scale on a front of about five kilometers (3.11 miles) from Hill 321 to the east of the Damloup battery. Attacks with heavy effectives followed each other with extreme stubbornness, notwithstanding the enormous losses, which our curtain fires and mitrailleuse fire inflicted on the enemy.

Between Hill 321 and Hill 320, after several unsuccessful attacks, the Germans succeeded in carrying our first-line trenches and the Thiaumont work.

A powerful German attack, which had reached to as far as the Village of Fleury, was repulsed by a violent counterattack.

Attacks directed on the woods of Vaux, Chapitre, Fumin, and Chenois, and on the Damloup battery were broken by our fire and completely repulsed.

In the Woevre the artillery fighting was rather violent in the sector of Moulainville.

Elsewhere there is nothing important to report.

On the night of June 22-23 our aviators carried out several bombarding operations to the north of Verdun. The stations of Grandpre, Longuyon, Mantillois, and Audunle Roman received numerous shells of heavy calibre, as also did cantonments in the region of Azannes and Montfaucon. A violent fire broke out in the Longuyon station. An ammunition depot, situated to the north of Brieulles, was blown up by our shells, and outbreaks of fire were observed.

German Attacks in Champagne.

The afternoon communication of the French War Office reads:

In Belgium a destructive fire of our batteries demolished certain organizations of the enemy in the sand dunes.

In the Champagne district yesterday evening, following a bombardment of our positions between Maison de Champagne and Mont Tetu, the Germans delivered three attacks upon our trenches along a front of about 1,200 yards. Each one of these attacks was checked by our curtain fire or repulsed with hand grenades. Some groups of the enemy which at the third endeavor had succeeded in penetrating one of our advanced positions to the west of Mont Tetu were immediately expelled at the point of the bayonet. Ten prisoners were taken by us. During the night several surprise attacks against small French posts to the northeast of Butte de Mesnil were repulsed.

On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans have renewed their efforts in the region of Hill 304. Two attacks with hand grenades were checked by the fire of our machine guns. During the night there was spirited rifle firing in the Avocourt wood and at Dead Man Hill. There was also an intense bombardment in the sectors of Esnes and Chattancourt.

On the right bank of the river there

Continued on Page 5.

Wounded American Aviator Is Honored by French

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—Clyde Balsley's fight in the air against terrific odds so roused the enthusiasm of his superiors that the French air commandant flew from the base to the front hospital especially to decorate Balsley with the Military Medal and the War Cross.

The wound of the American has proved more serious than was expected, the splinters of an explosive bullet having penetrated the body, but Balsley is now likely to recover.

RUSSIANS NEAR CARPATHIAN PASSES

Entire Railroad System of Bukowina Now Virtually in Their Hands.

MAY SOON RAID HUNGARY

Teuton Reserves from Italy as Well as France Thrown Into Great Struggle in Volhynia.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—Tonight's Russian official communication confirms what already had been learned from Austrian admissions, that the Russians are overrunning Bukowina and are making a dash for the passes to the Carpathian Mountains as they did eighteen months ago, when they reached Kirlibaba Pass, overlooking Austrian Transylvania. A report from Bucharest states that the Russians have taken possession of two railways leading from Rumania into Bukowina.

The information that the Germans and Austrians are bringing up reinforcements from the French and Italian fronts is also given in the communication from Petrograd. According to speculations in Paris, the tornado of artillery fire on the Verdun sector and the attacks in Champagne are supposed to mask the transfer of troops from this front to the Russian front in view of the necessity of stemming the Russian advance toward Kovel.

By means of forced marches along the Rumanian frontier the Russians have reached the extreme south of Bukowina, and at Kuty on the north and Gurahumora on the south have approached the thickly forested spurs of the Carpathian Mountains. A good road, roughly about 100 miles long, runs through narrow valleys and gorges from Gurahumora by way of Kimpolung and Dorna Watra to Bistritz, Hungary, offering the Russian guerrillas an excellent opening into their enemy's country.

The Russians in their pursuit of the Austrians thus far have crossed four rivers—the Dniester, Pruth, Sereth, and Suczava. Two days sufficed to cover the fifteen miles between the Sereth and the Suczava. The objective of the Russians was Radautz, where the Austrians were expected to offer stubborn resistance, owing to the fact that the river forms a natural defensive line to the north and northeast of the town. But it appears that the Austrians failed to make any serious stand here, inasmuch as no fighting is described in the official communications.

Radautz is only five miles southwest of the important railway junction of Hadikfalva, close to the Rumanian frontier, which also is in Russian hands. Virtually the entire railway system of Bukowina is now in the possession of the Russians.

Bukowina Entirely Traversed.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—The Russian forces which are cutting their way through Bukowina in an effort to capture the Austrian army there have occupied Gurahumora, seventeen miles south of the village of Radautz and close to the Rumanian border; Straizia and Saraech, west of Radautz, and Visnitz, near Kuty, on the Galicia-Bukowina border, thirty-five miles southwest of Czernowitz. Efforts of the Germans to advance along the northern sector met with no success.

The official announcement issued today follows:

In several sectors south of Dvinsk the Germans, after artillery preparation, endeavored to assume the offensive. They were unsuccessful everywhere.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night an engagement began along the line in the Oginskyi Canal region at Logischin. The fighting was still in progress on Thursday evening. Many attempts to cross the canal by locks and fords failed. In the course of the fighting the gallant General Stegelmann was wounded and Colonel Berghenstrole died from wounds he had received.

Enemy airmen dropped bombs on the Molodechno station yesterday.

Over all the front occupied by the army of General Brussiloff, and especially at Radziviloff, the enemy continues to receive reinforcements from the French and Italian fronts.

Our offensive in Bukowina continued. We occupied the villages of Gurahumora, Straizia, and Saraech, west of Radautz, and Visnitz, near Kuty. Eight hundred prisoners were taken.

Say Russians Are Being Pushed Back.

BERLIN, June 23, (via London.)—Continued progress for General von Linsingen's forces in fighting west and southwest of Lutsk, despite repeated counterattacks by the Russians, was announced today by the War Office. Russian attacks in the direction of Brody were repulsed. The text of the official statement is appended:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: As a result of our advance near the Beresina, east of Bogdanow, forty-five prisoners, two machine guns, and two revolver cannon were captured.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: Northeast of Csaritschi weak enemy detachments advancing against the canal position were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: In spite of repeated counterattacks, our attacks west and southwest of Lutsk continue to progress. On the front forward of the Berestchk-Brody line (southwest of Dubno, along the Galician frontier,) Russian attacks were repulsed.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer: There is nothing to report.

VIENNA, June 23, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The Russians are advancing toward Kuty. Otherwise there is no change in the situation in Bukowina.

In East Galicia severe enemy attacks in the region of Radziviloff were everywhere repulsed.

The Russians were pushed back northeast of Gorochow and east of

Continued on Page 5.

ALL READY TROOPS TO GO

National Guard Units to Move to Border Separately.

RED-TAPE DELAY CUT OUT

Department Commanders Receive Order to Report Directly to Gen. Funston.

ALSO TO RUSH MOBILIZATION

New York Militiamen Now Need Not Wait for Organization of Full Brigades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—General Funston's appeal for militia troops for Mexican border service, and for the relief of regulars that may be needed at any moment for service in Mexico, was so urgent that today it was decided to assist him to the fullest possible extent by sending to the border the first available brigades, regiments, squadrons, battalions, troops, batteries, and even units as small as companies, the moment they are reported ready.

This decision was approved at today's meeting of the President and his Cabinet and was the result not so much of the Carrizal incident as the general border situation.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting Secretary of War Baker sent orders to all of the department commanders of the country directing them to send all of the militia forces of the various States to the border just as soon as these troops are ready. The orders were sent to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago, and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco.

All of the States from which militia forces have been called are embraced, except Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. These States are in the Southern Department, over which General Funston has command, and their militia forces will be ordered to the border by General Funston himself as soon as he is notified that their units are reasonably ready for service.

Baker Announces Decision.

Secretary Baker late this afternoon gave out this formal statement of the decision of the Administration:

"It is the intention of the War Department to send all of the State militia which has been called out to the border as soon as it has assembled at the various State mobilization camps, can be inspected, equipped, mustered into the service, and otherwise prepared for dispatch. The militia so sent will be distributed by General Funston along the border."

The instructions sent to Major Gens. Wood, Barry, and Bell were similar to the direct orders sent from the War Department this afternoon to Captain Horace P. Hobbs, U. S. A., at Cape Radio, Fort Myer, Va., who has charge of mustering the National Guardsmen of the District of Columbia into the Federal service. The instructions were in this form:

"The Secretary of War has ordered Department Commanders to send to points designated by General Funston each regiment, separate battalion, or other separate organization the moment it is reported by you as reasonably ready for service. Organizations must not delay departure on account of shortage in field transportation, as this will be sent to the designated points."

Major Generals Wood, Bell, and Barry, under this arrangement, will have charge of the work of endeavoring to expedite the mobilization of the militia in the various States. It is expected that the great movement of troops from all parts of the Union will have been started within twenty-four hours. The railroad trunk lines have given assurances that they can handle the troop movement easily, and that there will be no shortage of cars or delay in transportation.

The regular army officers assigned to each State mobilization point are instructed to notify their respective department commanders as soon as any units are ready for movement. The department commanders will transmit this information to General Funston.

Cuts Out Red Tape.

Until these orders were issued, orders for the militia concentration on the border were transmitted through the War Department. General Funston asked for militia. The War Department called on department commanders for a statement of the militia units ready for service. Generals Wood, Barry, and Bell called on the various militia organizations for statements as to when they would be ready. This information, when received, had to be telegraphed to the War Department, and then the War Department would issue orders to the department commanders to send the troops of certain States, to move as soon as ready. On Wednesday the department sent orders to Generals Barry and Bell to forward the National Guardsmen of

Continued on Page 2.

Mexican Peace Party Off to Meet Bryan

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 23. — Luis Manuel Rojas, who protested in the name of the Masonic lodges to the United States against Huerta; Dr. Atl, a Mexican Socialist, and Modesto Rolland, author of the Land Division laws, are en route to El Paso to meet William Jennings Bryan to discuss means to avoid a war between Mexico and the United States.

CHILE TAKING STEPS TO AVERT A WAR

Consulting with Other American Powers on a Proposal for Mediation.

PERU ALSO URGES PEACE

Replies to a Communication from Mexico—Brazil Sees Necessity for Restoring Order.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 23.—The Chilean Government has been in active telegraphic communication with the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, and the United States regarding the possibility of intervention by all the America nations to bring about a peaceful solution of the Mexican situation.

Chilean newspapers take the view that the United States will exact from Mexico nothing more than a guarantee in respect of the safeguarding of the frontier. The view is taken by the press that, on account of internal disorders and lack of stable Government, Mexico is no longer entitled to the customary consideration accorded by nations to one another. But in view of the declared policy of the United States toward smaller powers, the newspapers say, it is hardly to be expected that the United States will take any unfair advantage of Mexico, enfeebled as she is by long internal convulsions.

LIMA, Peru, June 23.—A long note from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs was received today at the Foreign Office. It set forth the opinion of the Mexican Government that war with the United States was inevitable, on account of the methods employed by the American Government, and pointed out that all the republics of Central and South America would be affected by a conflict.

The Peruvian Government returned a carefully worded reply, couched in friendly terms, and expressing the hope that peace would be maintained.

RIO JANEIRO, June 23.—The crisis between Mexico and the United States is being followed with keen interest in Brazil and occupies a large space in the newspapers. The general tone of the editorial comment is that President Wilson, while actuated by the best motives, has run afoul of preponderating elements in Mexico which are under German influence.

In official circles hope is expressed that war will be avoided, but it is fully recognized that the continued disorders in Mexico must end in wearying the most sincere well-wisher of the country. There is a general agreement that some end must be put to the present intolerable situation so that the pacific development of the peoples of America may be assured.

Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been selected as chief arbitrator in the event of difficulties arising between Mexico and the United States, received the diplomatic corps today in a farewell audience. He will sail for the United States tomorrow on the St. Paul.

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—President De La Plaza had a conference today with Foreign Minister Muratore regarding the American-Mexican situation. Later the Foreign Minister sent instructions to Dr. Rumulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador at Washington, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the differences between the two countries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 23.—It was officially announced that the Governments of Ecuador, Peru, and Argentina had offered friendly offices to aid in settling the differences between Mexico and the United States and lamenting the present crisis.

TREVINO DENOUNCES AMERICAN MILITARY

Says It Has "Contemptuously Ignored" Mexican Dispositions—Three Bullets Killed Gomez.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 23. —Criticism of American military men, who he said have caused all the trouble between Mexico and the United States, was made by General Jacinto Trevino, military commander of the northeast, in an interview today.

General Trevino said that General Hugh L. Scott was evidently wrong when he told the Mexican conferees at the meeting in El Paso that the American military men, least of all factors in the United States, wished to fight against Mexico.

"The American military has disobeyed the orders of its own chiefs, has never respected the feelings or the property of Mexican citizens, and has contemptuously ignored the dispositions of the Mexican Government," declared the General.

"I do not want war," added General Trevino, "and I am doing my utmost to control the situation, but if war is forced on the Mexican nation by the Americans, I am ready to do my duty, to uphold the honor and dignity of my country."

Officers arriving here today with the body of General Felix Gomez, who was killed in the Carrizal engagement, said that the American leaders evidently had instructed their men to concentrate their fire on the General, who, on account of his great bulk, was an easy target. They said General Gomez was the first Mexican to fall, with three bullets in his chest.

EIGHT STRAGGLERS RETURN

Troopers Confirm Story of Sudden Fire from Machine Guns.

STAMPEDED THEIR HORSES

Overwhelming Mexican Force on Ponies Charged the Americans on Their Flank.

CAPT. MOREY BELIEVED DEAD

Funston Has Only an Incomplete Report from Pershing—Admits He Fears Worst.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 23.—It has now been nearly three days since a handful of American cavalrymen—certainly fewer than ninety, perhaps no more than sixty—were attacked by a large force of Carranzistas only sixty miles from the American line of communication in Mexico, but today, as yesterday, General Funston and the officers at headquarters waited in vain for complete reports of the fate of the Americans.

The first report that has come from General Pershing since last night reached here at 9 o'clock tonight. He had nothing to report from two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry that went out in search of the scattered troops. He was able to say only that a few more straggling negro troopers had found their way back to camp, and that in all eight had returned.

Hourly the misgivings of army men here increased. It is now feared that the entire American force, except the seventeen captured alive and the few who fled, may have been massacred by the Mexicans under General Francisco Gomez, who was himself killed in the fight. After receiving tonight's report General Funston himself seemed to lose all hope and admitted that he feared only eight men had escaped.

Second Ambush Feared.

Another grave possibility, and one that is considered more probable, is that Americans who survived the actual fighting and were making desperate efforts to work their way back to General Pershing's column and carry their wounded with them, might have been ambushed and annihiliated by the Mexicans since their encounter of last Wednesday morning. The Mexican Government officials have been contending since that fight that the blame for it lay entirely on the Americans.

"We are all hoping for the best, of course," said one officer today, "but—'dead men tell no tales.'"

The stragglers who got into General Pershing's camp today, exhausted, thirsty, and hungry, were able to add a few meagre details to the story told by those who reached camp last night. They said they were in the first part of the fight. They came in singly. They had been severed individually from the rest of the American detachment and pursued from the scene by mounted Mexicans.

When the Mexicans unexpectedly opened fire on the Americans with machine guns, the stragglers who reached camp today said, Captain Boyd ordered the men to dismount and return the fire. Suddenly an overwhelming detachment of Mexicans, mounted on cow ponies, charged the Americans from the flank while the latter were dismounting. The American horses were stampeded, the little group disorganized and scattered.

No Officer Has Returned.

There was not a single officer among the seven who got back alive. The Mexican reports indicated that there were a number of Americans wounded who were not captured. It is now feared that these were left on the prairie to die.

No reliable information can be procured as to the number of Mexicans who attacked the two American troops, but it is stated unofficially that about 4,000 Mexican soldiers were in the immediate neighborhood. The exact number of men in the two American troops at the time of the slaughter is also unknown, for through sickness, detached service, and other inevitable features of field service most of the troops, far below war strength at the outset, have now been reduced to between thirty-five and forty men each.

Seventeen of the little group of Americans are in Chihuahua City. They were taken prisoners by the Mexicans, despite the fact that Mexico and the United States are not at war, and reports received here today are to the effect that the seventeen have been thrown into prison. Twelve were killed, including two white officers in charge of the negro troopers engaged in the fight, according to the reports from the Mexican side.

The army has no clue as to the whereabouts or fate of any survivors except those at General Pershing's camp. In other words, between twenty-five and fifty American troopers, probably with all of their commissioned officers either killed or seriously wounded, are unaccounted for.

Survivors' Tales Incomplete.

Thus far, of course, it has been impossible for General Pershing to get anything that can be accepted as a fair

Continued on Page 2.

Carranza Rejects Peace Plea from Cuba; Withholds American Note from Public

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 23.—Orestes Ferrara, as Speaker of the lower house of the Cuban Congress, cabled to General Carranza today, urging the avoidance of war with the United States, which "would break the equilibrium of the American Continent."

General Carranza answered promptly, laying the blame on the Americans.

Señor Ferrara's message follows:

General Venustiano Carranza, National Palace, Mexico, D. F.:

In my own name and for my fervent Americanism, I pray you to evade in this supreme hour any difficulties with the United States which would break the equilibrium of the American Continent, bringing dolorous days to your country, which we love and admire. Our ardent aspiration as friends of Mexico is that you may unite all elements in a common aspiration of Mexican unity.

ORESTES FERRARA,
President House Representatives.

General Carranza in reply said:

Your kind message received. It is neither the people nor the Government I represent, but the Government of the United States, which has caused the present situation between the two nations, by its lack of tact in international affairs and its lack of respect for Mexican sovereignty. To repel with arms the Americans who on any pretext invade the national territory—there remains no other recourse than this to defend the sovereignty of the republic. Consequently, the American Government can avert war by respecting the sovereignty of Mexico.

V. CARRANZA.

MEXICO CITY, June 23.—The note of the American Government in reply to the communication of General Carranza demanding the withdrawal of the American forces in Mexico has not yet been published here.

High officials of the Government declared today that Mexico was not attacking the American punitive expedition, but said that by no means would Mexico allow these troops to advance southward. They added that the Mexican people were surprised at reports coming from the north that the United States alleged that Mexico was seeking war, especially as American forces had invaded Mexico.

The Cabinet held a meeting this morning. Although the matters discussed were not made public, it is understood that the international situation was dealt with.

DESCRIBE TROOPS IN HOPELESS FIGHT

Eight Cavalrymen, Who Held the Mounts at Carrizal, Get Back to Base.

NEED OF AEROPLANES FELT

Pershing Deplores Losses, but Has to Use Troopers for Reconnoissance.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR CASAS GRANDES, Mexico, 5 P. M., June 22, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 23.)—Seven men of the Tenth Cavalry, part of the detachment that was ambushed near El Carrizal Wednesday, reached headquarters here today after a heart-breaking eighty-mile trip overland. They estimated the Carranzista force at 800, with two machine guns. Our force, Troops C and K, totaled only ninety-one. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon none of the officers in the command had been heard from, and it will probably be several days before the numbers of wounded, prisoners and killed can be correctly computed.

The Carranzista claim of twelve dead and seventeen prisoners left sixty-two men unaccounted for, of whom seven reported here, leaving fifty-five unaccounted for. The end of the fight found them nearly seventy miles from our lines. Private Johnson of K troop, one of the survivors here, stated that they camped Tuesday night at Santo Domingo ranch, southwest of Carrizal, then pushed on toward the town at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Asked Permission to Pass.

A mile from the town Captain Charles T. Boyd of K Troop, senior officer of the detachment, sent a Mexican messenger ahead to ask permission of the Carranza General, Gomez, to pass. An emphatic refusal came back, with a demand that if our troops moved in any direction it must be north. Captain Boyd sent word back, "We desire to go around the town," and began moving his column forward.

Three-quarters of a mile from town a courier rode out and informed Captain Boyd courteously that the Carranza commander had changed his mind, and would grant permission for the troops to pass provided Captain Boyd conferred with him. This was arranged, and the American column halted not far from town. Captain Boyd, riding ahead of his troops, dismounted and had a parley with General Gomez.

During this conference, much the same as at Parral, it was noted that the Carranza forces began quietly taking advantageous positions on both flanks of the Americans. A moment later, General Gomez rode out to the right flank, and in a flash two machine guns opened fire on our men.

The first line of Mexicans was dismounted, but men on horseback were concealed in a growth of brush from which they directed a heavy fire at our men, nearly all of whom were grouped in an open stand. Both troops dismounted and returned the fire, but being overwhelmingly outnumbered, were forced to retire.

Private Johnson said he last saw Captain Boyd kneeling, directing the fire of his men. General Pershing heard the first word of the affair from Juarez and El Paso.

There was a significant movement of troops today, the details of which can not be disclosed. Our neighbors, comprising the Carranza garrison at Casas Grandes, have evacuated the town.

Eight Known Survivors.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, 10 A. M., June 23, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—One more

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

HOUSE APPROVES DRAFT OF MILITIA

Joint Resolution Passed, 332 to 2—Allows $1,000,000 for Families of Guardsmen.

HAY CHANGES THE WORDING

So That Congress, Instead of the President, Holds That the Emergency Justifies Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A joint resolution authorizing the President to draft the National Guard into the military service of the United States, and declaring that, "in the opinion of the Congress," an emergency now exists justifying such a draft, was adopted by practically a unanimous vote in the House today.

The same resolution carries an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the support of the dependent families of National Guard members who have been called to the colors.

The vote on the resolution was 332 to 2. Representative George Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama, the successor in the House of Senator Underwood, and Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, cast the opposing votes.

Representative Huddleston said he regarded the proposed draft as "conscription." Mr. London has consistently voted against all army and navy measures.

A patriotic debate, not unmixed, however, with Republican criticism of the course of the Administration in Mexico, preceded the vote on the resolution, which was sponsored by Chairman James Hay of the Military Affairs Committee.

As the resolution was called up today it was unexpectedly amended by Mr. Hay to say that Congress, and not the President, regards the emergency as justifying the calling out of the National Guard for service with the regular army. As introduced yesterday, the resolution provided that "whenever, in the opinion of the President, an emergency exists," &c., &c.

When the proposed shift of responsibility was suggested, there was an immediate cry from the Republican side of the Chamber that a virtual declaration of war was being made by Congress on incomplete information.

Although he said he proposed to uphold the hand of the President in Mexico, Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, objected to the paucity of information before the House.

Republicans Protest.

"We are about to take a most grave step," said Mr. Mann. "We declare by this resolution that an emergency exists. Do we know that it exists? Have we information upon which to base that statement? I am not insisting that the President deliver a message on the subject, but we should know more than we do."

Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, a Republican, said the House was about to make a practical declaration of war and to vote "in the dark." He suggested that President McKinley, at the time of impending trouble with Spain, took Congress fully into his confidence.

"We have received nothing from the President about the necessity for this action," said Mr. Butler. "We are entitled to have more information than is in our possession."

Representative Hay interjected with the statement that he had recently conferred with Secretary Baker and the Administration believed the emergency to be so great that it wanted the resolution passed.

"I am authorized to say," explained Mr. Hay, "that the Chief Executive be-

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The Peer of the imported. LUNDBORG'S OLD RHENISH COLOGNE. At Drug and Department Stores.—Advt.

PORTO RICAN TROOPS TO GO

10,000 Filipino Soldiers Also May Be Used If War Comes.

WASHINGTON VIEW GLOOMY

Officials Reticent in View of Lack of Facts from Pershing, but Conflict Is Expected.

CARRANZA SEEKS LOOPHOLE

His Envoy Sounds South American Diplomats—Hint That Army Won't Obey Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Every element in the Mexican situation today indicated that the United States Government was proceeding on the conviction that war with Mexico was merely a matter of hours.

The expectation is that General Pershing's official report on the Carrizal incident will leave no other course but to take military action. Officials were reticent and refused to admit any change in the situation, saying that in the absence of a full report from Pershing on the attacks on troops of the Tenth Cavalry, judgment must be suspended.

In spite of the disclaimers, and official assertions that no line of action could be announced, grave concern was voiced unofficially and steps were taken that showed that a conflict was generally expected.

It was learned tonight that the Porto Rican Regiment of infantry had been ordered to be ready to move on a moment's notice, if needed for service in Mexico. There are two battalions of this regiment, consisting of about 800 men, well officered, and recently thoroughly reorganized. This regiment would be valuable in a Mexican campaign because of the knowledge of Spanish which its officers and men possess.

Even more significant is the fact, also learned late tonight, though not disclosed by any official announcement, that orders have gone forth for the Philippine Scouts and Philippine Constabulary, 5,000 each, to prepare to move across the Pacific for service in Mexico in the event of necessity.

After today's Cabinet meeting orders were given by Secretary Baker for the movement to the border of every unit of the militia forces of the States covered by President Wilson's recent mobilization call, as fast as these are reasonably ready for service. To facilitate the movement of these troops the War Department directed Major Gens. Bell, Wood, and Barry to deal directly with General Funston and the State organizations in ascertaining their readiness and sending the troops south.

To enable these forces to be used in Mexico if war came the House of Representatives, by a vote of 332 to 2, passed a resolution authorizing the President to draft the militiamen into the Federal service, and appropriating $1,000,000 toward the maintenance of dependent families of these soldiers. In adopting this resolution the House expressed its belief that an emergency existed that demanded the use of these troops in addition to the regular army. The Senate will probably pass the resolution tomorrow.

Few Facts from Pershing.

Two preliminary reports came from General Pershing today regarding the Carrizal incident. The first, given out in the afternoon, was based on statements made to General Pershing by Tenth cavalrymen, who managed to reach the main Pershing column. This indicated that the detachment was ambushed. Late tonight came from Pershing another report, based on statements made by other troopers who had come in. This was sent to the White House, but was not made public.

Secretary Baker's statement embodying the first report was as follows:

"The War Department has received from General Funston the following, transmitted from General Pershing, who personally questioned troopers with reference to the Ahumada affair:

Two troops, Tenth Cavalry, Boyd's Troop C, and Morey's K, joined on the night of the 20th at Ojo Santo Domingo, marched to within one mile of Carrizal on the 21st, Captain Boyd in command, arriving there at 7:30 A. M. Boyd sent in a Mexican guide to ask permission to pass through the town. The Mexican guide returned with refusal from General Gomez. Then Gomez sent out note by orderly, saying that Boyd might pass through the town, provided he stopped for a conference.

Then General Gomez himself came out and discussed the situation fifteen or twenty minutes with Boyd. Meantime Mexican troops, moving out from the town, began surrounding Boyd's column. Gomez retired and when he reached the right of his troops Mexican troops began firing machine guns. Boyd then dismounted to fight on foot.

"General Pershing also reports that he has sent out cavalry to support and bring back the two troops in question. As yet, however, he has not had any opportunity to confer with any officer of either of the troops, and what, if any, misunderstanding led to the attack it is impossible to judge from the evidence at hand.'"

General Pershing's reported message to San Antonio indicating that the cavalry engaged at Carrizal was the object of a treacherous attack by Carranza soldiers and was virtually wiped out stirred Washington tonight with a deeper apprehension.

While no official would make any statement whatever to indicate the probable course of the United States, should the report prove true, there were many evidences that the tension had been greatly increased. President Wilson, who had retired before the news reached Washington, was awakened and talked with Secretary Baker over the telephone. At the War Department officials apparently credited for the first time the story that the Mexican troops had been guilty of an act which could lead only to the most serious consequences.

Up to a late hour tonight the Pershing report had not reached the War Department officially.

It is understood, however, that the second preliminary report received from the commander in Mexico said that seven negro soldiers who had held the horses of the others and had become separated from them in the fight had straggled into the field base at Colonia Dublan and repeated the version of the incident told of in the message from General Pershing received earlier in the day. The dispatch tonight said that at the time it was written there had been no definite indication of the number of the American casualties.

General Scott, the Chief of Staff, emphasized the fact tonight that failure to get in touch with survivors of the fight could not in itself be accepted as indicating that the command had been annihilated. He pointed out that Carrizal was sixty miles from the American base, and that three or four days would be only a reasonable time for a troop to travel that distance over the broken country of Northern Mexico. The clash occurred only two days ago. General Scott indicated that the War Department did not expect any further report from General Pershing until the relief troops sent out after the battle had returned to camp. It was suggested by several officials that General Pershing's failure to forward promptly all the reports brought to him by the stragglers reaching his camp was due to the fact that ordinarily little credence is placed by army officers in stories coming from such sources.

Will Demand Cavalymen Be Freed.

It is expected that the United States Government will demand from Carranza the immediate release of the cavalrymen, reported captured at Carrizal and taken to Chihuahua City. Secretaries Lansing and Baker explained today that no action would be taken until this Government had obtained the facts, but it was learned that confirmation by General Pershing of the statement that the Carranzista troops were the aggressors would lead to an immediate demand on Carranza for the release of the troopers and for the punishment of the forces which provoked the attack.

Such a demand, it was intimated, would probably be a virtual ultimatum, calling upon the Carranza Government to disclaim responsibility for the attack. Defense by the Carranza Government of an unprovoked attack by its troops on the American troops could only be regarded by this Government as an admission that it had provoked hostilities, and would probably be followed by a declaration by this Government that a state of war existed between the United States and the Carranza Government.

Carranza Seeking Latin Support.

New indications came today that Carranza and his advisers, impressed by the arguments of European representatives of the significance of the preparations for war ordered by President Wilson, were seeking a peaceful solution of the trouble they have caused.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, made the rounds of the Latin-American embassies and legations with assurances from his Government that Mexican troops had no aggressive purpose against the American columns and would attack only if the Americans were on the offensive. His advices, however, did not say what would be regarded as offensive operations.

In this connection it was noted that the State Department has not yet obtained any confirmation through Special Agent Rodgers of reports that Carranza himself directed General Trevino to notify Pershing that any movement of his troops except toward the border would be resisted. General Pershing's report on the warning from Trevino was transmitted to Mexico City several days ago.

Mr. Arredondo was assured by the diplomats upon whom he called that their Governments hoped peace would be preserved between the United States and Mexico. Those whom he saw included Ambassador Naon of Argentina, who came here today from his Summer home in Massachusetts to inquire into the Mexican situation. If the Mexican representative's purpose was to initiate some step toward an offer of mediation, it had not borne fruit tonight. Secretary Lansing said that no suggestion that the dispute be submitted to arbitration had come from any quarter.

It is understood that the Secretary's communication to the Latin-American diplomats yesterday outlining the critical situation and stating that the United States had no desire to intervene in Mexican affairs served to forestall any mediation proposals, although Mr. Lansing disclaims any such object.

It is known that Administration officials do not regard the present situation as containing anything open to settlement by arbitration. The President's sole purpose, according to repeated declarations, is to protect American lives and property on the border. Failure of the de facto officials to fulfill their obligations in this respect has compelled the invasion of Mexican soil that an effective defense of the border might be set up. The work has been carried out, they contend, with scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the Mexican Government and people, and operations have been directed only against the lawless bands harrying the border, which the Mexican Government was unwilling or unable to check.

Private telegrams from Mexico City reaching interested persons continue to indicate that Carranza and his circle of immediate advisers are desirous of finding a way to avoid war with the United States. They are said to have been convinced by the recent happenings, not only of the sincerity of the Washington Administration's attitude as publicly announced, but also of the stern purpose of President Wilson to use whatever force may be necessary to carry out his policy.

These same Mexico City observers, however, noted indications that the military commanders in northern Mexico are not entirely under General Carranza's control. It has been an open secret for some time that the allegiance of part of the army, at least, was to be counted on only when the orders it received were to its liking. These private messages express fear that actions of the commanders may force the situation, whatever General Carranza may wish to do.

Navy reports during the day showed good progress in the relief of Americans assembling at Mexican ports for the trip home. The transport Buffalo should reach San Diego Sunday or Monday with those taken aboard at Mazatlan, Guaymas, Topolobampo, and other west coast ports. She will return immediately to pick up additional refugees sheltered aboard the warships stationed at the various ports.

Several navy vessels and a commercial liner are due at Vera Cruz within a few days to pick up Americans now on the battleship Nebraska and others arriving from the interior. The colony in Mexico City now numbers less than 250, and these will be sent out tomorrow or Sunday.

Other ships are nearing Tampico to take off refugees there, and commercial vessels of all kinds are bringing Americans from whatever ports they touch. Present indications are that few Americans will remain in Mexico within a week, and that such as do will stay there by their own choice, not for lack of transportation.

TROOPS PURSUING BANDITS AFTER RAIDS

Cavalry Patrol May Have Gone Into Mexico from Hachita Following "a Hot Trail."

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 23.—An American cavalry patrol tonight was pursuing a small band of Mexicans who today were reported to have raided the Parker ranch, thirty-five miles southwest of Hachita, N. M. Reports to Colonel H. G. Sickle, commanding the border patrol here, indicated that the Mexicans were making for the border.

It was assumed that if they crossed the frontier, the cavalrymen, following a "hot trail," also crossed in pursuit. The bandits escaped with several head of horses and mules, but no damage was done, it was reported.

Truck trains which left here loaded with supplies for General Pershing's command, carried double guards, and were accompanied by motor cycles armed with machine guns mounted on tricycles.

American scouting patrols reported to military headquarters today that a small detail of Carranza troops was encamped about twenty miles south of Columbus. Efforts to determine whether the force was the advance guard of some of the forces which evacuated Juarez yesterday were futile. While extra sentries were posted no great apprehension for the safety of this camp was manifested.

Mexican customs officials at the "border gate" three miles south packed their household goods on the backs of burros today and disappeared over the hills in the direction of Juarez.

Sam L. Sandoval, a former Carranza official at Palomas, eight miles over the border, is being held by the military authorities here pending an investigation of the alleged violation of neutrality laws of the United States.

MERCEDES, Texas, June 23.—Forty Mexican bandits crossed the Rio Grande tonight into the district south of Harlingen, Texas, according to reports received here. A company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, it is reported, was sent from Harlingen to intercept them. Colonel A. P. Blocksom, commanding the Third Artillery, stationed at Mercedes, had no official confirmation of the crossing.

Battery A, Texas National Guard, passed through here tonight, en route to Rio Grande City, where bandits have been reported threatening.

ORDERED OUT OF TUXPAM.

Carranza General Told Americans State of War Exists.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 23.—All the oil camps in the Tuxpam region have been abandoned, according to refugees who arrived here on board the British tank steamer San Ricardo. There are thirty men in the party, all Americans except one.

The Americans said they were practically ordered to leave the country by the American consular agent at Tuxpam. The Carranza commander at Tuxpam, they said, issued a statement to the effect that a state of war virtually existed between Mexico and the United States.

The refugees told of circulars which have been given wide distribution, announcing the defeat of a large American force at Matamoros and calling upon the people to rally to the first chief against "The Colossus of the North."

One report current at Tuxpam, the refugees say, was to the effect that military authorities had declared they would kill every American they could find if an American warship were sent to Tuxpam. Another report was that any American remaining in Mexico after July 1 would be killed.

There were nineteen Americans left in Tuxpam who expected to leave for Port Arthur during the week.

MASSACRE OF TROOPS AT CARRIZAL FEARED

Continued from Page 1.

account of what really brought about the encounter Wednesday, as no officers have returned and the tales of the negro survivors are incomplete.

The situation is further complicated and made more ominous by the fact that the two squadrons which General Pershing sent out early Thursday morning to search for the survivors have not yet returned nor reported at any point along the line of communication. The conclusion the officers here draw from this fact is that the searching party has been unable to find any trace of the command.

The guide of the troops that were attacked is reported to have been included among the prisoners taken by the Carranzistas; Captain Charles T. Boyd, who was in charge of the two troops that composed the scouting party, was killed, according to most of the reports; Captain Lewis S. Morey also was killed, according to some report, while others have it that he was seriously wounded, and today it is reported that Lieutenant Henry Adair also was killed.

On the desert without a guide, with the principal officers dead or incapacitated, probably without water or food, without litters to carry their wounded, or enough men to carry them, and with no means of giving them medical aid, the survivors are in a most serious predicament, if, indeed, they are still living. It is considered highly probable that the negro troopers lost their way trying to reach the base line. Further than that all is conjecture at the present time. They may have stumbled directly into another Mexican stronghold, or a part of the same one that attacked them Wednesday morning; or they may be still wandering.

Fears were expressed tonight that there might never be an official report covering the actual fate of the men who are lost and that the searching party must return eventually only to report that it could find no trace of them. General Funston admits that the failure to receive complete official reports is "most puzzling."

Indignation at the slaughter of the Americans on Wednesday and the imprisoning of the seventeen captured, and the deepening mystery surrounding the fate of the troopers engaged in the fight, are resulting in increasing volunteering for service in the border State National Guards, it is reported. A delegation of negroes called on the officials here today and said the negroes of this region were incensed as a result of the attack and were eager to enlist to "go in after the Greasers."

All of the National Guard organizations from all over the country are to be sent to the border as soon as they are ready to enlist, it is said today. General Funston said this afternoon that plans were being made to send him a great many more guardsmen than he had called for up to date, and that he was busy planning for their disposition along the border.

The General this afternoon announced the issuance of orders for the organization of new regiments to be composed of the volunteers. The Thirty-fourth Infantry will be stationed at El Paso, according to his present plans; the Thirty-fifth Infantry at Douglas, Ariz.; the Thirty-sixth at Brownsville, and the Thirty-seventh here at Fort Sam Houston. Either the Sixteenth or the Seventeenth Regiment of cavalry will be brought here, while the other will be sent to El Paso. The Seventh or Eighth Regiment of field artillery will be brought here. The other will be sent farther west. The Second Regiment of engineers and Company A of the First Battalion of mounted engineers will be sent to Columbus, N. M.

Further plans for distribution of troops the General did not wish to publish at present.

A report reached here tonight that General George Bell, Jr., in charge of the troops at El Paso, had crossed the Rio Grande today. General Funston said he had no report to this effect. Nor had he received reports concerning raids said to have occurred at Hachita, N. M., and near Brownsville, Texas, though minor raids in numerous places along the border are being reported daily at the present time. One band of Mexicans has been committing thefts in the immediate vicinity of San Antonio, and a posse of cowboys has been trying to break it up for several days. The Mexicans were reported to have been captured today.

BOYD'S WIDOW PROSTRATED.

Awaits News That Body of Captain Has Been Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE BEACH, N. H., June 23.—At the home of her mother Mrs. John Schroers, in this town, Mrs. Charles T. Boyd, widow of the Captain of the Tenth Cavalry who was killed in the attack at Carrizal, anxiously awaited a report from Washington that the body of her husband has been recovered and may be returned to the United States.

Mrs. Boyd arrived at Rye Beach only a few days before the reports of the Mexican attack reached this country. She has been prostrated by the tragedy and has been unable to leave her mother's house.

Mrs. Schroers, a widow, has owned a cottage on Sea Road, Rye Beach, for the last three years. She spends the greater part of the year at her home in New York.

EL PASO REHEARSAL FOR JUAREZ BATTLE

Gen. Bell Supervises Practice to Test Time Needed to Move Troops.

GUNS TRAINED OVER RIVER

Artillery and Cavalry Take Posts, and Infantry Uses Commandeered Autos.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 23.—For three hours this afternoon Juarez was practically under siege. El Paso was filled with United States troops in field marching equipment, and every detail of battle practice was carried out, even to commandeering all automobiles and motor trucks to get the infantry to the border quickly.

The battle practice was ordered by General George Bell, Jr., commander of the border brigade. He announced at noon that he would start the practice at 2 o'clock and would make a practical test of the time and record for getting the entire brigade into action should it be necessary to have the troops rushed to the river front in a hurry. First the cavalry from Fort Bliss swung out of the post reservation, trotted out over the rim of the mesa, and disappeared in skirmish order along the river front with carbines drawn.

Then the Fifth Artillery rumbled into place on Golden Hill Terrace, alongside of the home of United States Senator Albert B. Fall, which is occupied by General Luis Terrazas and his family. At the base of the terrace the artillery caissons were parked, and the artillery lookouts were stationed on the side of Mount Franklin, overlooking the city and Juarez. The practice included even the raising and lowering of the sights on the "four point seven" guns which compose the artillery batteries.

Infantry in Motor Trucks.

While this was in progress the infantry from Camp Cotton, Camp Fort Bliss and the other camps was taken to the river in motor trucks which had been seized from the garages, and these were ordered to deploy along the dusty streets of the Mexican quarter of El Paso as if they were ready to invade Mexico. At the international bridge machine guns were set up, infantry patrols drove the sightseers back from the bridge entrances, and lookouts were stationed along the river as if to anticipate invasion.

When the troops started marching downtown the entire population, both Americans and Mexicans, stopped work and watched what they believed to be the first move in the occupation of Juarez. At the river front here the American patrols were riding their beats. They threw their hats into the air and shouted their joy at the anticipation of an invasion of Mexico. Many prominent Mexicans who have been living as refugees in El Paso hurried to Juarez when they first saw the troops, and hundreds of Mexican families will sleep in the streets of the Mexican town because of the scare.

After General Bell had ridden over the line, corrected the picketing of some of the positions, and had made notes of the work done by the army, he ordered all of the troops back to their camps and barracks for the night. He declared the manoeuvres to have been entirely satisfactory, and said that his brigade was in readiness to meet any possible situation.

The movement of troops to the river front caused a panic in Juarez, where fewer than 100 troops of the Carranza garrison remained this afternoon. Many refugees left for the south on foot, thinking that the United States was preparing to open artillery fire. There was no effort made to form a resistance to the expected invasion, as there were too few troops to undertake this, although there were many civilians on the roofs of their houses with their rifles ready to snipe the troops if they crossed the bridges.

General Bell is said to have given orders to have his entire brigade ready to march into Mexico should a call for help come from General Pershing or should another attack on American troops be made.

Trooper William Stanlon of the Eighth Cavalry was killed this afternoon when he was thrown from his horse during the battle practice. His skull was fractured.

While the manoeuvres were in progress in El Paso, a train of Carranza troops arrived from the south in Juarez, having heard that there was a strong military force at Villa Ahumada ready to resist them.

In spite of the embargo, which was imposed today on all foodstuffs, army supplies and other military elements, three two-ton trucks were driven across the bridges this morning for the Carranza army to use to haul ammunition and supplies out of Juarez. The trucks were not stopped at the bridge, and no effort was made by the military to prevent them from crossing.

In addition to the trucks, wagon loads of flour, beans, corn, and coffee were taken to Juarez this morning for the army, and more are being entered at the Custom House. All shipments of coal for the troop trains in Juarez were stopped at bridges, and none will be permitted to cross. Local coal dealers have reported to General Bell that prominent Mexican officials have offered large sums to them if they would be permitted to load ammunition and rifles upon the floors of the coal cars, cover the ammunition with coal, and send it to Juarez. The offers were refused, and to prevent shipments of ammunition all shipments of coal have been stopped. Ammunition is being smuggled to Juarez in cans of milk, bales of hay, and bags of vegetables. Many women smugglers are taking it over concealed under their clothing.

Six wagon loads of uniforms covered with gold braid, shoulder straps, and insignia of commands were exported to Juarez late this afternoon with army spurs, saddles, and other military equipment. The wagons were under charge of a Carranza officer, one of the few remaining soldiers in Juarez. A pistol and cartridges were taken from him, but the six wagon loads of supplies were permitted to cross.

Veterans Offer Services.

Grand Army veterans, Confederate veterans, Spanish war veterans, and veterans of other wars have formed a regiment of 1,000 men here and will assist the United States Army in the event of war with Mexico. The veterans have offered their services to General Bell as couriers, guards for prisoners, guards for communication lines, ammunition handlers, and for similar employment where regular army men may be released to go to the front. An effort is being made to make this a State-wide movement in Texas and to have 10,000 veterans of all the wars participate if needed.

Hurried preparations are being made at Fort Bliss to enlarge the base hospital into a division hospital. Another hospital corps has been ordered to the border from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., an ambulance corps has been ordered here, and arrangements have been made to enlarge the entire hospital. With the coming of the militia regiments, it is expected that the hospital will have to be greatly enlarged, and all of the available room at the fort is now being staked out for this enlarged hospital base. The Quartermaster depot at the fort, as well as the one downtown, is also being enlarged, and additional civilian clerks and assistants are being employed to relieve all of the soldiers possible for field service.

A large battery of motor trucks has been added to the local depot for emergency purposes, and it is expected that all of the trucks in the city will be commandeered for the army and Quartermaster Corps in the event of war.

Because of the large Mexican population in the valleys near here the Americans are arming and drilling. In the upper valley the residents are much alarmed over the activities of the former Villa soldiers who have colonized there under Fidel Avila, former Villa Governor General in Chihuahua. They are reported to be armed.

General Felipe Angeles, Commander in Chief of Villa's artillery, who has a big dairy ranch in the lower valley, has announced that he will join the Carranza troops as soon as war is declared, and will take with him all of his men. At Ysleta, Captain George Vidmere called all of the natives to the schoolhouse and warned them to remain neutral or they would be severely dealt with, and all of the Mexicans pledged themselves to maintain strict neutrality.

Reports in Mexican circles here that General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, has issued a manifesto offering to accept the services of all rebel leaders in the event of hostilities with the United States found some confirmation in the fact that today Mexicans, who had been exiled for political reasons, crossed into Juarez. All of these, including Marcelo Caraveo, former adherent of Orozco and Huerta, seemingly were in good favor with the Mexican military authorities.

The Mexican Government states that fully a million men have offered to take up arms in defense of their country since the crisis with Washington arose, according to a dispatch from Mexico City to the consulate here today.

Mexicans Expected Attack.

Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, who has been spending this time in the Mexican town, said over the telephone that military officials in Juarez generally believed that General Bell was preparing today to make a night attack on the Mexican town.

"If they do attack we are ready for them," he said, but declined to explain his remark further.

A copy of a message was brought to El Paso tonight from Juarez, which is said authoritatively to have been sent to all commanding officials throughout Mexico. The message reads:

"At the outbreak of hostilities with the United States, arrest all Catholics, Cientificos, and other enemies of the Constitutional Government."

It was claimed by local Mexican officials tonight that the rebels of Coahuila, Durango, and parts of Zacatecas and Chihuahua had joined cause with the Government. Dispatches from Chihuahua today said General Trevino still was treating with the rebels of southern Chihuahua and northern Durango.

GUNBOAT RESCUES AMERICANS

Takes Off Hearst Employes—Safeguards at Puerto Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, June 23.—United States Consul W. W. Canada today advised the State Department of trouble at Del Carmen, a port on the east coast of Mexico between Coatzacoalcos (Puerto Mexico) and Frontera, and in response to his call the gunboat Wheeling was sent to Del Carmen. The Wheeling took off between thirty and forty Americans.

All Americans at Puerto Mexico were ordered to board ships in the harbor tonight. They will probably be brought here and transferred to transports, which are expected within the next few days.

Paul D. Cravath, representative of the Phoebe A. Hearst estate, received yesterday from William M. Ferris, manager of the Hearst ranch at Laguna del Carmen, Mexico, the following cablegram:

"We are in great danger. Urgent that we receive help."

The message was relayed to E. H. Clarke, manager of the P. A. Hearst estate, in San Francisco, and the matter of the plight of Ferris and his associates taken up with the State Department at Washington. Late last night word was received in New York that the gunboat Wheeling would be sent to the rescue of the ranchmen. Laguna del Carmen is on the east coast of Mexico, about twenty miles south of Vera Cruz.

Several weeks ago there were fifty Americans at Laguna del Carmen and nearby ranches. A week ago the management of the estate advised Ferris to leave Mexico, but he replied that he was safe and would remain where he was.

Yesterday's message was in cipher. It was sent to agents in the United States of a number of properties in the vicinity of Laguna del Carmen. There has been little done on the American-owned ranches in the vicinity of Vera Cruz for the last two years, and the men on them act more as caretakers than anything else.

William Randolph Hearst said last night he did not know how many men were on the properties at Laguna del Carmen belonging to his mother's estate. He said there were no mines there, nor a great deal of ranching, and that the property was mostly forest land.

AMERICAN SAVED FROM MOB.

Our Agent Thanks Carranza for Protection Given Refugees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 23.—American Agent Rodgers visited Foreign Secretary Aguilar this morning thanking him for allowing a special train for Americans to leave, also for the troops and protection given to an American about to be assaulted by a mob at Ometusco, asking the names of the officers who saved the American. Senor Aguilar promised the names.

General Carranza has ordered that foreigners be allowed to travel freely throughout the republic, especially Americans desirous of leaving.

DESCRIBE TROOPS IN HOPELESS FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

enlisted man who escaped from the Carrizal ambush reached our line late Thursday, making a total of eight survivors accounted for. All were horse holders that were in the rear holding the cavalry mounts when the Mexicans opened fire. That fact was responsible for their escape.

Without maps, guides or officers, these nine men rode all Wednesday and Wednesday night, crossing two mountain ranges, guided by the sun by day and the north star by night. Some of the command's pack mules, running wild with their packs gone, were picked up by the returning horse holders and brought here.

General Pershing deeply feels the loss of officers and men, but without aeroplanes, as the expedition has been since the middle of April, there is no alternative but to use cavalry for reconnoissance for flanks. To have sent a larger force than two troops might have been construed by the Carranzistas as an act of war which General Pershing has been anxious to avoid in these strained times.

No word has come from Captains Boyd or Morey or Lieutenant Henry Adair, officers of the ambushed command. No facts available here this morning affirm or deny the Mexican casualty figures. This, the first real tragedy of the campaign, has cast gloom over headquarters.

Think Captain Morey Is Dead.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, June 23, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—That Captain Morey is either dead or a prisoner was the conclusion reached here tonight when no reports had been received from any of the three officers who accompanied the troops of the Tenth Cavalry, engaged at Carrizal Wednesday. Mexican reports said that Captain Charles T. Boyd and Lieutenant Henry Adair were among the dead.

Although sixty hours have elapsed since the fight, the only word of it has been brought to General Pershing by enlisted men, who straggled into camp yesterday. These men all insisted that General Felix Gomez, the Mexican Commander, and Captain Boyd parleyed, apparently reaching an amicable conclusion, and that immediately afterward the Americans were led into a trap, from which the Mexicans opened fire on them with concealed machine guns.

None of the stragglers reaching here was able to furnish any information as to the fate of the remnant of the eighty-five men composing the command.

Military authorities in El Paso last night generally reached the conclusion that the officer referred to as Captain Moore and reported to have been wounded in the action at Carrizal, was Captain Lewis S. Morey of Troop K, Tenth Cavalry. It was pointed out that if he was the only surviving officer of the command his wounds might have prevented his reporting to General Pershing immediately.

WANT OF AIRCRAFT ON BORDER BLAMED

New York Experts Assert Aeroplanes Would Avert the Dangers of Ambush.

Aeronautical authorities here were unanimous yesterday in their opinions that the slaughter of the troops of the Tenth Cavalry at Carrizal, Mexico, showed the need of more aeroplanes for the army. In addition, it was practically stated that there was absolutely no excuse for the present lack of aeroplanes on the border, except that the War Department had not received sufficient money to buy and equip one-tenth of the machines needed for the present campaign.

Raymond B. Price, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, said that the United States Government seemed incapable of learning the lessons of the European war, which had demonstrated more than a year ago that this country must have sufficient aerial defenses.

"It is amazing," he said, "to find that the lessons of the European war with their numerous reports of aerial raids, duels, and reconnoissances, have not taught our Government what we must have in the way of aerial equipment. We read of England having 9,000 aeroplanes and Germany 12,000, and yet we do not seem ashamed of having only twelve.

"Any one knowing the conditions along the border—the ruggedness of the country and how the ambush is the favorite form of attack—would know that fifty aeroplanes would have prevented the Villa raid. His men could never have sneaked up on Columbus if there had been scouts in the air. The aviators would have noted the movement of any body of troops, no matter how small, and would have warned the United States soldiers at Columbus.

Thinks Situation "Criminal."

"It seems criminal that after three months, with the need of aeroplanes becoming more pressing every day, there are still practically no aeroplanes to assist our soldiers in their work in Mexico."

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, which has taken the lead for months in agitation for sufficient aerial equipment for the army, said that there was no excuse for the lack of aeroplanes along the border.

"If the Government had ordered aeroplanes after the Columbus raid," he said, "when it was practically sure that we would have to go into Mexico after Villa, it would be receiving them now at the rate of ten a day. Within thirty days after the order was given the first ten would have been delivered. They would have been of the high-powered, speedy type necessary for border duty, and would have saved the troops much hardship, in addition to having saved lives. If that detachment of the Tenth Cavalry had been under the guidance of an aviator and military observer they would have know that the Mexicans were in force at Carrizal and would never have run into that ambush."

The present aerial equipment, both in machines and men, was given by Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, who is closely in touch with the situation.

"There are now fifteen aviators on the border," he said, "and they have twelve new high-powered machines. These have only recently reached there and have only been in active service for a few days. It seems strange that not one of these accompanied Captain Boyd, but I suppose they were needed for other duty. With ten or twelve machines at the disposal of General Funston and General Pershing it is not likely that one could be spared for the work of so small a force as that which was ambushed. There should be several hundred in daily use along the border and in the zone now occupied by our troops.

Air Scout's Value Shown.

If the scouting party had been protected by an aeroplane it would have been warned of the ambush ahead and would have been able to save itself. Even if the troopers had been ambushed, an aeroplane dropping bombs on the Mexicans would have soon put them to flight. This could have easily been done, because they have no anti-aircraft guns and the aviator could fly so low that he could make excellent practice with his bombs.

"While the twelve machines on the border are of the latest type, they have given some difficulty. Built in a damp climate, the propellers have warped in the blistering dry heat of the border and have had to be remodeled. Then, again, it was found that the sage brush caught the propellers and broke them when the machines were making landings. This made it necessary for all the propellers to have metal tips, and this has taken time. The Curtiss Aeroplane Company, which sold these machines to the Government, is now building a small factory on the border so that it will be possible to build the machines in a way that will obviate all troubles from the weather.

"The lack of aerial equipment which resulted in there being no machine to accompany the ambushed command, is the result of there only being an appropriation of $500,000 available for the purchase of the machines now on the border. There ought to be four complete squadrons of thirty-six machines each on the border, and this would guarantee that there would always be forty-eight in commission."

G. Douglas Wardrop, editor of Aerial Age, said that an aeroplane or even a kite balloon would have saved Captain Boyd's command.

"Either would have saved our troops," he said, "and the cost of an aeroplane or balloon is less than $10,000! Flying low, as one can in Mexico, the observer would have easily spotted the forces of the Mexicans and warned Captain Boyd. He would have been able to meet their attack and the result would have been very different.

Feared by Mexicans.

"I don't believe the Mexicans would have dared attack if there had been an aeroplane overhead. Army fliers who have flown over inhabited places or bodies of troops in Mexico say that the Mexicans are awed and frightened by the aeroplanes, and that they fear them more than anything else that the Americans are using. Judging from this it is easy to see that they would have hesitated in making their attack at Carrizal.

"If there were enough aeroplanes along the border, there would be no need of sending out such detachments as that which was ambushed. The aerial observers could cover in a few hours the whole country now occupied, and would do it with great speed and no appreciable effort. The troops could be kept in camp until needed, and then could make a forced march, at night preferably, and surprise their quarry in the morning, as was done in the early days of the Villa pursuit."

Fourteen New Machines Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—At the War Department orders were given today for the purchase of fourteen additional aeroplanes for border use. They will be of the high power type recently sent to the border, and orders will be distributed among manufacturers so as to expedite delivery.

General Funston now has twelve of these craft at Columbus. Great trouble has been experienced with the propellers. Every effort is being made to find suitable propellers, but at present none of the dozen machines can be used on account of this defect, although they have been found highly satisfactory in every other respect. The problem is to find a propeller which will stand the enormous power of the engines.

General Funston has asked also for the return to Columbus of the first shipment of lighter power machines sent to the border. They were found unsuitable by army aviators for the work then before them and sent to the aviation school at San Diego. Until the big machines can get durable propellers, however, it is proposed to get the light craft back for such duty as they can perform.

Lack of aeroplanes with the expedition in Mexico is blamed for the long delay in obtaining exact information as to what happened at Carrizal. A field wireless equipment of sufficient power to cover the distance from that point to the border or to the field base is a bulky affair which requires motor trucks or mule trains to transport it, and hardly would have been carried with a mere scouting party.

Army officials are trying to assemble additional radio sets for immediate use. There are a number of sets with National Guard units called to the border, but so far, it is understood, a light, portable outfit suitable for use with a cavalry column has not yet been developed.

ASKS WINSLOW ABOUT JAPANESE SHIP RUMOR

Daniels Orders Pacific Fleet Commander to Investigate Rumor of Their Presence Off Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Daniels has asked Admiral Winslow for any information he has as to the reported presence of Japanese warships on the west coast of Mexico.

"We have had that report many times," Mr. Daniels said today, "and each time it proved unfounded."

Admiral Winslow was told that the story was in circulation again and asked if he knew whether there was basis for it. Japanese Embassy officials said yesterday they had not heard of any Japanese ships being sent to Mexico.

The Pacific flagship San Diego, with Admiral Winslow aboard, arrived at La Paz, Lower California, today. The navy transport Buffalo reached Topolobampo, on the west coast of Mexico, yesterday. The transport Dixie and the cruiser Salem and the gunboat Dolphin are en route from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz, where they will take aboard refugees from Mexico City, now crowded aboard the battleship Nebraska. The transport Hancock also will be stationed at Vera Cruz on her arrival there from Dominican waters.

MORE REFUGEES REACH COAST

Vera Cruz Crowded with Americans Who Can Find No Quarters.

VERA CRUZ, June 23.—The streets of Vera Cruz tonight are thronged with American refugees seeking quarters in the different hotels and rooming houses. Many of them will occupy benches or walk the streets tonight, because most of the available quarters were occupied long since.

At 6:30 o'clock tonight a special train of eight boxcars, carrying Americans and their baggage, arrived here after being on the road nearly thirty-six hours. Aside from the discomforts of the trip, the travelers experienced no difficulties along the line. The train was in no way molested by Mexican officials or the populace. The train spent last night at the summit of the chain of mountains west of Vera Cruz for safety's sake. At the break of dawn the journey to the coast was continued down the steep mountain road.

Most of the available railway equipment in the yards here has been taken over by the Carranza Government. Several trains have been sent toward Mexico City, carrying cargoes the nature of which has not been made public.

Consul Canada said today that it was unlikely that a transport would reach here before June 28, and that the problem of taking care of the many Americans arriving daily was becoming a serious one. Among the arrivals there are numbers who have the means to pay for any accommodations that could be offered them, but, as no accommodations are available, their funds are of no assistance to them in this respect.

As Americans were ordered by diplomatic and consular agents more than a week ago to seek coast ports, there is much complaint among the refugees over the delay in the arrival of vessels to transport them.

Up to this time no acts of violence or interruption of the movements of Americans on the part of the Mexican people or the Mexican Government have been reported. Everywhere the order of General Carranza not to molest those Americans who were seeking to leave the country has been scrupulously obeyed.

Five first-class coaches full of Americans arrived here last night. A special coach also arrived with the American employes of the Aguila Oil Company. The refugees report that their trip down was uneventful.

James Rodgers, the United States diplomatic representative at Mexico City, will arrive here tomorrow with special trains bringing refugees from Real del Monte and Pachuca in twelve box cars. According to the arrivals from the capital, the general belief in Mexico City is that the trouble between the United States and Mexico will finally be settled by arbitration.

Gunboat Sailor Dies of Wounds.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 23.—Second-Class Boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter of the United States gunboat Annapolis, who was shot during a fight at Mazatlan last Sunday with Carranza soldiers, died the following morning, according to a radiogram received here today.

HOUSE APPROVES DRAFT OF MILITIA

Continued from Page 1.

lieves the emergency does exist at this time, and that the President regards the adoption of this resolution as absolutely necessary."

"I am glad to have that information," said Representative Mann.

During the debate Mr. Mann advised all Republicans to support the draft resolution, just as the resolution declaring war against Spain had been considered in a nonpartisan spirit.

Applause greeted Chairman Hay when he offered an amendment to appropriate $1,000,000 to support the dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard who have been taken from their daily pursuits to serve with the army. "One of the most humanitarian proposals ever made in Congress," was the commendation offered by Representative Martin B. Madden, an Illinois Republican.

Originally it was planned that this appropriation should be $500,000, but the amount was doubled when the time approached for a vote.

"We do not know exactly what amount will be required," said Mr. Hay. "Some of the members of the National Guard are rich men; others have no dependent families, but we should look after the dependents."

The appropriation is to be allotted by the Secretary of War, with the proviso that no family shall receive a monthly allowance of more than $50.

The word "war" was frequently used during the debate today. The Republican viewpoint was that Congress is virtually sanctioning a state of war. Democrats were disinclined to admit that the country is at war, but discussed freely the probability of fighting in Mexico.

"This is a war and not an 'emergency,'" said ex-Speaker J. G. Cannon. "If the President chooses to call this an emergency when it is a war, that does not change it. You may call a spade a trowel, but it doesn't make it so; you may say there is no war, but, with or without authority, fighting is going on down in Mexico."

Men Murdered, Says Hay.

Representative Hay referred to the necessity of reinforcing the troops already in Mexico, "who at any moment may be attacked, and who, if not aided, may be murdered as some already have been murdered."

"This is a declaration of war," said Representative Farr, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who said that "our troops are now in Mexico by courtesy of Carranza and are trespassers there."

Representative Philip P. Campbell, a Kansas Republican, asserted that "war was inevitable from the moment we sent our regular troops into Mexico. Congress should have been consulted before General Pershing's expedition was sent across the border."

Representative Moore, a Pennsylvania Republican, said the President should come to Congress with information relating to the Mexican situation.

"President McKinley was not ashamed to come to Congress at the time of our trouble with Spain," said Mr. Moore.

When the proposal was made to change the word "draft" in the Hay resolution, Chairman Hay declared:

"This is not the time to quibble over words, and the members of the National Guard are not quibbling. We know that an emergency does exist and why are we afraid of taking the responsibility and declaring that fact and taking steps to send soldiers to aid and assist our troops now in Mexico—troops that are rightfully in Mexico and which may be attacked at any moment?

"I for one do not want to quibble in a situation of this kind. This is largely a matter of preparedness—to meet an emergency, and if possible thereby get peace.

"But if there is to be no peace, then let us be ready and ready now to send men to Mexico and to give to the President all the men, arms, ammunition, and other things he may require to maintain the honor of this country."

When the House adopted the first section of the resolution, which contained the $1,000,000 appropriation for the dependent families of National Guardsmen, Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts proposed an amendment to include the families of regular soldiers. It was ruled out on a point of order made by Mr. Hay. Mr. Gardner conceded the point of order, but said:

"That is exactly what is the matter with the regular army. It is discriminated against constantly. No wonder enlistments are slow. This is discrimination in favor of the National Guard.

"The men of the regular army will do the fighting in Mexico. The guardsmen will go down to Summer training camps and guard the lines of communication. That is about all. The guardsmen will be safe on the border, but the regulars will have to fight."

This statement was challenged by Mr. Hay, who said:

"These National Guard members are just as likely to fight as the regulars, and they are willing and ready to fight. Their case is different as to the support of families. A regular soldier enters the army as a business or profession. The National Guard are drafted from the various walks of life, and are volunteers in the military service who give up their positions. We should look after their families so as to encourage other men to volunteer if the need comes. The volunteer should feel that something is going to be done by the Government for the family when he goes to the front and sacrifices his income."

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania sought to reduce the draft period to two years, but this amendment was rejected. The regular term of enlistment in the army and National Guard is for three years.

Remaining sections of the resolution authorize the President to designate officers for the National Guard and to form tactical units where they are incomplete.

Representative Stiness of Rhode Island offered an amendment, which was accepted, to make guardsmen responding to the draft eligible for the benefits of existing pension laws.

The Resolution as Adopted.

The text of the resolution, as adopted, follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in the opinion of the Congress of the United States an emergency now exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army of the United States, and that the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of Section 111 of the National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms hereof, any or all members of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and organized militia reserves to serve for the period of the emergency, not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged.

Section 2. The sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for the purpose of maintaining at a cost of not more than $50 a month the family of each enlisted man of the National Guard called or drafted into the service of the United States until his discharge therefrom, which family during the term of service of said enlisted man has no other income except his pay adequate for the support of said family, and the word family shall include wife, dependent mothers, fathers, and sisters as well as brothers under the age of 14 years.

The provisions of Section 112 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, shall be applicable to any officer or enlisted man drafted into the service of the United States pursuant to Section 1 of this joint resolution.

Provided that all persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia during the period of their service under said draft.

Section 3. That when organizations the members of which are drafted under the provisions of this resolution do not constitute complete tactical units the President may, by combining such organizations, organize battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and may appoint officers for such units from the regular army, from the members of such organizations, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to Section 23 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, or members of the Officers' Reserve Corps as provided in Section 38 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, officers with rank not above that of Colonel to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 4. That whenever in time of war or public danger two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department, or command, or organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the regular army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the army by order of the President; second, officers of forces drafted into the military service of the United States, provided, that officers of the regular army holding commissions in forces drafted into the service of the United States shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissioned in the regular army, but the rank of officers of the regular army under their commissions in the forces drafted into the service of the United States shall not for the purpose of this article be held to antedate, muster, or draft into the service of the United States.

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BAKER ORDERS MILITIA TO BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

California, Kansas, and Missouri as soon as ready. They have not yet started.

It became necessary last night to issue additional orders to Generals Barry and Bell, directing each to send to the border 5,000 troops first ready to be transported from any of the States in their respective deparments. Today it was concluded that General Funston might be hampered in strengthening the border if orders were given only for a limited movement of State troops, and that the emergency requiring the use of militia was serious enough to warrant the disregarding of all red tape.

Instead of being held in the various mobilization camps until the complete contingent for any one State is ready, the component units of what each State is asked to furnish are to be sent to the border when ready, regardless of whether other units of the same State forces are ready.

General Wood, in co-operation with General Funston, will arrange for the movement of the troops of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. General Wood is in telegraphic communication with the officers in charge of the mobilization camps in each of these States, urging them to hasten the mustering in and mobilization process, and to notify him immediately.

New York's Militiamen.

As soon as there are any units ready in New York, General Wood is to be informed immediately, and then he is to notify General Funston, sending the units so reported ready to the concentration points designated by General Funston. New York has been called on to furnish an entire infantry division of troops. In this division there will be three brigades of three regiments each of infantry and the requisite number of cavalry, artillery, engineers, Signal Corps, and hospital units.

Originally it was the intention to send the New York troops forward to the border when all were ready. But the exigencies of the situation are now such that as soon as a New York regiment, or group of regiments, is ready General Wood will arrange with General Funston for their immediate movement to the border. If the cavalry units of the Empire State are ready first, they will be sent first, without waiting for the infantry and artillery. The reconcentration of the New York troops into a division, or into brigade formation, can be effected after these forces reach the border, if necessary.

MAY HURRY 69TH OFF.

22d Engineers Also May Be Sent to the Front Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, Beekman, N. Y., June 23.—News that the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, encamped here, might be ordered to the Mexican border in accordance with new orders from the War Department, without awaiting the complete mobilization of National Guard troops here, was received this afternoon in a telegram from THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was the first word the soldiers had had of their possible movement, and it was received enthusiastically.

Colonel Lucas of the Twenty-second said the only difficulty in the way of such a program was the lack of horses. They are expected tomorrow, however, and the Colonel said his regiment could move in an hour after their arrival.

"I'm glad of it," was the only comment of Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth.

In the tents the men played "Tipperary" and other martial tunes on harmonicas and accordions, and prayed for the order that should start them south. They are tired of camp life when there is real action in sight.

No official notice of the possible movement of the troops was received today, and it is believed here that General O'Ryan will seek some delay. The camp is not in condition to receive the 25,000 troops destined for it, and even if the troops were ordered away it is believed the Twenty-second might be kept here until the work of preparing the camp is completed.

The chief trouble is with the water supply. Very little of the eight miles of water pipe necessary has come to hand. Many carloads of it are in transit. The latest plan is to construct a reservoir, pipe water from a spring into it, and purify it with chlorine. Despite the inadequate water supply there has been no sickness in camp, but it would be impossible to provide for 25,000 men under existing conditions.

PANAMA TROOPS ARE FIT.

Hear That They May Be Exchanged for Militia, in Event of War.

PANAMA, June 23.—The United States troops stationed in the Canal Zone, who recently held extensive manoeuvres, army officers here declare, are well fitted for possible service in Mexico. The units are all at full war strength.

It is believed here that the canal regiments, in the event of hostilities, may be exchanged for militia.

CONGRESSMAN VOLUNTEERS.

W. R. Oglesby, Spanish War Veteran, Offers to Go as a Private.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Representative Woodson R. Oglesby, who saw service with the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war, has tendered his services to the National Guard of New York, and expressed today a willingness to go to Mexico. If a place can be found for Mr. Oglesby in his old regiment he will resign from the House, if necessary, and go with the troops to Mexico as a private.

Mr. Oglesby was an active sponsor of the resolution which passed the House today authorizing the draft of the National Guard, and was among the first to advocate an appropriation to care for the dependent families of National Guardsmen called into service. Mr. Oglesby himself is wealthy, but says he is willing to go to war again.

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ISHII DENIES JAPAN WILL ARM MEXICO

Foreign Minister Thinks Sale of Weapons by Private Concerns Unlikely.

NATION KEEPING HANDS OFF

Steamship Officials in Tokio Say Vessels Do Not Carry Munitions to Carranza.

TOKIO, June 23.—"Of course, any claim that the Japanese Government will assist Mexicans with munitions and arms is out of the question and absurd," said Baron Ishii, Foreign Minister, to a correspondent of The Associated Press, who asked him today for his views on the Mexican situation. The interview was sought on account of declarations attributed to Mexicans that assurances had been received from Japan that munitions and other assistance would be given to Mexico in the event of war with the United States.

"As for private Japanese companies selling arms to Mexicans," the Foreign Minister continued, "I consider it extremely improbable. As you know, all available rifles and guns are being furnished to Japan's allies to assist in bringing the European war to a successful issue. And I fancy, though I do not know, that munitions not available for our allies may have found their way to China during the revolutionary troubles.

"Let me say this with all the emphasis and earnestness at my command," said the Minister, swinging around in his chair. "The Japanese nation sincerely hopes that armed conflict between the United States and Mexico may be avoided. Japan's interest in America, North, Central and South, being essentially pacific and commercial, any event bringing disturbances into the American market would be felt keenly in Japan. This is especially true at a moment when the whole European trade is virtually closed to Japan and the Chinese market is seriously upset."

Baron Ishii expressed surprise and mystification when the correspondent referred to General Ramon Iturbe, a representative of General Carranza, who was reported several weeks ago to be on his way to Japan on a secret mission. The Baron declared he never had heard of General Iturbe, or his projected visit. He explained that he regarded the Carranza Government as the de facto government of Mexico, and that the usual relations with General Carranza were being maintained.

Japan's interests in Mexico, he said, were under charge of Secretary Ohta, formerly attached to the Japanese Embassy at Washington. He said he had received no advices from Secretary Ohta in regard to the present situation. Colonel Manuel Romero, recently appointed Minister to Japan by General Carranza, has reached this country, but has not had an audience with the Emperor and the Baron said it was impossible to state when he would be received in audience. Any idea that the Japanese Government was interfering in the Mexican situation, he declared, was as absurd as the idea that munitions were being supplied.

M. C. Tellez, the Mexican Chargé, in an interview, asserted emphatically that the Mexican Government had ordered no arms or munitions in Japan, and that no negotiations for such supplies were under way. He was convinced Francisco Villa was making no purchases here, as he had no agent in Mexico and, furthermore, would not be able to land munitions on Mexican soil because the coast was under the control of General Carranza.

Señor Tellez said he believed all available Japanese arms had been sold to Russia. The last Mexican transaction in Japan, he continued, was made between General Huerta and the Mitsui company in 1913. It called for 30,000 rifles, for which General Huerta advanced part payment. Only 7,000 were delivered to him and the remainder was sold to Russia at the beginning of the war. A satisfactory financial settlement was made by Mexico in October, 1915.

In regard to General Iturbe, Señor Tellez heard recently that he had gone to Spain on a military mission. The report that the General was coming to Japan reached Señor Tellez, and he cabled to his Government about it. He was informed in reply that the report was groundless.

As for Colonel Romero, Señor Tellez said he arrived in Tokio a fortnight ago, announcing that he came in the capacity of Mexican Minister, and that he was living at the Mexican Legation. He had visited Baron Ishii and requested an audience with the Emperor. It was he who negotiated the purchase of arms for General Huerta in 1913.

To a question of where General Carranza would obtain munitions Señor Tellez replied: "We make them in Mexico, and, like Villa, have imported them from the United States."

The Seiyo Maru of the Oriental steamship line, which sailed on May 29 for South American ports, is due at San Francisco tomorrow and at Salina Cruz, Mexico, nine days later. Manager Asano said today that she carried no arms or munitions, and that the only freight shipment to Salina Cruz consisted of two cases of camphor consigned to Foo Khing-tai, a Chinaman. He stated that the steamships of his line carried no munitions at any time and would refuse to transport a cargo of them.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company) last month opened a service to New York via Panama with the steamship Tsushima Maru. Her cargo of 13,000 tons includes black lead and copper. A representative of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha said: "The cargo of the Tsushima Maru is consigned to New York. The vessel merely coals at San Francisco and does not stop in Mexico. I can say in the most emphatic manner that the Tsushima Maru transports no munitions. Our steamers never carry munitions to America."

The agents of the British steamship Indrakuala, which sailed for Boston June 21 by way of San Francisco, state that she carries a general cargo, has no munitions on board and will not call at any Mexican port.

The press makes no mention of Mexican assertions that munitions are procurable in Japan, but the Nichi Nichi Shimbun publishes a report from Berlin that Japan is giving support to Mexico. The opinion set forth in the press is that the United States is too optimistic regarding Mexico and is insufficiently prepared to meet complications. It is observed that Japan should derive lessons as to how to treat China from the outcome of the American policies in regard to Mexico.

The Mitsui Company stated today that it recently received inquiries from the Mexican Government as to whether it could supply munitions and arms. The company replied that it was physically impossible, as it had more orders than it could fill for the allies of Japan.

REFUTES CHARGES OF OBREGON BRIBE

Story of an Offer of Money from New York Bank Is Cleared Up at El Paso.

WANTED TO FINANCE MEXICO

Americans Told Military Leader if Country Could Be 'Pacified Funds Would Be Advanced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 23.—Government officials refuse to comment on the answer to the Carranza note. It has been learned that all Cabinet Ministers have taken a firm stand that no expeditions will be allowed to cross the border. Orders have been issued to military commanders to attack all forces invading Mexico.

The American note is taken to show that fair words of the United States are not to be relied upon. Incidents said to have happened during the conference at El Paso are cited, including the offering of unlimited money to Obregon if he would sign papers as the head of the Government. This offer, it is said, was made by an American representing American banking interests, claiming to have the support of the Government. The man, whose name is unknown, was presented to Obregon by Mormon Bishop Brown, who was acting as messenger for General Scott. An attempt to create dissension between Ambassador Arredondo and Obregon is charged. Obregon was asked if Arredondo was persona grata personally to him, and answered that only the First Chief had authority to declare if officials of the Government were acceptable or not. General Obregon repeats that he told General Scott no permission would be given for the passing of other troops after the punitive expedition.

These details have caused officials to look with suspicion on the American attitude. Pershing's fortifying Namaquipa and other bases and bringing cannon in pursuit of bandits have shown Mexicans that the American offer of co-operation is not to be relied upon. The refusal of General Scott to accept the suggestion of General Obregon to withdraw troops to the border and place American and Mexican forces on both sides with telegraph communication shows Mexican people that the entrance into Mexico is in favor of large interests, not to help Mexico.

The Mexicans are desperate and will use all means in their power to gain a victory, or, if they lose, to see that the winner will not benefit.

The Cabinet is discussing the note which will probably be published in a few days. The report of the fighting between the Trevino and Pershing forces causes no excitement here. The stores are closed on account of a special Church holiday, and the city was entirely quiet.

Offer of Money for Carranza Government.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 23.—At his hotel tonight Bishop O. P. Brown of the Mormon Church admitted introducing the representative of the New York banking firm to General Obregon which Obregon was in Juarez for the Scott-Obregon conference. Bishop Brown said:

"I was asked by the representative of the New York banking firm, who, by the way, is not an Eastern man, to arrange for a conference with General Obregon, who has been a friend of mine, and with whom I had had numerous talks. The man laid his proposition before me plainly and we presented it to General Obregon equally as plainly as a business proposition. In brief, it was that if the de facto or Carranza Government would co-operate with the United States in establishing peace in Mexico and would cease its small bickerings over trivial matters, the New York banking firm represented by my friend would agree to finance the de facto Government with all the money the Government would need, using the New York bank as its clearing house.

"This proposition was made to General Obregon at a time when we understood that the protocol had been signed between General Scott and General Obregon in the twelve-hour conference. I went to Juarez, stated my business briefly to General Obregon, and arranged for the interview with the New York representative that afternoon. We went to the car and, at my suggestion, Obregon called in Juan N. Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, who, as my attorney when he was on the border, was a warm friend of mine and one I had known for years. General Obregon agreed, and in order to have the proposal stated plainly to Obregon I asked Amador to translate the contents of a message which my friend had from his New York connections containing the offer to finance the de facto Government.

"There was no suggestion that General Obregon was to agree to the proposal, which I insist was a plain business matter, or that Obregon was being considered in place of Carranza as the head of the Government. We made it plain to him that we were treating with him, in spite of the fact that he was Minister of War, because he was at the border as the representative of the de facto Government, and as such was the most available man we could get to, offering to go to Mexico City later for another conference after the matter had been placed before General Carranza.

No Mention of Contracts.

"There was no mention of contracts, papers to sign, or anything else of a legal nature, and no such papers were presented for signature or mentioned in the conference we had. All that the Eastern bank asked was that the de facto Government get down to business, establish a stable Government with peace a reality, and the money would be furnished for financing the Carranza Government.

"General Obregon told of a plan by which he was attempting to start a military bank with $25,000,000 in Mexican silver, which would be deposited in the Mexico City Bank, which they were fostering and upon which there would be issued $250,000,000 of paper money. I told General Obregon that this was like a man trying to lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps, and that there was but one way for the de facto Government to be properly financed and that was by permitting some American institution to do it. Amador spoke up and said that other neutral countries had offered to finance the Carranza Government and that we need not imagine that we controlled all of the money; that Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, and Sweden had made offers. My answer was that none of these countries would put up a cent unless the United States guaranteed it.

General Obregon then said that he would consider no proposal about co-operating with the United States until the troops were withdrawn, that Mexico did not propose to have the United States for a stepmother, and that Mexicans had not forgotten '46 and '47. We assured him that the banking house which my friend represented had assurances from the United States that if the de facto Government would get down to business and show intention of establishing a stable Government that the American Government would give its confirmation to the proposal that the bank finance the Government.

After Obregon declined to consider the matter further at that time we left and I took the matter up by letter with Mr. Amador in Mexico City. I will add, however, that when we learned that the protocol had not been signed before we started our conference we suggested withdrawing until such was the case, and that Obregon insisted that we remain and go into the matter, as he said he was deeply interested in the financial affairs of his country."

"To substantiate what I have said regarding the conference, I have a copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Amador at Mexico City in reference to this same transaction."

The letter, dated May 21, 1916, and addressed to Juan N. Amador as sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, Mexico City, said in part:

> I hope that you will take, into serious consideration the informal propositions preliminarily made by Mr. ———, while you were here for the looking after and financing of your Government. The low ebb to which the new issue of your money has fallen within thirty days after its issuance is one of the evidences of the lack of your people being able to maintain a financial standing that will be recognized and respected, not only by your people, but by the people of the commercial world that every country has to do with in a business way.
>
> I will appreciate very much a few lines from you in regard to this matter and that you also write Mr. ———, because I know from inquiries that I have made that his people will not only have the support but the approval of the present Administration in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—When Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, was shown the statement coming from the City of Mexico to the effect that an effort was made during the El Paso conference by an American representing banking interests to persuade Obregon to accept a large sum of money if he would sign certain papers he read it carefully and said, "Pooh!" He declined absolutely to say another word about it.

EQUIPMENT COMING FOR NEW RECRUITS

Report that War Department Is Prepared to Fit Out All in Short Order.

Officers of the regular army and National Guard said yesterday that the fact that there are more than 2,000 newly-recruited guardsmen in New York who haven't any uniforms or equipment did not mean that there was any lack of preparedness on the part of the War Department. It was said that by the time the guard is mustered into the regular service there would be uniforms and rifles for all.

In the ranks of the Seventh as it marched down Fifth Avenue in the afternoon there were several score of men in plain clothes because the supply of uniforms and rifles was depleted. An army supply store in Forty-second Street was doing a land office business in the sale of uniforms, shoes, and other equipment. Enlistment in the guard is usually followed by the receipt of full equipment, which is furnished by the War Department. Some of the recruits said they were told there were no more uniforms to be had.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Bostwick at the State arsenal said that the War Department had notified the New York Guard to hold up its requisitions for the present.

"The law requires the National Guard to keep equipment according to its strength," explained Colonel Bostwick. "We had less than 19,000 guardsmen before the mobilization order and we have equipment for them. There are more than 21,000 today and, therefore, a shortage of equipment.

"But this equipment comes from the War Department and I have heard of no shortage there. The delay is natural and also means that the new men will be supplied when they go into camp, rather than through us at the armories. There is no fear that any one may have to go to the Mexican border in plain clothes. The War Department has the supplies. There are several carloads at Camp Whitman, or on the way there."

At the local United States Army Depot it was said that there were plenty of uniforms and other equipment in storage at Philadelphia, and that all the guardsmen would be supplied as soon as mustered in. However, hundreds of the new recruits, fearing that they might be sent into mobilization camp in plain clothes have bought their own equipment. Following is the list of what a complete uniform costs a National Guard private at the army supplies stores:

Hat, $1.35; shoes, $5; leggins, 95 cents; shirt, $2.75; coat, $2.50; pants, $1.75; socks, (four pairs,) $1.20; total, $15.50.

From the New Jersey mobilization camp at Sea Girt came the report yesterday that the guard had met with the same instructions from Washington—that the War Department would not fill National Guard requisitions immediately. The New Jersey Guard obtained permission of the War Department to contract for 5,000 blankets. These blankets and other supplies had been requisitioned to reach the Sea Girt camp on Wednesday and when they did not arrive no little confusion resulted.

ESCAPE FROM PUERTO MEXICO.

Americans Send Word That They Have Taken Refuge on Gunboats.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 23.—There was anxiety here tonight over the situation at Puerto Mexico, where twelve Galvestonians and two men from Houston are reported to have taken refuge on the gunboat Wheeling for safety.

First news that there was trouble came in a cable from Walter J. Eustace, Superintendent of a salvage job in Puerto Mexico harbor, who said: "All safe on gunboat Wheeling. Awaiting transportation to Galveston." A second cable came a few hours later from Contractor Koeppe, who said: "The gang is safe on board the Wheeling for three days. Leaving tomorrow for Galveston."

The messages are taken to indicate that trouble has arisen at the Mexican port. It is known that a force of 500 armed Zapatistas had been encamped near Puerto Mexico, and it is feared an attack has been made on the Carranza garrison. It also is feared that the commander of the Puerto Mexico garrison has declared a state of war as other commanders have done recently.

MEXICAN "MAJOR" ARRESTED.

Taken in Laredo After Coat Is Found at Scene of Fight.

LAREDO, Texas, June 22.—Jesus Mario Ceida, a Mexican bearing a commission as a Major in Louis de la Rosa's "army," was arrested today and placed in jail here.

His uniform coat, found on the field after the San Ygnacio fight on June 15, contained his commission. He confessed his identity. He already had been indicted on several charges.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 23.—A close watch is being kept on Mexican agitators. Ramon Sosa, a former Villa General, his brother, Fernando, and José Perez, another Villa General, were arrested by the El Paso police tonight because of their activities among local Mexicans in the interest of the anti-American propaganda. Fernando Sosa had a revolver on his person when taken into custody.

BUYS SUPPLIES FOR MILITIA.

Government Orders Million Dollars' Worth of Military Necessities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Federal Government placed approximately $1,000,000 worth of orders for military supplies in the open market today, according to announcement made at the Schuylkill Arsenal tonight.

This amount would probably be duplicated tomorrow, it was said, and then gradually diminish in total until the 100,000 National Guardsmen called out in the various States were fully equipped for service in field. The orders are for blankets, cloth for uniforms, hats, gloves, underwear, shoes, &c.

The Schuylkill Arsenal is acting as the central depot of the Quartermaster's Department in the purchase and distribution of supplies. The commandant said that the supplies on hand had run short, but he added that this condition was only to be expected in such an emergency.

No difficulty in filling orders and equipping troops speedily is expected.

Army Orders $1,000,000 Worth of Shoes.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The War Department has awarded to two St. Louis shoe factories a contract approximating $1,029,500, for 290,000 pairs of army shoes. This contract is for part of the annual supply of shoes for the army.

PATRIOTISM OPENS NEW YORK'S PURSES

Few Guardsmen Going to the Front Need to Worry About Comfort of Those at Home.

MORE PLEDGES OF WAGES

Employers Generally Freely Assume Burdens of Absentees in the Country's Service.

Recruits continued yesterday to rush to the ranks of the Extra-Military Army of United States Volunteers, composed of employers who have guaranteed part or full salaries to their employes who answer the call to the National Guard.

There are no officers in this volunteer army and no special training is needed to make it efficient to defend guardsmen and their families against want. The only requirements are, desire to share with the guardsmen the sacrifices of service and income sufficient to satisfy the desire. All evidences seem to show that nearly every employer possessing the second requisite, also possesses the first, and consequently the ranks of the Extra-Military Volunteer Army is growing.

But because many employers who want to share the sacrifice are not financially able to guarantee substantial payments to men who are not producing, the movement to have Congress provide for the dependents of National Guardsmen continued to grow yesterday. Some employers who will pay their enlisted men full salaries admitted yesterday that the policy of relying upon private generosity for such support led to injustice and hardship and did not insure proper protection for members of the guard and their families.

Such employers, as a rule, were not willing to be quoted in favor of Government support, because they feared they might be accused of wishing to avoid contributing themselves. The Consolidated Gas Company is in this class. Although the company has given up 300 men, it will pay full salaries to all and hold their jobs until they return. An official of the company admitted, however, that he thought the Government should take care of the families of guardsmen whose employers are not financially able.

Government Pensions Opposed.

But not all employers who are paying absentee salaries agree with this opinion; there is, in fact, decided disapproval of any Government pensioning system. One man of this mind is Joseph Williams, Treasurer of the New York Edison Company, which is paying its many militiamen full salaries and is holding their jobs. Mr. Williams thinks that this is the only policy which should be followed.

"All of our men in the National Guard," he said, "are expected to follow their colors, and they will be kept on our payroll as if they were actively in our employment. And, of course, their positions will be held for them.

"I do not see why Congress should be asked to pay any more than the regular allowance of soldiers. If a man is permanently disabled or killed Congress provides a pension, and this is all that the Government should be expected to do, it seems to me. To appeal for anything more seems to be rubbing it in on the Government. It's drawing things a bit fine."

J. C. White, Treasurer of the Acme Foundry Company, agreed with Mr. Williams.

"There are no guardsmen among our employes," he said, "but if there were you can be sure that we'd take good care of them and their families. We won't promise more than we can perform, but we will guarantee to any man who joins the guard and is called out that he and his family shall be well taken care of. Speaking for myself, I don't believe in pensions for soldiers in active service. There's too much paternalism in such a policy. It seems to me that every employer should paddle his own canoe in a time like the present."

John Graham, President of the Holbrook Company, thought the State or nation should provide for the families of guardsmen.

Private Generosity Not Sure.

"There are no guardsmen among our employes," he said, "but if there were they would be taken care of. I think, however, that it would be better for the State or Nation to take such a matter in hand, and, if necessary, raise money by taxing for the purpose. The whole business of sending an army into the field is a Governmental affair, and it seems to me that individuals should co-operate by contributing to the Government, the Government making all disbursements. Such a system would be much more equitable than the present one of relying upon the generosity and financial ability of employers."

A representative of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, which has given twelve men to the guard, thought the Government, State or National, should pension the families of guardsmen. But that feeling has not interfered with the company's determination to make sure that its men are provided for. Not only will the enlisted employes receive full pay, but they will be continued as beneficiaries of the company's life insurance system, by which the family of any employe who dies receives fifty-two times the sum of his last weekly salary.

What was termed by one as "practical patriotism" seemed to be growing yesterday. The practical patriots evidenced no reluctance to safeguard men actually needed in military service, but they presented themselves as recognizing cold facts and attempting to make their policies sound economically as well as generously patriotic. They said, for example, that if a blanket guarantee of full salary were given to every employe who might join the National Guard many men who would never be needed by the Government would take selfish advantage of the guarantee and obtain a pleasant long vacation at some mobilization centre. To obviate this, such employers limited their guarantees to employes who were members of the guard when the call was issued. They said that if, in the future, the Government issued an apeal for more men they would probably extend their guarantee.

And in the same practical humor, many employers have limited their promise to pay to a definite time, explaining that while it might be easy to make the promise indefinite, if the men were needed for service extending over a period of years, it would be a financial impossibility for most firms to continue the pay. These employers have promised that, at the expiration of the period fixed, they would again consider the matter and do the best they are able.

Some employers have made up scales of payment designed to protect every employe without granting excessive payments to any.

One company which has embodied all three of these principles and yet has seemed to be generous is the Southern Pacific Company, which has lost many men in many parts of the country. The following statement, which explains the policy, was issued from the company's offices yesterday:

The Southern Pacific's Plan.

> The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors has determined that employes who were members of the National Guard on Saturday, June 17, and who are called for army service, will be granted indefinite leave of absence without prejudice to their promotion rights, and with the understanding that they can return to their positions, which will be held for them, when relieved from service by the Government.
>
> Until Sept. 30, 1916, the company will contribute the following amounts for the support of those dependent on its employes in the National Guard:
>
> 1. To married privates, full pay.
> 2. To unmarried privates with dependent families, three-quarters to full pay, according to circumstances.
> 3. To unmarried privates without dependent families, half pay.
>
> 1. To married officers, the entire loss in full average pay incurred by being in army service; in other words, the difference between company and Government rates of pay.
> 2. To unmarried officers with dependent families, not to exceed three-quarters full average pay, to lighten the loss in pay incurred by being in army service.
> 3. To unmarried officers without dependent families, not to exceed half full average pay, to lighten the loss in pay incurred by being in army service.
>
> If service in the army should continue beyond Sept. 30, 1916, the board will take the matter up for further consideration at that time.

Will Pay Till Jan. 1.

Another big company to make generous, though limited, provision was the National Lead Company, from whose New York office the following telegram was sent yesterday to all branches in the country:

> All employes of this company who responded to the call to service in the National Guard are assured that during their absence their salaries in full will be paid to those whom they may designate, and their places will be held open for them when they return. This arrangement is to continue, if necessary, until Jan. 1, 1917, when, if circumstances demand, a further announcement will be made.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has made a similar provision to apply to employes of its subsidiaries as well as of the main company. The payments are to be made until Jan. 1, and, if the absence of employes is protracted beyond that date, "the matter will receive further consideration." The guarantee, however, is limited to employes now members of the guard. The Westinghouse Company has been a strong advocate of national preparedness and has urged its employes to join the National Guard and to go to Plattsburg.

The insurance companies are among the most generous contributors.

The Equitable, which has lost twenty-two men in New York; the Aetna, the German-American, and the Home will pay full salaries and hold positions open; Morgan G. Bulkley, President of the Aetna Company and former Senator for Connecticut, has presented fifty horses, valued at $250 each, to the Connecticut National Guard. The Prudential Insurance Company has not yet adopted a fixed policy, but has already paid a week's salary to the guardsmen among its employes.

The National Surety Company will pay full salaries to employes leaving dependents and part salaries to single men without dependents. None of the employes will lose his place or rights in promotion.

In addition to continuing the full pay of its enlisted employes as long as their absence is required, the Vacuum Oil Company also announced yesterday that any employe who wished to join the military training camp at Plattsburg would receive leave of absence for two weeks, with full pay, in addition to his regular vacation period of two weeks, thus making it possible for him to obtain a month at Plattsburg without loss of salary.

George H. Danforth, Secretary of the American Bank Note Company, announced last night that its soldier employes will receive full pay while in service, without deduction on account of the allowance made by the Government. Mr. Danforth said that twenty-five employes of the company were members of the New York Guard.

The Cushman & Denison Manufacturing Company have notified their militia employes that they will receive full pay during the period of service, regardless of any Government wages, and that their positions will be held open.

Hoggson Brothers sent the following notice to the heads of all departments in their New York office, also to the branch offices in Boston, New Haven, Chicago and Atlanta, and also to the field Superintendents of construction on work going on in eleven States:

"Members of this organization who are called for military duty will be paid their full salaries while with their regiments.

"Hoggson Brothers, N. F. Hoggson, President."

It was announced yesterday by Julien Stevens Ulman of 27 Cedar Street that the National Guard employes of his tanneries in Wilmington, Del., will receive their full salaries for six months, less the Government allowance.

The Hammond Typewriter Company reported that a dozen employes had joined their regiments and that they were still on the pay roll and their positions open.

Bonwit, Teller & Co. will pay full salaries to their guardsmen, and in addition members of the firm are working out a plan of insurance for such employes.

Among the firms which have guaranteed full pay with no time limit are: Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated; Brown Brothers & Co., Borden's Condensed Milk Company, the George A. Fuller Company, the Royal Baking Powder Company, Lane Bryant, the Union Paper Company, Cowperthwait & Sons, the Merchants' National Bank, the New York Title and Mortgage Company, Bernhard Scholle & Co., the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, the Flatbush Gas Company, the Newtown Gas Company, the Jamaica Gas Light Company, the Woodhaven Gas Light Company, the Richmond Hill and Queens County Gas Light Company, the Hill Publishing Company, and the Ingersoll-Rand Company, Hoggson Brothers, Cushman & Denison Manufacturing Company, American Banknote Company.

The National Cloak and Suit Company, the Mortgage-Bond Company of New York, and F. Milton Welch of 35 Nassau Street have promised full salaries until Jan. 1, 1917, with promises to take further action, if necessary, after that date. Arbuckle Brothers will also give full pay and hold positions "for a reasonable time."

Full Pay and a Bonus.

Merrill, Lynch & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange, has continued the salaries of two employes who have joined the guard, and will pay the tuition—$400 a year—of another man at the Army Aviation School, continuing the man's salary while he is a student at the school.

The E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn has granted a month's pay as a bonus to every employe in the National Guard in addition to paying the salary of each as long as his period of service lasts.

Liggetts-Riker-Hegeman Company has promised to pay salaries in full for four weeks, at the expiration of which time the Directors will again consider the matter.

The Paige-Detroit Company has promised all employes, even salesmen on commission, that their dependents will be well taken care of. The Packard Company has also promised salaries to its guardsmen.

The Westinghouse Church Craft Company has guaranteed to all men with dependents the difference between their company and Government salaries.

The Hodgman Rubber Company has promised "to take care of" its employes and their families, and the Otis Elevator Company, because of the absence from town of some of its officers, has not yet adopted a definite plan. Some generous policy would be adopted, however, it was said at the company's offices yesterday.

Among employers who are giving full pay to employes called out with the militia are all the morning English New York newspapers.

It was erroneously announced yesterday that the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad would pay full salaries. The company will hold the men's positions for them, and is now considering what rate of pay to adopt.

More Employers Who Will Pay.

In addition to the list published in THE TIMES yesterday, the following employers have been reported as paying full salaries or substantial percentages for limited or unlimited periods:

A.
Aetna Insurance Co.,
American Bank Note Co.,
Arbuckle Brothers,
Astor Trust Co.
B.
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Borden's Milk Co.,
Bryant, Lane.
Bernhard, Scholle & Co.,
Brooklyn Un. Gas Co.,
Best & Co.,
Bonwit, Teller & Co.,
Bliss, E. W., Co.
C.
Consolidated Gas Co.,
Cowperthwait & Sons,
Commercial, The.
Cushman & Denison Co.,
D.
Dun, R. G., & Co.
E.
Equitable Life,
Edison, Thos. A., Inc.
Edison, The N. Y., Co.
F.
Fuller, G. A., Co.
Flatbush Gas Co.,
Fleischman & Co.
G.
Ger.-Amer. Ins. Co.,
H.
Hammond Typewriter Co.,
Hill Publishing Co.,
Hodgman Rubber Co.
Hoggson Bros.,
I.
Ingersoll-Rand Co.
J.
Jamaica Gas Co.,
Journal of Commerce.
L.
Liggett & Riker-Hegeman Co.,
Lincoln Trust Co.,
Loft, Inc.
M.
Mergenthaler Co.,
Mortgage-Bond Co.,
Merrill, Lynch & Co.,
Merchants Nat. Bank,
Morgan, J. P., & Co.
N.
National Lead Co.,
National Surety Co.,
Nat. Cloak & Suit Co.,
N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co.,
Newtown Gas Co.,
N. Y. City Gov'ment.
P.
Paige-Detroit Co.,
Packard Co.,
R.
Royal Bak. Pow. Co.,
Richmond Hill & Q. Co. Gas Co.
S.
Southern Pacific Co.,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
U.
Union Paper Co.
U. S. Customs House.
Ulman, J. S.,
V.
Vacuum Oil Co.
W.
Westinghouse Co.,
Westinghouse-Church-Craft Co.,
Welch, F. Milton.
Woodhaven Gas Co.,

O'RYAN AND STAFF TAKE THE NEW OATH

Commander and His Aids Are Sworn Into the Federal Service at State Camp.

CITY TROOPS GET ORDERS

Second and Seventy-first Regiments to Entrain for Beekman on Sunday—Medical Corps Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 23.—Although the order has not as yet come from Secretary of War Baker directing the guard to proceed immediately to the border, Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff this afternoon took the new oath of allegiance required under the recent law federalizing the militia. Standing under the three big maples that cluster before his tent, and surrounded by a special detail of fourteen men, Major William H. Steers of the Medical Corps, attached to headquarters, administered the oath to General O'Ryan, after having been himself sworn in earlier in the day by a notary public from Peekskill. The oath the General and his colleagues took was as follows:

> I, John Doe, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York; that I make this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York upon which I am about to enter, so help me God.

After he had taken the pledge of allegiance General O'Ryan administered the oath to the following members of his staff: Colonel William H. Chapin, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General and Intelligence Officer; Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon; Major Frederick M. Waterbury, Assistant Ordnance Officer; Major Allan L. Reagan, Assistant Inspector General, and Captains Thomas M. Sherman and Francis Wentaides.

Not Going Direct to Border.

The report from Washington that the Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments were to be ordered direct to the Rio Grande at once was discredited this afternoon, when orders were sent out from divisional headquarters directing the Seventy-first and the Second Infantry to proceed to Camp Whitman on Sunday. The regiments will probably leave their armories early in the morning. The Second Infantry has headquarters at Troy, N. Y., and the companies of the organization are distributed as follows: A, C, and D at Troy; B, Cohoes; E and F, Schenectady; G, Gloversdale; H, Amsterdam; I, Whitehall; K, Glens Falls; L, Saratoga Springs, and M, Hoosick Falls.

The Seventy-first will be commanded by Colonel Bates, who was Adjutant of the same regiment during the Spanish war. The commander of the Second, Colonel Andrews, is a graduate of West Point. He served for some time in the Fifth United States Cavalry and then resigned to accept a Captaincy in the Second during the campaign of 1898.

The parade ground of the camp, where, during the Revolution, General Washington directed the campaigns of the lower Hudson Valley, has been swept clear of the tents of the provisional company of 130 men who have been assisting the headquarters commissary and made ready for the arrival of the Fourteenth Infantry, which is expected here about 1 o'clock tomorrow.

The tents of the Fourteenth will be pitched south of General O'Ryan's tent, known locally as the "White House," and will occupy perhaps half of the westerly side of the parade field. It is understood that target practice will not begin until Monday morning, as the guardsmen will need fully that long to get their quarters in shape. A few latrines and trenches have been dug, but these were only for the accommodation of a camp of 200 members of the officers' school of application, and it will be necessary for the Fourteenth to do considerable work.

Names New Chaplain.

The Rev. Herbert Shipmen, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, a former chaplain at West Point and of Squadron A, was recommended today by Colonel Merritt Smith of the First Field Hospital to be chaplain of that organization, to take the place of the Rev. Thomas Sherman, son of the Civil War General. General O'Ryan has not yet announced his decision, but it is likely that he will agree.

One of the most difficult and at the same time most important tasks allotted in the work of mobilization was that given to Lieutenant Colonel William H. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon. It is the examination of the physical condition of some 24,000 men and the work of warding off diseases that might be developed at Camp Whitman, as they were at Camp Black, Chickamauga and the Florida concentration points during the war with Spain.

With Colonel Terriberry will be twenty-four guard officers who will work in four shifts of six hours each. The inspection will be under the direction of regular army officers and will be strict. The hours of inspection will be from 8 in the morning until midnight, and it is expected that 960 men will be examined daily, or a man a minute. In view of the fact that the guardsmen all go through rigid examinations before they leave their armories, Colonel Terriberry thinks that the number of those rejected will be small. The men who do not measure up to the physical standards set by the Government will be sent back to depot units to assist in the work of recruiting.

Another thing that will receive attention is the unbending enforcement of the camp laws of sanitation. There will be no repetition of the scandals that grew out of the mobilization camps in 1898. Colonel Terriberry said that the camp peddlers, those picturesque venders of everything from tarts to something stronger will be barred from Camp Whitman. He declared that the peddlers' wares were the most industrious agents of diseases at mobilizations—not even excepting the perennial stagnant pool.

Base Hospital Here.

The New York Hospital in Fifteenth Street will be the base hospital for Camp Whitman until the men go to the border. There will, of course, be the usual regulation hospitals in the field, but in severe cases of illness the men will be taken to New York Hospital. If the men recover they will get a short furlough to become robust and then will be ordered to rejoin their regiments. In the event that their illness leaves them in poor health they will be dropped from the service.

The guardsmen will go through the physical inspection in scanty garb and the medical corps has ordered that every inspection tent be floored and all draughts eliminated so that pneumonia will not get a foothold. An hourly inspection will be made of the camp kitchens, corrals, and latrines to insure cleanliness. The penalties for infringement of the sanitary code at Camp Whitman will be heavier than any meted out for other offenses.

For the first time since he came here last Sunday Major Gen. O'Ryan returned to New York City today in a private capacity. He went to visit his family at 640 Riverside Drive and will return tomorrow. Before he left he said that his headquarters would be moved to Camp Whitman either Sunday evening or Monday morning. He was asked whether he had received a telegram from Secretary of War Baker calling for New York guardsmen to go to the border immediately, as had been reported. He said he had not received any instructions whatsoever from Washington.

When the General gets to Camp Whitman there will be approximately 4,000 troops already there and under canvas.

Egyptian DEITIES

"The Utmost in Cigarettes"

Plain end or Cork tip

People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

25¢

GEN. WOOD ORDERED TO HURRY MILITIA

War Department Directs That Units Be Sent to Border as Soon as Fit.

THOUSANDS CHEER THE 7TH

Famous Regiment Parades in Fifth Avenue and Is Reviewed by Its Old Commander.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, and his staff officers were hard at work in the headquarters' offices on Governor's Island last night, working out the details for mustering into the Federal service all the mobile guard national units in the Eastern and Southeastern States, all of which are included in the Eastern Department.

Orders came to General Wood from the War Department in the morning instructing him to forward all units of the guard to the border as fast as they can be made ready. About 50,000 of the guardsmen affected by the President's order of last Sunday are stationed in the States included in the military jurisdiction of the Eastern Department.

A staff officer on Governors Island was asked last night to verify the persistent report that the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments of this city will be ordered direct to the border from New York City instead of being sent to the mobilization camp at Beekman. He said that up to that time (9 P. M.) no such orders had been received and none issued.

Army officers said yesterday that the Seventht was practically ready for immediate service at the front. It is now close to war strength and lacks little in the matter of field equipment. The regiment, it was said, could go to the border on short notice.

That the Seventh is ready for service was demonstrated to the satisfaction of thousands yesterday afternoon, when the regiment, more than 1,200 strong, marched down Fifth Avenue from Sixty-seventh to Thirty-seventh Street, being reviewed from the balcony of the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue by General Daniel Appleton, for more than forty years a member of the Seventh, and until recently its Colonel. He was retired under the age limit of 64 years a few months ago, and the Seventh is now commanded by Colonel Willard C. Fisk.

The regiment appeared in the regulation army field service uniforms of khaki, and every man carried the complete infantry equipment. Behind the twelve companies marched four companies of recruits, a few of them still in plain clothes. The regiment got an ovation from the thousands who jammed Fifth Avenue from end to end of the line of march. Every man in the regiment from the Colonel down was on foot.

There was no band leading the regiment. Instead the fife and drum corps and the buglers marched behind Colonel Fisk. Fifth Avenue was decorated along the entire route with American flags. A single flag covered the entire three upper floors of the Fifth Avenue side of the Union League Club.

The veteran companies marched in platoon formation, and as they passed the reviewing stand where General Appleton stood each commander gave the command "Eyes left" and every man in the regiment met the eyes of their old Colonel.

After passing the reviewing stand the regiment turned west into Thirty-seventh Street and returned to its armory by the Park and Lexington Avenue route.

The Seventh, in the opinion of its own and regular army officers who have watched its work recently, is ready to go to the border whenever General Wood gives the word. So far no orders indicating when the regiment will be transferred to Beekman have been issued.

Orders were issued yesterday for the Seventy-first to start for Beekman at 8 A. M. tomorrow. The regiment will assemble at 7 A. M. and Colonel Bates expects to leave the armory for the New York Central yards, at Sixtieth Street and the North River, promptly at 8 o'clock. The special trains are scheduled to get away by 9:30 at the latest. The regiment will march through Thirty-third Street to Fifth Avenue and north in Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, thence west to Eleventh Avenue and the railroad yards.

Squadron A received a consignment of 250 horses yesterday, and today Troops C and D, which have been held at the armory because of lack of animal equipment, will proceed to Van Cortlandt Park to join the other two troops of the squadron. The machine gun troop, under command of Captain Sheldon, will also mobilize at Van Cortlandt today.

The Twelfth had recruited up to last night 335 men, and the regiment now has a strength of about 1,100 men. No orders indicating when it will move to Beekman have been received.

At the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, 622 rookies are undergoing instruction, and will be sent to Beekman in about ten days to join the regiment.

It was announced yesterday that the number added to the militia in New York City since the order last Sunday for the mobilization of the National Guard has reached 5,877. The Seventy-first Infantry leads, with an addition of 738 men, with the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn a close second, with 728 more members.

All of the batteries of the First and Second Regiments of Field Artillery stationed in New York City are now at Van Cortlandt Park. By this afternoon all of the cavalry units of the city also will be there. Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lieut. Col. J. S. Kincaid of General O'Ryan's staff will inspect the troops at Van Cortlandt Park today.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster on General O'Ryan's staff, announced yesterday the appointment of J. T. Loree, Assistant General Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, as an Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. Captain Loree will handle the transportation problem for the division.

The first of the Brooklyn infantry regiments to go to camp, the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh, will start for Peekskill this morning. Each will number about 1,200 men.

WHITMAN HERE FOR TWO DAYS

Leaving Albany, He Says Mobilization Is "Well in Hand."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—For a time the State's military headquarters will be "in the saddle." Governor Whitman went to New York this afternoon to remain for two days. Shortly afterward Colonel E. V. Howard, Assistant Adjutant General, left for Camp Whitman to meet Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, and Colonels Chauncey P. Williams and Franklin W. Ward of General O'Ryan's staff have gone to Peekskill. The Governor said, just before his departure, that mobilization of the State troops was well in hand, and that all orders of the Federal Government would be met without a hitch.

Orders were received tonight for the Second Field Hospital Company, Major Louis H. Gaus commanding, to leave here for Beekman at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. It consists of sixty-six men and three officers.

Troop B, Captain Ernest L. Miller, has orders to leave Sunday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. Seventy-five men will go. They got their equipment today. The twenty-five recruits will join the troop at Beekman as soon as their equipments are furnished. In the meantime the rookies will be given a thorough training.

During the day a large number of ex-National Guardsmen, including several excommissioned officers, reinlisted in the local battalion.

STATES SEEK TO BUY GUNS.

Bid for Artillery and Ammunition Made for the Allies.

Inquiries are being made as to the possibility of the purchase of field guns and ammunition ready for delivery to the Allies by some of the States whose National Guard organizations are inadequately equipped.

It was learned yesterday that Illinois is one State which is seeking to get guns by a short cut. It is understood that an appeal has been made to J. P. Morgan to ask the consent of foreign buyers to the surrender of fieldpieces which are all ready for delivery. In time of war the Federal Government has the right to commandeer such supplies for its own use, but the States can only obtain them if the foreign governments are willing to forego their right to early delivery. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Morgan had asked the State Department to put the Illinois guard request before the European nations. No one at the Morgan offices would comment on the matter.

New York Goes Solidly For Palm Beach Suits

THERE was a time when New York hesitated at the "southern" idea in Summer dress.

* *

It was all right in Atlanta—but it seemed a bit conspicuous on Broadway.

* *

Today the best dressed men in the city wear Palm Beach suits.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner's Palm Beach suits are cut and tailored in the same manner as all other Weber and Heilbroner clothes.

Porous, durable and shape-retaining.

Not thrown together to sell at a price which precludes good workmanship; but suits for a gentleman's wardrobe.

Sack coat style, $10; Norfolks, $12.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

NEW JERSEY UNITS ARE READY TO MOVE

Field Batteries and Medical and Ambulance Corps May Entrain Today.

OTHERS COMPLAIN OF DELAY

Federal Government Blamed for Not Forwarding Equipment—More Recruits in Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 23.—If orders are received in time and the Federal authorities will waive, for the present, the formalities incident to the mustering in of National Guard troops, New Jersey's brigade will be ready to move tomorrow. Though its recruits, increased today by almost 800, are still unequipped through Federal delay, the Jersey boys will go at the word.

Indications tonight were that at least four units of the command would move tomorrow. They are the New Jersey medical corps, the field batteries, and the hospital and ambulance corps. Lieut. Col. William Gray Schauffler of Lakewood, Surgeon General of the National Guard, and twenty-three members of his corps were mustered into service today. The hospital and ambulance corps and the field batteries deployed on the parade ground this afternoon and underwent inspection by Lieut. Col. Henry D. Spyer, U. S. A., senior mustering officer, and his assistants, Captain Gouvenor Pecker and First Lieutenant Charles B. Elliott. Medical inspection blanks had not arrived from Washington today, and the examination of the troops could not go forward. Captain Nelson Gapen U. S. A., who will direct the medical examination, has arrived from Sandy Hook.

Another incident in the controversy over the failure of the Washington officials to provide equipment as quickly as the Jersey officers desired it was the telegram received this afternoon by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler from Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey in reply to a request for information concerning the delay in shipping the equipment. Senator Martine wired that officials in Washington admitted there had been delay, expressed regret that the Jersey unit had been inconvenienced and promised speedy reparation.

Even before a press association dispatch announcing the order to move all mobile troops to the border was received here, the camp sensed action. When the order became known throughout the camp, the liveliest sort of demonstrations followed.

Recruits were cheerful despite a grueling day of drilling and little comfort in the way of equipment. Washington, it was announced, can provide for the present only shoes, socks, and underclothing. General Sadler asked permission to purchase equipment in the State, and he was permitted to order 5,000 blankets. This order was quickly placed.

To organize the recruits it has therefore been necessary to strip the Second and Third Regiments of their equipment. Jersey officials are bitter at what they term the "falldown" of the Washington authorities to provide equipment for war strength. The conference on the question of equipment last night was not concluded until early this morning. General Sadler awakened Governor Fielder to announce his intention of commandeering the outfits of the Second and Third Troops. Officers of these commands in camp today ruefully learned of this action, for they saw in it further delay in their call to the colors.

Late this afternoon details of soldiers cleared the parade grounds of the thousands of spectators, forcing them back to the roads that encircle the Governor's residence on the extreme northwest corner of the reservation. Everywhere the discipline was tightened, and only those with official passes were allowed to enter the camp. Guards were mounted over every foot of the camp, and several exuberant rookies found themselves in the guard tent for their failure to obey the new orders.

Just as the field batteries were leaving the parade ground for their quarters about 5:30 o'clock a squad of recruits, 200 or more strong, filed from a train and marched toward camp. The men of the batteries were still under the eyes of the United States Army officers, but there was no such restraint from the rookies, who tossed their hats in the air and shouted out their greetings.

Lee W. Berry of Asbury Park, Superintendent of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, was in camp this afternoon in consultation with officers. He would not say what arrangements had been made for transporting the troops.

TO GIVE TROOPS LUXURIES.

The "With the Boys Society" Formed and $1,000 Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., June 23.—The "With the Boys Society" was organized here this afternoon to provide for the soldiers in Mexico good things of the sort the Government does not provide. It was created at a dinner given by the Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Company to officials of Bridgeport, Conn., and Yonkers, N. Y., when Peter C. Gallagher, Treasurer of the company, started the fund with a contribution of $500. Donations from others present quickly brought the sum to $1,000.

A speech by Major Edwin W. Moore of New York, who referred to the luxuries to which some of the citizen soldiers were accustomed and which they would now have to go without, originated the idea, and when the fund had been raised a telegram was sent to Mrs. Frank M. Wilson, wife of the Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, who is a daughter of the late General French and a sister of Captain French of the Tenth Cavalry, asking her to act as distributor of the fund.

Among those at the dinner were Lieut. Gov. Clifford B. Wilson of Connecticut, ex-Mayor Frank E. Clark of Bridgeport, Malcolm MacFayden, President of the Bridgeport Board of Aldermen; John F. Brady, Commissioner of Public Works in Yonkers, and county officials of Nassau County.

FOUR MORE GUARDSMEN WED.

Other Bridegrooms, Though in Civilian Attire, Believed to be Soldiers.

There were four marriages in Manhattan yesterday, hastened by the mobilization of the National Guard. Several of the applicants for licenses, when they were discovered before the window in the License Bureau in the Municipal Building, refused to state their regiment, though wearing the National Guard uniform. Among those who took out licenses, and were later married, were Michael Miller of 307 East Seventy-seventh Street, who was married by City Clerk Scully. Miller's bride was Miss Agnes McDermott of 141 West 116th Street.

Alexander Howard Boldauf of 640 West 171st Street, and Miss Anna Louise Gray, a stenographer, of 2,228 Amsterdam Avenue, were married in the afternoon. Like Miller, Boldauf said he did not wish publicity and would not say to which regiment he belonged. It was thought probable that many of the men who took out licenses yesterday and who were married in the City Clerk's office were guardsmen, though in civilian dress.

Miss Elizabeth Dutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Dutton of 309 West Ninety-seventh Street, was married last night at the Church of the Transfiguration, to Herbert Balbraith Wellington of Fort Worth, Texas, a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment. Mr. Dutton gave his daughter in marriage.

Alonzo Stalter, a member of the Twelfth Infantry, was married to Miss Matilda Patt of 362 Montgomery Avenue, Jersey City, in the office of City Clerk Scully.

Carlyle Lloyd Cain, a member of the Seventh Regiment, obtained leave from the armory yesterday to marry Miss Edna Torret Boardman, daughter of T. A. Boardman of Montauk Avenue, Bayside, L. I., at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Bayside. The marriage ceremony will be performed today by the Rev. Charles A. Brown, rector of All Saints'. Mr. Cain is a son of Mrs. Joseph A. Millany, and is a member of the Great Neck Golf Club. Immediately after the wedding he will rejoin his regiment.

The news came from Orange, N. J., last night that, hastened by the call to arms, was the marriage of Miss Carolie Rose, daughter of the late Professor Charles J. Rose of Geneva, N. Y., to Lawrence Alden Boynton of East Orange. Mr. Boynton is a member of Essex Troop and when he reached Sea Girt on Wednesday arrangements were made for a furlough in order that he might return home for the wedding. Cards had been sent out announcing the wedding for July 6, but all plans were upset when the Essex Troop received the mobilization order. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles T. Walkely, rector of Grace Church, Orange, and Miss Mary Rose, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Hugh D. Rose, a brother of the bride, acted as best man. Mr. Boynton reported back to his troop last night.

1,000,000 MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS

Consul Here Informed That Fully That Number Has Offered to Fight.

Juan T. Burns, the Mexican Consul General in New York, received a cablegram from the Carranza Intelligence Office in Mexico City yesterday in which it was stated that public sentiment in the capital fully upheld the attack on the two troops of the Tenth United States Cavalry, and that it was estimated that fully 1,000,000 Mexicans had offered to take up arms against the United States. The telegram as given out at the Consulate General, 120 Broadway, reads:

> Absolute quiet prevailed in this city today, and from all appearances it would be impossible to tell the country was facing a serious situation. Civil and army officials, however, were busy and it was difficult to secure audience with any leading ones. News of encounter between Trevino's and Pershing's men was received with equanimity but seriousness, and was fully justified by public sentiment, which had grown restive over the long unwarranted stay of foreign troops in the country. Telegrams of adhesion to the First Chief continue to be received. It is estimated that fully a million men have offered to take up arms in defense of their country since the situation became acute. The only difficulty will be to provide arms for the throngs who have applied should their services become necessary.
>
> A number of concessions for the construction of railways granted by Huerta officials have been declared null and void by the Constitutionalist Government in accordance with the decree issued early in the revolution to that effect.
>
> A special train bearing 150 Americans left today for Vera Cruz, where a transport is expected to carry them to the United States. During the last ten days some 450 Americans from this city and elsewhere have left, and it is now believed by Consular officials that not over 250 remain in the city. These have no apprehensions regarding their safety. All foreigners in the City of Guanajuato have made statements to the British Consul that they have absolute confidence in the ability of the Constitutionalist Government to protect them and they will not leave.

Since Sunday there has been a constant stream of Mexicans at the Consular offices every day, and in practically every instance, it is said, the caller came to register his Mexican citizenship and his intention to stand by Mexico, no matter what happened.

CHEER RED CROSS STUDENTS.

Crowd Waiting to See the Seventh Regiment Applauds Women.

When the band of the Seventh Regiment was heard in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon and a murmur of expectation ran through the crowd there emerged from the Red Cross station at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street a group of prospective nurses' aids who have been taking a course under the direction of the Red Cross Military Relief Committee. The women wore white aprons and some had the Red Cross brassards on their arms. Mrs. Leonard Wood was among the students and was cheered.

Mrs. Wood has worked indefatigably for weeks, packing, rolling, and cutting surgical dressings of every sort, as well as directing the work of the volunteers who daily come to the station to prepare supplies for the four base hospitals which the Red Cross has promised to the National Guard. It was rumored about the Red Cross headquarters yesterday that negotiations were on foot for the purchase of a ship for hospital purposes. If ships can be purchased, one will be provided for the Atlantic coast and another will be sent to Pacific waters.

A new Bronx headquarters was opened yesterday at 161 Fort Washington Avenue, in the Y. M. C. A. building, and the doors were hardly opened before gifts, which had accumulated, were piled in the rear of the office. There were sewing machines, provided by a company making them, and furniture was supplied by a department store. A large quantity of clothing, cigars, and tobacco and other articles were among the gifts.

Work was pushed at the west side Red Cross station, Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway, where many women were preparing supplies, while others attended classes in first aid. The Red Cross display in the window attracted a large crowd.

McCALL REVIEWS REGIMENTS.

Praises Massachusetts Militia for Its Prompt Mobilization.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 23.—Governor McCall today reviewed the regiments assembled here in preparation for duty on the Mexican border, and afterward, in an address, congratulated officers and men on their speedy and effective mobilization, and assured them that if war came their families would be looked after, not as a measure of charity, but as a matter of patriotic duty and equity. He said that he had just appointed a committee of citizens to raise a fund for the relief of soldiers' dependents.

The Governor held a reception for the officers of the regiments as soon as he arrived at the camp, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Cole and others of his military staff. At 4:30 the parade was started, the Second Regiment leading, with the Ninth, Eighth, and Fifth following in that order. Later the entire brigade was massed at one end of the field, and the Governor rode past in his car.

Referring to the promptness with which the men responded to the call issued Sunday night, the Governor said that the mobilization was so effective that he could have had 5,000 soldiers in Washington on Tuesday morning, if necessary. "If there is to be a war—and I hope there will be none—we know that every man will do his duty fully," he added, and was heartily cheered.

No Trace of Bandit Invasion.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 23.—Investigation by Lieutenant A. D. Newman and a detachment of the Third Cavalry today failed to confirm reports that twenty Mexican bandits had crossed into Texas about fifteen miles west of Brownsville in the San Pedro District.

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

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World's Greatest Leather Stores
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100,000 PLANTS READY TO AID ARMY

Response from All Over Country to Industrial Preparedness Committee Queries.

MOBILIZATION A BIG JOB

War Department Details Five Regular Army Officers to Assist the Committee.

The War Department has detailed five officers of the Regular Army to duty with the United States Naval Consulting Board, to assist the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, of which Howard E. Coffin is Chairman, in mobilizing for war purposes the various munitions-making and other industries of the country. These officers are Colonel Abiel L. Smith of the Quartermaster Corps, Major William D. Connor of the General Staff, Captain Douglas MacArthur of the Corps of Engineers and the General Staff, Captain Richard H. Somers of the Ordnance Department, and Captain Charles S. Wallace of the Signal Corps.

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness is now occupying two suites of offices on the ninth floor of the Engineering Societies' Building, in West Thirty-ninth Street, and so big is the job in hand that more than a dozen confidential stenographers are employed to aid in the classification of the returns now coming in from all parts of the country from sub-committees of the general committee.

The following statement, announcing the detail of the army officers to aid Mr. Coffin and the committee, was issued from the office of Mr. Coffin yesterday afternoon:

"In view of present conditions, the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States is exerting all possible pressure to complete its great industrial survey, and is rushing its work to the limit.

"Supervising Director W. S. Gifford announces that the War Department, for the purpose of helping rush to completion the nation-wide inventory, has just assigned five officers of the regular service to duty at the committee's headquarters in the Engineering Societies' Building, New York. Mr. Gifford states that these officers will immediately begin to classify the returns now coming in from the committee's army of engineers in the field, particularly with reference to items of army supplies.

"The Government is especially desirous of knowing in a specific way how the manufacturers of America can transform their plants to producing munitions of war and the thousand and one things needed in an unending stream in a modern conflict. Particular attention is being given to the adaptability of plants along this line in the Southwestern States. It goes without saying that the Government will gain enormous benefit by receiving at this time the vast data being collected by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, and Secretary of War Baker is co-operating with Chairman Howard E. Coffin in every way.

"The business men of the country continue to respond in the most patriotic manner to the committee's survey, and the returns from the industrial inventory are pouring in from every part of the Union."

More than 100,000 American manufacturing concerns have already reported to the committee their willingness to aid in every possible way in the manufacture of munitions and supplies of all kinds that will be needed in the event of war.

FOUND MEXICANS HOSTILE.

Refugees from Sonora Report Country Alive with Troops.

NOGALES, Ariz, June 23.—Harvey Eller, A. F. Sprague, Mrs. H. E. Underwood, and Dr. M. N. Wade, superintendent of El Cajon Mine at Boluda, sixty miles west of Santa Ana, in Sonora, arrived here today, having been brought from Magdalena on a long train heavily loaded with troops.

"The whole country from Magdalena north is alive with troops," said Dr. Wade. "I have never seen the Mexicans so hostile. Party differences have been buried. It required threats of death from our guards to keep the soldiers and populace from insulting us."

Long trains of empty freight cars which appeared in the railroad yards across the line this morning were taken as confirmation of reports that troops from Magdalena were being detrained close to the border.

Many wagonloads of flour and coffee were hauled across the line today for the civilian population of Magdalena.

10,000 TROOPS AT MAGDALENA.

Large Mexican Force Reported to be South of Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 23.—Approximately 10,000 Mexican troops are concentrated tonight at Magdalena, fifty-four miles south of Nogales, according to authentic reports here. There are assurances also that before tomorrow night the command will be increased to 12,000.

Railroad yards in Nogales, Sonora, were stripped today of every piece of rolling stock and the streets there were deserted except for a few soldiers. Extra passenger equipment was brought there from Tucson and held in the yards, awaiting developments in the crisis.

Two Mexicans, alleged to have been spies for a band of about twenty-five Mexican bandits operating in the San Rafael Valley, east of Nogales, were arrested by ranchers and brought to the county jail here today.

JOBS FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Women's Committee Gets Many Offers of Help at Once.

A wide field of Summer work is already under way for the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society as a result of the publicity that has been given it. The proceeds of the Casino at Narragansett Pier, R. I., for a day have already been offered the women through Mrs. John H. Hanan; Miss Catherine Collins, at the Hotel Trouville, Long Beach, will start a chapter to work with the committee, and Mrs. E. J. McGrath has offered to start another branch in Lakeview, N. J.

The committee has so far been unable to get a vacant Fifth Avenue store rent free, and its address will continue to be 303 Fifth Avenue, where checks and supplies can be sent. The following list of necessities for the soldiers which will be welcomed was given out: Soap, shaving soap, pipes, all kinds of tobacco, underdrawers, undershirts, socks, miniature sewing kits, knives, drinking cups, handkerchiefs, safety razors, cholera bands, small mirrors, pocket electric lights, solid chocolate, reading matter, especially magazines; safety pins, pencils, writing pads, new pajamas, toothbrushes, and toothpaste.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond yesterday headed a list of money contributions with $100, E. I. Horsman Company gave $25, and there were smaller contributions amounting to $38.

A prominent Broadway hotel has notified Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough, Chairman of the Executive Committee, that it can place a large number of women whose husbands are at the front, as chambermaids and seamstresses, with a preference for needlewomen, and has guaranteed to fill all its vacancies through the Women's National Committee.

Offers of help in preparing hospital supplies came from many people, some to take work home and some to do evening work. Several women joined the committee, including Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City.

SHE HAS 4 SONS WITH 69TH.

Mrs. Burns, Veteran's Wife, Proud of Her Soldier Boys.

Mrs. Zenas Burns of 5 Pinehurst Avenue, this city, is one of the mothers who have given most generously in the present call for soldiers. Mrs. Burns is still a woman in the early middle age, but she has six sons, and four of these have answered the call to arms.

"The four Burnses" of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company B, are all big fellows, and when they would come into the armory together it has been the custom for some one to call out:

"Here come the Burnses; they take up half the company room."

They are James S. D., 21; Edwin J., 23; Zenas T., 25, and Coleman D., 27, the eldest of the family. The two younger brothers are Corporals and the elder Sergeants.

"It is their duty and I suppose they ought to go," said Mrs. Burns, talking about the Mexican trouble in her apartment uptown, yesterday afternoon, "but I am afraid I am not so patriotic that I would want to send them if they didn't have to go.

"If it was only for a different trouble! I have lived in Texas, on the edge of Mexico. My oldest boy was born there, and I know that country. I have traveled through Mexico It is beautiful, parts of it, but the people are so deceitful. See what they have done already. There are so many of them of the peon class—'greasers,' they call them."

Mrs. Burns is glad her other boys are only 15 and 19 and can't go. There is another Burns in the family, a little, healthy fellow, who promises to grow up to a big soldier type; he belongs to a third generation of Burnses and is Sergeant Coleman D's son.

The youngest Corporal Burns is not as young as his father was when he went into the army in the civil war, Mrs. Burns said yesterday. The senior Burns, who is 67 now, ran away from home as a boy of 17 and became an army courier. He didn't stay long, for he was brought home by his family, only to run away again and enlist under an assumed name, afterward seeing actual fighting and later becoming the bodyguard of the Governor of Tennessee.

TAKE AMERICANS FROM TRAIN

Mexicans Reported to Have Removed Seven on Trip to Border.

LAREDO, Texas, June 23.—Seven Americans were removed by Mexican officials from a passenger train which arrived here tonight from Mexico City, according to passengers who did not desire their names to be used.

Two of the Americans were removed between the capital and Queretaro Wednesday, it was stated, and five others were taken off at San Luis Potosi yesterday.

HOUSEWIVES OFFER AID.

League Will Lend U. S. Committee on War Time Food Prices.

The National Housewives' League yesterday sent to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker a telegram placing at the disposal of the War Department the league's Committee on War Time Food Prices. The telegram read:

> Realizing the changed economic condition which prevails in time of war, the Executive Committee of the National Housewives' League has created a special national committee on "War Time Food Prices." In event of war this committee is charged with the duty of spreading among the women of the country accurate knowledge of market conditions in order to create organized intelligent demand for foodstuffs and check any undue inflation of prices. We place this committee at the service of the United States War Department in its proposed plan to regulate food prices in the event of war. At your command,
>
> NATIONAL HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE,
> JENNIE DEWEY HEATH,
> National President.

The league issued a statement after sending the telegram, in which it said:

"Preparednes for war has been our object for some time. Now with the war already on our border and the State troops hurriedly turning out, the day to utilize that preparedness is at hand. The work of the Housewives' League among the women of the country has shown the immense force which may be exercised by these buyers for the household.

"Through the co-operation of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness the league hopes to spread among women of the country knowledge of the actual market conditions that may be caused by war. A knowledge of these conditions will make possible an intelligent regulation of the demand for food in the home and check undue inflation of prices. Already the shopkeepers are urging the Mexican war as the cause of high prices, which in many cases are unaffected by the condition. It is the business of this committee to search out these cases and show when this excuse is tenable and when it is not."

CANADIAN CROPS GOOD.

Wheat Ten Inches High in the West—Alberta Expects a Record Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The reports of the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan on the crop situation show grain to be in excellent condition practically all over the province. Wheat is up to ten inches in height in some districts, and oats are up to five inches. The prospects indicate a good hay crop. Barley also is well up nearly all over. Flax conditions are equal to, and in advance of, last year in most places.

Lethbridge reports prospects bright throughout Southern Alberta for a repetition of the record-breaking crop of last year. Reports are coming in of remarkable growth of grain following the heavy rains and recent warm weather. Wheat is ten inches high in most places, and in a few fields more than that.

TO FORM A DIVISION OF PLATTSBURG MEN

Gen. Wood Announces Plan to Bring Them Into Service at Once if Volunteers Are Called.

A CHANCE TO BE OFFICERS

Skeleton Force to be Organized so as to be Quickly Available for Service in Mexico.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, announced yesterday that the Plattsburg training camps for July, August and September, for which more than 13,000 men have enlisted, will be held as scheduled.

The following announcement, after its approval by General Wood, was mailed yesterday to every man who has enlisted for the Plattsburg training this Summer:

"The War Department has announced that the camps will be held as scheduled in accordance with the original plans. Full provision has been made for sufficient officers and equipment to carry on the camps.

"In order to render the Plattsburg training immediately available in case of a call for United States volunteers for Mexican service, it is proposed to form from the men at camp a skeleton organization of a Plattsburg volunteer force. This plan will involve having as many regular army officers as possible in command of the larger units, with the junior officers and noncommissioned officers to be selected from the Plattsburg men according to their qualifications. It is believed that the organization of a framework of this character will be of great military value in the event of a call for volunteers, and will produce a military unit of high fighting quality. During the camps men will be given an opportunity to declare their intention of joining this 'Plattsburg Division' in the event of a call for volunteers for Mexican service.

"General Wood, however, wishes it to be made clear that men whose age or personal responsibilities might make it improbable or impossible for them to respond to a first call for volunteers should not hesitate to come to camp, the intention being to train as many men as possible for service, whether in the present Mexican situation or in any graver crisis that may arise.

"The matter of appropriation for the camp is dependent upon the date when the Appropriation bill is approved, as the War Department has assured our association that the appropriation will be made available for the July camps if the Appropriation bill becomes law by July 1."

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 23.—The business men in the military training camp here were urged tonight to join the army as officers under the new bill, which provides for an increase of 900 officers within the next five years. Colonel Glenn of General Wood's staff told the rookies that many of the vacancies would be filled from civilians and that there would be a good opportunity for the Plattsburg men who wished to try for the positions.

"The new Army bill is in many ways a very excellent measure," Colonel Glenn said. "For instance, there is the provision for an increase of the army to 175,000 men. Enlistments have been coming in very slowly, however, and for the last several months the average for the Eastern Department has been only about 400 a month.

"One weakness in our system is the General Staff. Germany has about 800 on its General Staff and England and France have almost as many. We have thirty-six at present. New legislation gives us nineteen more, on a basis of four a year. Taking the country in its present condition, with 50,000 trained men I could take New York and all the Eastern States and hold them."

Several regular officers here have been offered commissions with militia organizations. They may take these positions for service in Mexico without resigning from the service. Among the officers who have been asked to join the militia are Captain Waldron, who is offered a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the West Virginia Guard, and Captain Wells, who may have a Colonelcy in Idaho.

The camp Quartermaster is sending 6,500 olive drab blankets for the use of the Pennsylvania National Guard and 3,500 for the use of the Massachusetts Guard in exchange for blue blankets, which are not as serviceable.

Sixty cavalrymen from Fort Ethan Allen, under Lieutenant Ellis, arrived today to join the Second Cavalry here. Many of them are recruits.

One rookie who left here at the mobilization order to join a National Guard organization in New York returned today. He was William L. Beam of Company L. When he heard of the order he left for New York, although he had received no personal notification. On arriving in New York he found that his name had been dropped through some error. Mr. Beam had been at Camp Oglethorpe, in Georgia, and he intends to remain through the next two camps here.

WOMAN ATTACKS OFFICIALS.

Has City Job, but Says Administration Contains Crooks.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lee, a lawyer and a lecturer in the employ of the Board of Education, told the members of the Women's Anti-Garbage League of Staten Island at a meeting in the Curtis Lyceum at St. George yesterday afternoon that "in all the history of New York no part of the city had ever got such a raw deal as Staten Island is getting in the proposed establishment of a garbage plant here.

"This is the result of an administration of the City of New York in which there are a good many crooks," she said. "The plan to put the garbage plant here is a conspiracy of thieves. They have bankrupted the city, and think they can get a little money back by this plan."

Mrs. C. E. Simonson presided, and several other speakers spoke freely their opinions of the city administration.

URGES DEFENSE BOARD.

Admiral Dillingham Would Co-ordinate Policy and Strategy.

Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, in reply to an article entitled "Our Navy Not Well Balanced," written by Frank J. Sprague, member of the Navy Consulting Board, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 16, says, in the "National Defense Budget," which has just appeared, that Mr. Sprague's proposal for the creation of a "duly constituted General Staff, representing the highest technical and strategic talent in the service," needs amplification and a more definite statement.

Mr. Sprague said that "there should not only be advocated but demanded from Congress a broad, consistent, and rational scheme of preparedness based solely on the needs of the whole country, uninfluenced by politics or sectional prejudices. * * * directed by an exceptional executive whose function shall be to utilize to the utmost the recommendations of a duly constituted General Staff."

"We shall never have a continuously consistent policy of preparedness," says Admiral Dillingham, "until we have co-ordination of the framers of the policy and the force necessary to back it. This is the basic principle of efficiency with respect to policy in any Government. The people demand a consistent, adequate defense, leaving to the proper authorities of the Government to decide what this defense shall be. We shall go on drifting from one Administration to another, just as we have been doing, with no national scheme of preparedness based on the needs of the whole country, till we have co-ordination of the civil departments of the Government that have to do with policies and the military branches of the Government which have to handle the force to back the policy. As it is essential to co-ordinate the fleet and General Staff to get desired military results, so it is necessary to co-ordinate the fleet, General Staff, and makers or formers of policy if we are to be able to carry out this policy.

"It must be admitted that this coordination must exist if we are to have policy and strategy as intimately related as they should be. This co-ordination can only be secured by having a properly organized council for national defense. Such a council, with a Navy General Staff created by law, would present an objective, free from politics, to be attained by men with no other object than the creation of a well-balanced national adequate defense.

Such a Council Admiral Dillingham recommends to be created as follows: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, Secretary of Munitions (to be created,) Chairmen of the Committees on Naval Affairs of Senate and House, Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House, Chief of Staff of the Army, President of the Army War College, Chief of Artillery, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Infantry (to be created), Chief Intelligence Officer of Army, Chief of Staff of Navy, President of Navy General Board, President of Naval War College, Chief Intelligence Officer of Navy, Admiral of Atlantic Fleet, Admiral of Pacific Fleet, one naval officer (active or retired), to be selected by the Chief of Staff and Commandant of Marine Corps.

The means for carrying out the policies directed by such a council, Admiral Dillingham recommends should proceed through the council's powers of determining the composition of the Army and Navy, "and present it to Congress through the President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

To Form "Federal Volunteers."

A number of persons interested in military affairs will meet on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building to discuss the organization of the Federal Volunteers, pledged to answer a possible call by the President for volunteers to serve against Mexico. The organizers say that more than 100 men who have seen active service in the army and navy are behind the call for the meeting. The speakers will include Major J. E. Bloom, retired, of Brooklyn; Commander Albert Moritz, retired; Colonel S. A. Mildenberg, and Maurice Simmons, Past Commander of the Spanish War Veterans. The call is issued by Captain Lewis Landes of 233 Broadway.

DID NOT DISARM GUARDS.

Osborne Says Death House Order Was Issued 15 Years Ago.

Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, told a large audience last night in Hennington Hall, 216 East Second Street, that it was not true that the escape of Oreste Shillitoni from the death house at Sing Sing early Friday morning had been due to any laxity on the part of the prison administration. He ridiculed the allegation that he or Warden Kirchwey had ordered the revolvers taken from the guards, but said it was done fifteen years ago by Warden Forest.

"Although I had nothing to do with taking the guns from the guards it was a very proper thing to do," he said. "It was done fifteen years ago, after two convict burglars had overpowered a guard and taken his gun from him.

"This is the first time in twenty-three years that a prisoner has escaped from the death house, and there is nothing in it to make a great fuss about."

Mr. Osborne also said it was to be remembered that the Mutual Welfare League had had no control or discipline over convicts in the death house.

George Gordon Battle, who acted as Mr. Osborne's counsel in the recent trial of charges against the ex-Warden handed down by a Westchester County Grand Jury, said he looked forward to the early return of Mr. Osborne to the Wardenship of Sing Sing. Mr. Battle predicted that the "prison ring of Westchester, which was responsible for the persecution of Mr. Osborne, would be brought into the limelight and punished."

Joseph Barondess, member of the Board of Education, presided at the meeting, which was attended by more than 1,000 persons.

Shillitoni's Victim Is Dying.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 23.—D. J. McCarthy, guard in the Sing Sing death house, who was shot Thursday morning by Oreste Shillitoni, when the convicted murderer escaped, was said tonight to be near death. Hope of his recovery has practically been abandoned. Shillitoni is kept under close guard, a keeper standing always in front of his cell to prevent an attempt at suicide.

CALL FOR MEDIATION FROM PEACE UNION

Names Bryan, Jordan, and Walsh as Americans to Meet Three Mexicans at Border.

PLEA TO PRESIDENT, TOO

Telegrams Sent to A B C Embassies Urging Them to Aid in Avoiding a War.

William J. Bryan, Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City have been appealed to by the American Union Against Militarism to act as members of an "unofficial conference" of three representative Americans and three representative Mexicans to go to El Paso and endeavor to prevent war between the two countries by imposing mediation.

The official program calls for them to do all in their power to "delay hostilities, promote mediation, and relieve conditions on the border." The anti-militarism organization makes no suggestions as to what they shall do, and announces itself ready to abide by any action they may decide to take.

The Mexican members of the commission are to be Dr. Otl, editor of Accion Mondial, the leading weekly of Mexico City; Señor Luis Manuel Rojas, Director of the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico City, and Modesto C. Rolland, a prominent Mexican engineer now in this city, who is a close adviser of the Governor-elect of Yucatan, the State in which the economic program of the revolutionists has been carried out furthest.

The Mexican members of the conference have all accepted the invitation. Dr. Otl and Señor Rojas telegraphed yesterday that they would proceed to El Paso at once to await their conferees and Mr. Rolland has notified the society he also will start at once for the border. The telegraph wires were busy yesterday trying to find the proposed American members of the party.

The telegram requesting them to act went forward with the signatures of Lillian D. Wald, Amos Pinchot, Lincoln Steffens, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. J. W. Slaughter of Philadelphia, Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey; Dr. Sidney C. Gulick, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Max Eastman, Crystal Eastman, Charles T. Hallinan, and others. Late in the afternoon an answer was received from Frank P. Walsh, who consented to go in the following message to Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the organization:

> Telegram received. In my opinion, war with Mexico would be greatest calamity that ever befell our country, not excepting the civil war. Will join any movement and make any personal sacrifice if I can be of even slight assistance in averting it. Would prefer not to leave until Sunday night, but could go any time. We should get Bryan and David Starr Jordan by all means.

Charles Bryan, brother of the ex-Secretary of State, received the telegram addressed to William J. Bryan at his home. He telegraphed that his brother was at Independence, Mo., and the request was thereupon repeated to that place. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Bryan had not been heard from; neither had Dr. Jordan. His office at Leland Stanford University sent back word that he was in Texas, en route for New York. The committee announced that it hoped to intercept him.

The eleventh-hour decision to try for mediation in Mexico came after a meeting of the Executive Committee of the union, which broke up at 2:30 A. M. yesterday. It was decided to take the action at this meeting, and the telegrams were immediately prepared and sent. The message to Mr. Bryan said:

> The American Union Against Militarism, believing that the people of the United States and the people of Mexico are deeply opposed to war, is asking three representative Americans to confer unofficially at El Paso with three representative Mexicans in an immediate effort to prevent war by delaying hostilities, promoting mediation, and relieving conditions on the border. We earnestly appeal to you as a great leader in the world peace movement to help the country in this crisis.

The telegram then named the other American members and the Mexican members and concluded: "The committee assumes traveling expenses for delegates. Please wire answer, naming earliest possible date when you could reach El Paso."

Amos Pinchot, who presided at the meeting, said: "We have wired to President Wilson our belief that the American troops now in Mexico should be withdrawn, and that a war arising from their continued presence there would be a national humiliation. The American people do not want war. They have the deepest admiration for the patience, wisdom and imagination which the present Administration has shown in dealing with the Mexican difficulties, and they want him to go on courageously as he has been going.

"But the situation today is in the hands of the 'El Paso liar,' and of the military advisers of the Administration. Together they can plunge us into war overnight. There is only one way to stop them, and that is to have at El Paso a courageous unofficial civilian commission which can get at the facts, present them with fairness to both sides, and give the President and the people of both countries a chance to avoid a wicked and senseless war."

The committee finally sent, about 3 A. M., telegrams to the Embassies of the A B C Powers at Washington, urging them to ask for mediation and to use their influence with General Carranza to avoid hostilities.

GIBBONS HOPES FOR PEACE.

But if War Comes, He Believes It Will Be a Short One.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Cardinal Gibbons today said he was glad to hear that efforts were being made to have this country and Mexico mediate their differences, as has been suggested by certain of the Latin-American republics. The Cardinal's whole tone was for peace, but in the event that such a contingency could not be brought about, he made the prediction that the struggle would be a short one and that the United States would be the victor.

"I trust that war will be averted," said the Cardinal, "for neither country will gain anything by engaging in a contest. The effect on Mexico will be particularly bad, for this country has the men, the munitions, and the financial means to carry on a war, and I believe that Mexico would be crushed in a short time."

POPE HOPES FOR PEACE.

Feels Distressed at the Prospect of Another War.

ROME, via Paris, June 23.—Pope Benedict is much distressed over seeing virtually the whole world fighting, according to information coming from the Vatican after the news of the combat between Americans and Mexicans had been received.

The Pontiff entertains the hope that hostilities between the United States and Mexico will be averted through the intervention of Spain, which is supported by the Holy See.

NEW GREEK CABINET FORMED

Elections to be Held on Aug. 7—Blockade to be Raised Today.

ATHENS, June 23.—The composition of the new Cabinet was officially announced today, as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs—ALEXANDER ZAIMIS.
Minister of War and Temporary Minister of Marine—General CALLARIS.
Finance Deputy—GEORGE RALLIS.
Communications—PHOCIAN NEGRIA.
Interior—Colonel HARLAMBIS.
Justice—ANTHONY MOMPERATOS.
Public Instruction — CONSTANTINE LIBOURKIS.
National Economy—COLLIGAS.

A decree fixing the elections for Aug. 7 will be issued next week.

The blockade will be raised tomorrow.

A royal decree suspending the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies has been published.

General satisfaction is shown among the public over the result of the ultimatum sent to King Constantine by the Entente.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says that Prince George, brother of the King of Greece, arrived in Berlin, conferred with the Imperial Chancellor, and departed for Switzerland.

Constantine Sends Letter to Kaiser.

GENEVA, June 23.—A special messenger carrying an autograph letter from the King of Greece to the Emperor of Germany has passed through Lugano, Switzerland. The messenger was accompanied by two Greek officers.

VENIZELOS COMMENDS ALLIES.

"Greece Can Now Take Up Her Life Anew," He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail, delayed.)—M. Venizelos received me this morning. He was surrounded by his followers and the chief members of his party, all of whom wore an air of great relief.

"Today," said M. Venizelos, "Greece steps anew on the path of legality. I regret that the late Government clung to the shadow of power and would not understand that no course was open to it but to retire when the blockade was instituted. The note solved the situation, from which there was no other issue. The just severity of its tone, the sincerity of its motives, and its expressly drawn distinction between the Greek people and the ex-Government give, more than anything else, a paternal character. Toward the people of this country the protecting powers have acted only like parents reclaiming a son's birthright. Greece can now take up her life anew and face the future with unbandaged eyes.

"The Zaimis Cabinet can be counted upon to end all friction instantly between Greece and the Allied Powers, and after the necessary proclamations we shall have elections early in August. Of course, as we return to the parliamentary régime I too shall return. I shall stand again for my old seat at Athens."

There's something about them you'll like
Twenty for a Quarter
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Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

A favorite theme of artists for ages has been the *visualization* of war. With the nations of the world **now at arms,** their conceptions are singularly interesting. Henneberg, the German artist, has *a wonderful example,* which he called **The Pursuit of Fortune,** but it is applicable with fidelity to the war spirit of today. This wonderful painting is in the Berlin Academy. The painting is reproduced in **THE MID-WEEK PICTORIAL,** June 22d issue, now on all news stands. It fills *two pages.* It is a *fine example* of the velvety rotogravure process, and will be treasured as an *interesting art souvenir.*

The same issue has 22 *other rotogravure pages,* all filled with beautiful pictures worth preserving.

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BRITISH MIDDY TELLS OF JUTLAND BATTLE

Boy of 16 Was on Ship Which Accounted for Four German Vessels.

ONE OF THESE THE LUETZOW

A Four-Funneled Cruiser, a "Funny Old Cruiser," and a Destroyer Also Sunk.

A midshipman of 16 years, who was on board one of the British ships that accounted for four German vessels, including the Lutzow, in the recent Jutland battle, has written two letters to his parents since that event, one giving a brief story of his experiences.

The first, evidently designed to give word of his safety, was written two days after the sea fight, reads:

"H. M. S. ——, First Battle Squadron,
"Friday, June 2.

"Dearest Mother:

"Life is very dull nowadays, and there is nothing very much doing. I am awfully sorry for not writing before now, but honestly, I have not the time, especially lately.

"How is Dad? I hope he is getting along all right. Excuse the shortness of this note, but I have so much to do.

"Your loving son, H——.

"P. S.—There was a very fine 'movie show' the day before yesterday, 'some movie show,' believe me!"

On the following day he wrote:

H. M. S. —— First Battle Squadron,
Saturday.

"Dearest Mother—I am now allowed to tell you something about the action off Jutland, which we fought on May 31. No doubt you have already heard all there is to know about it!

"Well, here goes:

"When we were going down the North Sea on the 31st, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a signal came through to say that the battle cruisers were engaging the enemy. When this signal came we proceeded to charge down to meet them at 'full speed.' Of course, we went to action stations directly we heard the battle cruisers were in action.

"At about 6 o'clock we sighted the battle cruisers firing furiously. At first I could not make out which was battle cruisers and which was enemy, but when things got a little clearer, it was quite easy to see that the battle cruisers were firing at the Huns on the sky line.

"We formed battle line. All this time stray shots were falling all around, and they were most disconcerting. Just as we formed up, our cruisers went past, firing at full speed with their small guns at the enemy, who were at this period of the proceedings hidden in the mist, except for their flashes.

"We opened fire at 6:30 on a four-funneled cruiser, and after a short time we stopped to see what damage we had done. She was on fire from stem to sternpost, and we could only just see her by the smoke and flame all around her. We thought that was enough and left her. However, several of her shots fell short and burst on impact with the water. They burst into splinters, and peppered the ship in odd places. Unfortunately, one of the splinters took a man's arm clean off, and before assistance came, he had nearly bled to death.

At this period I was looking through the hole in the roof of the turret and saw a German submarine come to the surface for about two minutes and then disappear again.

"There was a funny old cruiser all this time on our starboard quarter. Owing to the fact that she was already nearly sinking, the fleet left her alone until (I think it must have been by accident) she fired one solitary gun. That was enough. We put one salvo into her, which set her on fire. Then another ship put another salvo into her, at which she literally disappeared in a cloud of smoke, all the funnels went over the side, there was an enormous sheet of flame, and she disappeared.

"Next a destroyer appeared on the scene, which fired two torpedoes at us. Each fortunately went under our stern. We hit the destroyer with our third salvo and she stopped, on fire everywhere.

"Just then another torpedo was fired at us, I imagine by the submarine I mentioned, which also passed under our stern.

"Then suddenly we got the shock of our lives. The German battle cruiser Lützow loomed out of the fog at point-blank range. Of course we loosed off as soon as possible and so did they. We hit them with our third salvo and they hit us, but fortunately we hit them fair and square, while they only hit us in a sort of half-hearted way. Our last salvo put her on fire everywhere, and she was sinking fast.

"How is life in London?

"By the way, do you think you could send me my allowance as soon as possible, please, as I want some new gear to replace what I lost during the hostilities. Also, will you bank my £22 with the Capital and Counties Bank as soon as possible in case I need it. Ever your loving son. "H."

FIJIANS OFF TO THE FRONT.

Third Contingent Arrives at Honolulu en Route to France.

HONOLULU, June 23.—The third contingent of Fiji Islanders recruited for service with the British forces in France arrived here today. There are twenty-two in the party.

Of the first company of sixty-three Fijians, which traveled half way around the globe to fight for England, forty-four fell in the first battle. A second party of sixty-five natives enlisted some months ago, and are now fighting in Europe.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue
New York

THE SHOES that children thrive in are those they never feel. But correctly designed shoes must be correctly fitted. The safest way is to bring children *to the store*. Ankle ties of tan or black calf skin as pictured, sizes 8½ to 10½, $2.25; larger, $2.65; white buckskin, $3 and $3.50.

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BULGARS MENACE ANOTHER GREEK FORT

Are Reported Also to Have Crossed the River Mesta Into Greek Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is stated here on good authority that the Bulgarians are marching toward the important fort of Feapetra. From the same source I learn that Bulgars have crossed the River Mesta, which for some length inland from its mouth forms the frontier between Greek Macedonia and Bulgaria. The news with regard to Feapetra is that patrol combats are reported from the Kupa and Osen regions, where some movements by enemy forces also are reported.

Enemy airmen have been active in the Vardar region, but have not accomplished any material damage. Artillery has been active today on the front as usual.

A combined British and French squadron bombed Qumuldjina, this being the first occasion on which British airmen have taken part in a raid in this region. Veles was again bombarded by French airmen.

SALONIKI, June 23.—Forces of the Teutonic allies have extended their zone of action toward Poroj, (in Greece northeast of Doiran.)

ITALIAN LINES ADVANCING.

Press Austrians Back in Assa Valley and on Asiago Plateau.

ROME, June 23.—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations:

In the Assa Valley we occupied new positions beyond Romini, east of the Mezzana peak, and on the Lora spur, west of Monte Pasudio. Rifles, ammunition and bombs were captured from the enemy.

Along the Posina-Astico front, there has been artillery activity on both sides.

Attacks by enemy detachments in the regions of Oataglia and Monte Spin were repulsed.

On the Asiago plateau we maintained our pressure against the enemy's positions.

In the Carnia region and on the Isonzo, the artillery activity was especially intense along the upper But.

Explosions and fires were caused by our batteries at several points on the enemy's line.

ITALIAN SCHOONER SUNK.

The San Francesco di Paola Destroyed in the War Zone.

LONDON, June 23.—The Italian schooner San Francesco di Paola has been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyds tonight.

Six Killed in Venice by Air Bombs.

VENICE, June 23.—Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Venice this morning, killing six persons. The material damage was insignificant.

VIENNA, June 23.—The War Office tonight issued the following:

A squadron of seaplanes attacked Venice Friday morning and dropped bombs on Forts Nicolo and Alberoni, the gas works, and the arsenal.

East Indies Mail Held.

BERLIN, June 23, (by wireless to Sayville.)—A Rotterdam dispatch says that the Dutch liner Tabanan, sailing from the Dutch East Indies for Rotterdam, was detained by the British authorities, who removed all the first-class mail and parcels.

GERMANS STORM THIAUMONT WORK

Continued from Page 1.

was considerable activity on the part of the artillery along our entire front from the Meuse as far as Moulainville. This was particularly noticeable in the region to the west and to the south of Fort de Vaux. Here the enemy used to a considerable extent shells which produced a gas irritating to the eyes.

At Les Eparges a minor German attack resulted in complete failure.

The German headquarters' statement reads:

East of Ypres an attempted enemy attack failed.

As a result of our patrol incursions near Lihons and Assigny, and near the village of Maison de Champagne, northwest of Massiges, some dozens of prisoners were brought in and several machine guns captured.

Three attacks by the French against trenches we had taken west of Fort de Vaux were repelled. Here, since the 21st of June, we took twenty-four officers and 400 men prisoners.

Yesterday Karlsruhe and Mülheim in Baden, and Treves, were attacked by enemy airmen. We have to deplore a number of victims among the civilian population. Military damage worthy of mention could not be inflicted upon any of the places mentioned, and none was inflicted. The attackers lost four machines. One was obliged to land on its return at Fourney, near Niederbach, and another near Lembach. Among the occupants of the machines who were made prisoners were two Englishmen. The other two machines were brought down in aerial engagements. Lieutenant Höhndorf brought down his sixth opponent.

Enemy airmen also were shot down yesterday, one in the region of Ypres, east of Hulluch (the fifth brought down by Lieutenant Mulcer), and others near Lancon, south of Grand Pre; near Merxheim; east of Dubweiler; and southwest of Sennheim, so that the enemy lost in all nine machines.

Our aerial squadron attacked military establishments and shelters west and southwest of Verdun.

Airmen Active on British Front.

The official statement issued by the British War Office tonight says:

In the fine weather yesterday there was considerable activity in the air along our front. There were twenty-two combats, mostly indecisive, but two of our machines were brought down. Our artillery obtained direct hits on two hostile aircraft batteries, and the ammunition of one of these batteries continued to explode for twenty minutes.

Last night the enemy emitted gas on a very small front southwest of Messines, but no infantry attack developed.

Enemy patrols were driven off during the night east of Wytschaete and west of Pilkelm. At midnight we successfully exploded a mine opposite Haisnes and occupied the lip of the crater.

A German mine was sprung this morning east of Neuville St. Vaast, but did no damage to our positions and caused no casualties.

Today there was no action of any importance to report. Isolated and unimportant artillery engagements have taken place. During one of these we silenced a German battery west of Lens.

The Belgian communication reads:

There has been artillery fighting in the region of Dixmude. Elsewhere the situation is quiet.

WEEK'S WORK OF CANADIANS.

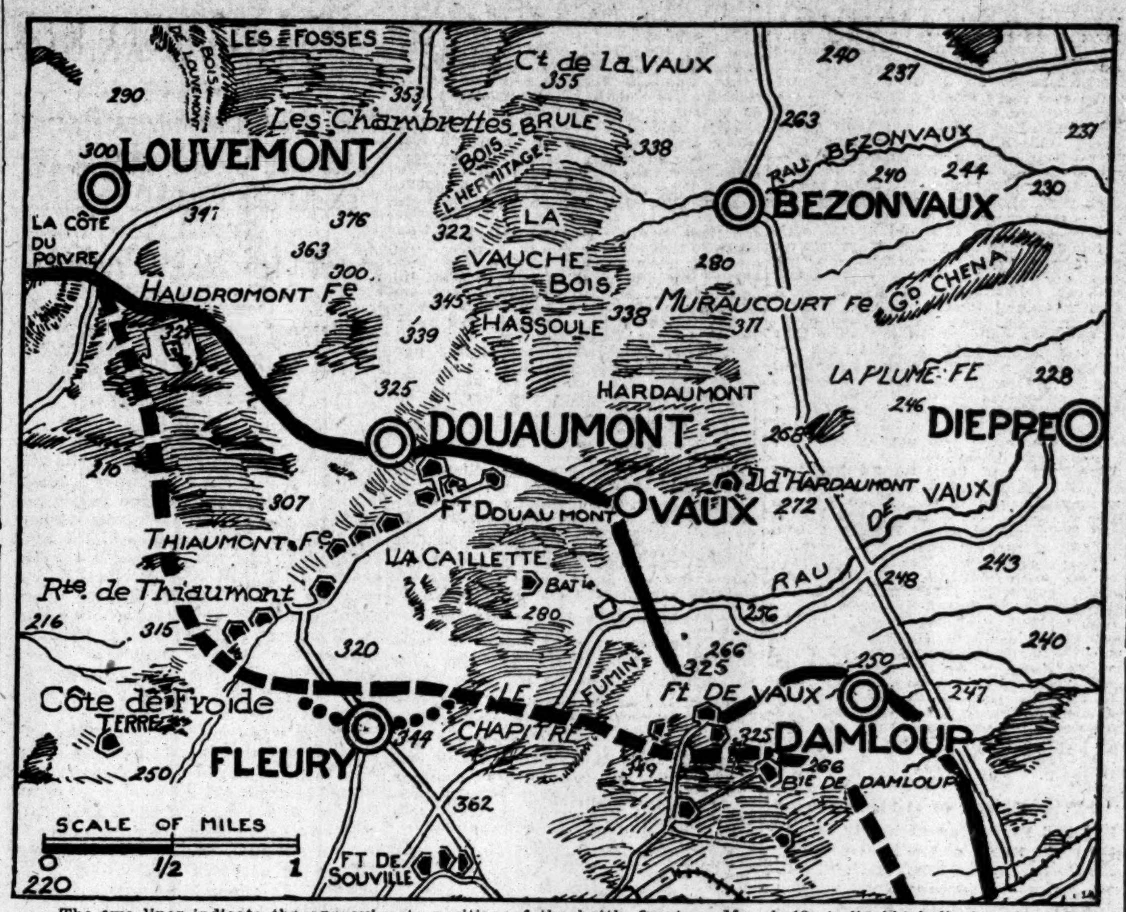
Twelve German Machine Guns and 191 Prisoners Taken.

OTTAWA, June 23.—A communication received by the Militia Department tonight from the official representative with the Canadian forces in France reviews the fighting during the last week.

"The consolidation of the positions recaptured on the morning of June 13 was effected, and under a constant fire by the enemy new trenches and works were constructed," the statement says.

The total number of prisoners taken in the ten-day period beginning on June 2 amounted to five officers and 186 other ranks, of whom three officers and fifty-nine other ranks are wounded. Twelve complete machine guns with spare parts were abandoned by the enemy, together with considerable quantities of small-arm ammunition, hand grenades, and trench stores.

The Vital Fighting Area Northeast of Verdun.



The two lines indicate the approximate position of the battle front on March 12, (solid black line) and on June 23 (broken line) after the latest German success. Fleury was reached by the Crown Prince's troops but they were driven out, Paris says.

The largest net gain by the Germans on this front in the 103 days is approximately one mile. If progress toward Verdun itself continued at the same rate, it would take the Crown Prince almost exactly a year to reach the town.

TURKS RECAPTURE A PASS.

Report Russian Defeat in the Persian Border Mountains.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23, (via London.)—Russian forces, which were attempting to enter the Mesopotamian plains through one of the passes on the Persian frontier, have been driven out of the pass to the eastward by Turkish troops, the War Office announced today. The official statement follows:

Mesopotamian Front—The situation is unchanged. Attacks by our troops resulted in the Russians, who were in Paitak Pass, being driven out in the direction of Kerind. Paitak Pass lies eighty kilometers east of Kars-i-Shirin, in a hilly country. On June 18, north of Kerind, Persian forces routed Russian cavalry.

Caucasus Front—In the centre, we brought down an enemy aeroplane.

RUSSIANS NEAR CARPATHIAN PASSES

Continued from Page 1.

Lokatchi, (southeast of Vladimir-Volynski.) The enemy's counterattacks in the sector of the Stokhod and Styr Rivers failed.

WADED A SWAMP TO CAPTURE SVIDNIKI

Russians Got Village Only After German Garrison Had Been Practically Annihilated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent sends a description of the capture of the village of Svidniki, in Volhynia on the Styr, furnished by M. Lembitch, correspondent of the Russkoye Slovo with General Kaledine's army. Describing one stage of the battle, M. Lembitch says that officers who had fought on all portions of the front stated that hardly, if ever, had Russian troops been confronted by more difficult conditions.

Further progress was only possible across swamps through which the men had to wade up to their chests in mud and water, all the while exposed to a terrible fire of artillery and machine guns. Rifles and stocks of ammunition were carried on heads and shoulders. Every man who was wounded or lost his footing in momentary exhaustion was at once sucked down by the pitiless bog.

This ordeal of fire and water extended over a distance of more than a mile. The Russians then got a footing on firm ground once more, and with loud shouts of "Hurrah!" charged with the bayonet into the Village of Svidniki, which was held by a couple of battalions of the 133d Landwehr Regiment.

It is admitted that this time the Germans fought well, even against cold steel. Though surrounded on all sides, they barricaded themselves in the peasants' cottages and poured streams of lead upon the advancing Russians from machine guns mounted on roofs and at windows. Every one of these buildings had to be taken separately by storm. This work was done mainly by hand grenades. In the end practically the entire garrison of the village was wiped out, only a couple of hundred Aalsatians and Prussian Poles surrendering to the victors.

Here for the first time the correspondent witnessed the action of a new German shell which has a double explosion. These projectiles by reason of the wailing sound caused by their flight have been dubbed by the Russian soldiers "orphans." By personal inspection of the field of battle the correspondent satisfied himself of the crushing nature of the blow inflicted on the enemy. On a comparatively small space in front of a bridge over the second arm of the Stokhod he counted upward of 500 German dead. All the woods around Svidniki were thickly strewn with corpses, and further multitudes must have disappeared from sight beneath the mud of the swamps.

FEARS CAPTIVES LACK FOOD.

Lord Robert Cecil Gets Evidence of Serious Trouble in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—Information obtained from official sources confirms THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch of June 16 in regard to the distress of British prisoners of war in Germany. THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed that prisoners had been worse treated by Germans than any previous reports had indicated and that many of them were on the actual verge of starvation. This treatment by the Germans was described as reprisal by the German military authorities for the British blockade.

Asked about the disquieting reports Lord Robert Cecil said tonight:

"I am impressed by the reports of scarcity of food in Germany. I trust they will not be made the excuse by the Germans to cut down the necessary food supply of prisoners of war in Germany. If such a thing were to happen it would produce a storm of indignation in this country and add greatly to the bitterness of the struggle that already is the bitterest the world has known."

Lord Robert went on to say he understood Germany was really facing a serious food problem, that the meat supply was gradually decreasing so that in a few months it was quite likely there would be little meat in the whole of Germany, while the crops were not any too promising.

"If all we hear is true, Germany must be feeling appreciably the effect of the blockade," said Lord Robert, "but," he added, "there is no telling what surplus provender Germany may have stored away.

"The lack of meat must be a severe drawback," he said, "and eventually, if Germany cannot get meat her army must suffer a heavy handicap, for meat it must have to sustain strength. Not enough fats can be produced from a vegetable diet."

British prisoners of war, according to the information of Lord Robert, have been largely kept alive by baskets of food shipped by relatives in England.

Luncheon for J. M. Beck in London

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—The Pilgrims are arranging a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on July 5 in honor of James M. Beck, who is paying a short visit to England at the invitation of the Pilgrims.

SWISS CRIPPLED BY WAR.

Germany Refuses Coal Unless Certain Exports Are Allowed.

PARIS, June 23.—"The economic situation of Switzerland is much more embarrassed and complex than is generally understood," said Edmund Schulthess, Federal Counselor and Chief of the Swiss Department of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, as quoted today in a dispatch from Berne to The Journal. The Counselor's remarks were by way of comment on Germany's demand that Switzerland permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents, on pain of prohibition of the exportation from Germany to Switzerland of coal, iron and other materials essential for Swiss industries.

"Germany sends us coal, raw materials necessary for our mechanical industries, seeds, chemical fertilizer, kerosene, benzine, and a number of other articles, to the amount of 15,000 tons daily," the Counselor continued. "Our efforts to obtain these goods from America have failed thus far, and we are dependent absolutely on the Central Empire for them.

"It is absolutely untrue that goods are imported into Switzerland for re-exportation to Germany. Such goods as are shipped to Germany are forwarded under official auspices in compensation for goods supplied to Switzerland, in accordance with the arrangement accepted by the Entente Allies. Moreover, the quantities shipped are proportionately insignificant, and certainly have no effect on the economic aspects of the war."

GILBERT MURRAY COMING.

English Scholar Will Attend Classical Conference at Columbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—Professor Gilbert Murray sails for New York on July 1 to take part in the Classical Conference at Columbia University.

To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Professor Murray said he welcomed the opportunity of getting in touch with American public sentiment, but he deprecated emphatically any idea of attempting to tell America what was her duty or wherein lay her best interests.

GEORG BRANDES FOR PEACE.

Danish Critic Says White Race Is Destroying Its Prestige.

Georg Brandes, the famous Danish literary critic and publicist, has used the columns of the Politiken of Copenhagen to direct a peace appeal to the belligerent powers, which, as quoted in recent issues of German newspapers, reads, in part, as follows:

"Every one of the great belligerent powers asserts that the war it is carrying on is one of self-defense. All have been attacked, all are fighting for their existence, for all of them murder is self-defense, as all lies are fibs. Therefore, if none of the powers wanted war, why don't they conclude peace? After twenty-two months of war, however, peace seems further away than ever before.

"In the neutral countries the organs of publicity do not feel that they are qualified to declare themselves for the restoration of peace. Public opinion is with either one or the other of the contending parties and in the meantime forgets to throw its influence for peace into the scales. Does the United States of America prefer to make money out of the war, or to use its influence for peace?

"What is happening is that the white race itself is destroying the idea of its superiority in the eyes of the black, brown, and yellow men. It has demanded their help, has praised them for their slaughter of the whites. This is sure to be avenged.

"The press of the belligerent countries understands its duty to consist in stirring up bitterness and thus create enthusiasm. It ought to remember that the destructive hate that is thus awakened will survive the war for a long time.'"

NATIONALISTS VOTE LLOYD GEORGE PLAN

Threat by Redmond to Resign as Leader Brings Belfast Convention to Terms.

GREAT RELIEF IN LONDON

Settlement of the Irish Question for the Duration of the War Regarded as Assured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—The convention in Belfast yesterday of Irish Nationalist delegates from the six Ulster counties, which it is proposed to exclude from the new Irish Parliament, decided by a substantial majority to accept Lloyd George's proposals as a basis for a provisional settlement of the Irish question.

John Redmond presided and delivered a vigorous speech, and in the ensuing debate he was supported by Devlin and Dillon. After a prolonged discussion 475 delegates voted for acceptance of the proposals and 265 against. One report of the proceedings says it is stated that Redmond declared that if the proposals were rejected he would not again take the platform as leader of the Irish Party, and that this intimation determined the result.

Acceptance of the proposals is generally regarded as a settlement of the Irish problem during the period of the war. Nationalists of the rest of Ireland are counted upon to follow the example of the Ulster Nationalists Opposition from the British Unionists is not likely to be pushed to the length of seriously imperiling the negotiations begun by Lloyd George.

News of the result of the Belfast convention was received in London with the utmost gratification. In political and Ministerial circles many persons eager for a settlement of the Irish question looked forward with apprehension to the conference, especially after the declaration of the Catholic Bishops of Ulster against Lloyd George's scheme. No fewer than 177 priests had a right to attend as delegates at the convention, and it was feared that the great majority of these could be influenced by the episcopal decision.

The Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The decision of the convention will be a great source of strength to the Nationalist leaders in future negotiations. Had its decision been adverse to the proposals which were recommended by him for acceptance, Mr. Redmond would probably have resigned the leadership of the Nationalist Party, in which case the future of Ireland would have been clouded with uncertainty.

"If, as is now highly probable, a settlement is effected it will be due, next to Lloyd George, to two Irishmen, Sir Edward Carson and Joseph Devlin. Neither of them is enamored of the proposals. Carson hates the idea of a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin and Devlin loathes exclusion. Both had to walk the difficult road of renunciation. Both had to face the hostility of some of their own followers.

"Now that the parties most vitally affected, viz., the Unionists and Nationalists of Ulster, have accepted Lloyd George's proposals the worst obstacles to a settlement have been surmounted by the Nationalist convention, for the rest of Ireland is not likely to object to a scheme that the Ulster Nationalists will accept."

BELFAST, June 23.—The most powerful of all arguments that recommended the adoption of the settlement proposal at the Nationalist Convention here today was the clear intimation that John Redmond had staked his position and career upon acceptance by the convention of his advice. Joseph Devlin declared that the other Nationalist leaders were resolved to stand or fall with Mr. Redmond.

Speeches denouncing partition were more fervent in tone than those which supported the recommendations of acceptance. Priests, who formed a large proportion of the seven hundred delegates, were almost all for rejecting the plan. Their influence in the assembly was greater than their voting powers, but the laymen outvoted them.

John Dillon said he would not shed a tear if the convention rejected the proposed settlement, but that, in view of all circumstances and the changed situation which the rebellion had brought about, he felt certain that it was for the advantage of the cause of Ireland.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Cromer, the Earl of Halsbury, Viscount Middleton, and the Marquis of Salisbury, who represent the Extreme Anti-Home Rule Party, have issued a manifesto deprecating the attempt to settle the Irish question by negotiations at a moment "when a sanguinary rebellion has just been repressed," and when the concessions proposed will be regarded in Ireland as "a premium on rebellion and as a vantage ground for further demands."

The signatories of the manifesto declare it to be their conviction that the proposed settlement is fraught with infinite danger to the State."

CONNAUGHT TO QUIT POST.

Colonial Office Announces That Viceroy Will Leave Canada.

LONDON, June 24.—King George has given his sanction for the Duke of Connaught, whose term as Governor General of Canada expires next October, to return to England, says an announcement issued by the Colonial Office. The King also excused Prince Alexander of Teck, whose appointment was made before the war, from being the successor to the Duke of Connaught, as the Prince feels he cannot relinquish his military duties.

Nothing is known officially concerning the reports that Earl Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, will become Governor General of Canada. The Times says these reports are incorrect.

The Duke of Connaught became Governor General of Canada in October, 1911. At the outbreak of the war the Duke had arranged to leave Canada, as the Prince of Teck had been announced as his successor. A dispatch from Ottawa earlier this week contained the report that Earl Curzon would succeed him, but on Thursday it was denied by an Ottawa newspaper that the Duke would quit Canada.

PRESS CUBA ELECTION LAW.

Liberals May Ask American Supervision If It Fails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 23.—The Liberals failed to obtain a quorum in the House today where it was hoped to pass the Maza bill removing the President sixty-five days before the elections. The Conservatives refused to enter the session. The Liberals, however, having summoned all members in the United States and the interior of the island are confident of being able to pass the bill on Monday. They lacked only one of a quorum today.

If President Menocal vetoes the bill THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that prominent Liberals will ask the United States to supervise the elections.

$3,755 FOR HALS PORTRAIT.

"Youth with Jug Lighting Pipe" Auctioned Off in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 23.—At Christie's sale today of pictures from the collections of Sir John Gorst and others, "The Classical Building," by H. Robert, dated 1796, sold for $3,675. "The Resurrection," a drawing by W. Blake, brought $520.

Franz Hals' "Youth With Jug Lighting Pipe," brought $3,755; Hoppner's portrait of William Pitt, $1,890; Raeburn's portrait of Alexander Ker, $2,100, and Raeburn's portrait of Andrew Dalzel, $3,935.

CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS.

President Li Refuses to Release Ministers for the Present.

PEKING, Saturday, June 24.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the other members of the Chinese Cabinet have attempted to resign, but President Li Yuan-hung refuses to accept the resignations for the present. A complete Cabinet change is inevitable within a fortnight because of the Republican opposition to the Cabinet of the late President Yuan Shih-kai. Chen Chin-tao, former Vice President of the Board of Finance, has been named Minister of Finance.

The reorganization of the republic has been hindered by the failure of the northern and southern leaders to agree. Li Yuan-hung is much embarrassed by dissensions.

Japan is endeavoring to make China a 100,000,000-yen reorganization loan, but President Li is unwilling to take the Japanese money, as he favors accepting the American group loan. The Chinese Treasury is empty and an immediate loan is necessary.

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Brain and Personality—*W. Thomson,*	$1.08
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The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but which may be worthy of consideration. The Annalist, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

KIPLING TELLS OF E-BOAT HUNTS

Day-to-Day Tragedy and Peril of Marmora Sea Raiders Uncovered in Crisp Reports.

ALWAYS HARRIED BY FOE

But Amid It All They Stuck to Their Job Until the Supply of Torpedoes Ran Out.

ADVENTURE WITH A MINE

Homeward Bound and Nearly Out of Danger, Captain Bumped One, Which Fastened to Boat's Fin.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Written from Official Reports in the Possession of the British Admiralty.

Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—This war is like an iceberg. We, the public, only see an eighth of it above water. The rest is out of sight, and as with the berg, one guesses its extent by great blocks that break off and shoot up to the surface from some underlying and outrunning spur a quarter of a mile away, so with this war sudden tales come to light which reveal unsuspected activities in unexpected quarters.

One takes it for granted that such things are always going on somewhere, but the actual emergence of the record is always astonishing.

Once upon a time there were certain E type boats who worked the Sea of Marmora with thoroughness and humanity, for the two in English hands are compatible. The road to their hunting grounds was strewn with peril, the waters they inhabited were full of eyes that gave them no rest, and what they lost or expended in wear and tear of the chase could not be made good till they had run the gauntlet to their base again.

The full tale of their improvisations and make-does will probably never come to light, though fragments can be picked up at intervals in proper places as the men concerned come and go. The Admiralty gives only the bones, but those are not as dry as the boat's official story.

When E-14, Lieut. Commander E. Courtney-Boyle, went to her work in the Sea of Marmora, she, like her sister, proceeded on her gas engine up the Dardanelles, and a gas engine by night between steep cliffs has been described by the lower deck as a full brass band in a railway cutting. So a fort picked her up with a searchlight and missed her with artillery. She dived under the minefield that guarded the strait, and when she rose at dawn in the narrowest part of the channel, which is about one mile and a half across, all the forts fired at her.

A Story in a Sentence.

The water, too, was thick with steamboat patrols, out of which E-14 selected a Turkish gunboat and gave her a torpedo. She had just time to see a great column of water shoot as high as the gunboat's mast, when she had to dip again, as "the men in a small steamboat were leaning over and trying to catch hold of the top of my periscope."

This sentence, which might have come out of a French exercise book, is all that Lieut. Commander Courtney-Boyle sees fit to tell, and that officer will never understand why one taxpayer, at least, demands his arrest after the war till he shall give the full tale. Did he sight the shadowy underline of a small steamboat green through the deadlights, or did she suddenly swim into his vision from behind and obscure, without warning his periscope with a single brown clutching hand? Was she alone or one of a mob of splashing and shouting of small craft?

He may well have been too busy to note, for there were patrols all around him, a minefield of curious design and undefined area somewhere in front, and steam trawlers vigorously sweeping for him astern and ahead, and when E 14 had burrowed and bumped and scratched through six hours of blind death, she found the Sea of Marmora crawling with craft and was kept down almost continuously and grew hot and stuffy in consequence.

Nor could she charge her batteries in peace, so at the end of another hectic hunted day of starting them up and breaking off and diving, which causes bad temper, she decided to quit those infested waters near the coast and charge up somewhere off the traffic routes. This was accomplished after a long hot run which did the motors no good.

Back to Her Beat.

She went back to her beat, where she picked up three destroyers, convoying a couple of troopships, but it was glassy calm and the destroyers "came for me."

She got off a long range torpedo at one transport, and ducked before she could judge the results. She apologizes for this on the ground that one of her periscopes had been damaged—not as one would expect by gentlemen, leaning out of a little steamboat, but by some casualty, the shot calibre not specified, the day before, "and so," says E-14, "I could not risk my remaining one being bent."

However, she heard a thud, and the depth gauges, those great clock hands on white-faced circles, flickered, which is another sign of dreadful certainty down under. When she rose again she saw the destroyer convoying one burning transport to the nearest beach.

That afternoon she met a sister boat, now gone to Valhalla, who told her that she was almost out of torpedoes, and they arranged a rendezvous for the next day, but "before we could communicate we had to dive, and I did not see her again." There must be many such greetings in "the Trade of Hy," the name which submarines go by in the British Navy under all skies. Boat rising beside boat at a point agreed upon for the interchange of news and materials, they talk and shout aloud, with the speakers' eyes always on the horizon and all hands standing by to dive, even in the middle of a sentence.

E-14 kept to her job on the edge of the procession of traffic. Patrol vessels annoyed her to such extent that "as I had not seen any transports lately I decided to sink a patrol ship, as they were always firing on me." So she torpedoed a thing that looked like a mine layer and must have been something of that kidney, for it sank in less than a minute.

A tramp steamer lumbering across the dead flat sea was thoughtfully headed back to Constantinople by firing rifles ahead of her.

"Under fire the whole day," E-14 observes philosophically. The nature of her work made this inevitable. She was all day among patrols which kept her down a good deal and made her draw on her batteries, and when she rose to charge, the watchers ashore burned oil flares on the beach or made smokes among the hills, according to the light in either case, and there would be a general rush of patrolling craft of all kinds from steam launches to gunboats.

Did Some Popular Things.

Nobody loves the Trade, though E14 did several things which made her popular. She left off a string of very surprised dhows (they were empty) in charge of a tug which promptly fled back to Constantinople and stopped a couple of steamers, full of refugees, also bound for Constantinople, who were very pleased at being allowed to proceed instead of being Lusitaniaed as they had expected.

Another refugee boat, fleeing from goodness knows what horror, she chased into Rodosto harbor, when, though she could not see any troops," they opened a heavy rifle fire on us, hitting the boat several times. So I went away and chased two more small tramps, who returned toward Constantinople."

Transports, of course, were fair game and in spite of the necessity she was under of not risking her remaining eye, E-14 got a big one in a night of wind and made another hurriedly beach itself, which then opened fire on her, assisted by the local population.

"I returned the fire and proceeded," says E-14. The diversion of returning fire is one much appreciated by the lower deck as furnishing a pleasant break in what might otherwise be a monotonous and odoriferous task. There is no drill laid down for this evolution, but etiquette and custom prescribe that on going up the hatch you shall not too energetically prod the next man ahead with the muzzle of your rifle. Likewise when descending in quick time before the hatch closes you are requested not to jump directly on the head of the next below. Otherwise you act as requisite on your own initiative.

When she had used up all her torpedoes, E-14 prepared to go home by the way she had come. There was no other and she was chased toward Gallipoli by a mixed pack, composed of a gunboat, a torpedo boat and a tug.

"They shepherded me to Gallipoli, one on each side of me and one astern, evidently expecting me to be caught by nets there."

She walked very delicately for the next eight hours or so, all down the strait with underrunning strong tides, ducking down when the fire from the forts was too hot, verifying her position and the position of the minefield, but always taking notes of every ship in sight till toward tea time she saw our navy off the entrance and "rose to the surface abeam of a French battleship, who gave us a rousing cheer."

Doings of E-11.

She had been away as nearly as possible three weeks and a kind destroyer escorted her to the base where we will leave her for a moment while we consider the performance of E-11, Commander M. E. Nasmith, in the same waters at about the same season. E-11 proceeded in the usual way to the usual accompaniments of hostile destroyers up the strait and meets the usual difficulties about charging up. When she gets through, her wireless naturally takes this opportunity to give trouble and E-11 is left deaf and dumb somewhere in the middle of the Sea of Marmora diving to avoid hostile destroyers in the intervals of trying to come at the fault in her aerial.

Yet it is noteworthy that the language of the Trade, though technical, is no more emphatic or incandescent than that of topside ships.

When she goes toward Constantinople she finds a Turkish torpedo gunboat off the port and sinks her. She has her periscope smashed by a six-pounder, retires, fits a new top on the periscope, and at 10.30 A. M. (they must have needed it) pipes all hands to bathe. Much refreshed, she gets her wireless linked up at last and is able to tell the authorities where she is and what she is after.

At this point (it was off Rodosto) enter a small steamer, which does not halt when requested, and so is fired at with several rounds from a rifle. The crew, on being told to abandon her, tumbled into their boats with such haste that they capsize two out of three. Fortunately, says E-11, they are able to pick up everybody.

Lo! an American Correspondent.

You can imagine for yourself the confusion alongside, the raffle of odds and ends, floating out of boats and the general parti-colored hurrah's nest all over the bright, broken water. What you cannot imagine is this: "An American gentleman then appeared on the upper deck who informed us that his name was Silas Q. Swing of the Chicago Sun, and that he was pleased to make our acquaintance. He then informed us that the steamer was proceeding to Chanak, and he wasn't sure if there were any stores aboard."

If anything could astonish the Trade at this late date, one would almost fancy that apparition of Silas Q. Swing's "very happy to meet you, gentlemen," might have started a rivet or two on E-11's placid skin, but she never quivered.

She kept a Lieutenant of the name of Dontley Hughes, an expert in demolition parties, and he went aboard the tramp and reported any quantity of stores, a six-inch gun, for instance, lashed across the top of the forehatch, (Silas Q. Swing must have been an unobservant journalist,) a six-inch gun mounting in the forehold, pedestals for twelve-pounders thrown in as dunnage, the afterhold full of six-inch projectiles, and a scattering of other commodities. They put a demolition charge well in among the six-inch stuff and she took it all to the bottom in a few minutes after being touched off. Simultaneously with the sinking of the vessel, E-11 goes on. Smoke was observed to the eastward. It was a steamer that had seen the explosion and was running for Rodosto. E-11 chased her till she was tied up to a Rodosto pier and then torpedoed her where she lay, a heavy laden storeship, piled high with packing cases.

The water was shallow here, and though the E-11 bumped along the bottom, which does not make for steadiness of aim, she was forced to show a good deal of her only periscope, and had it dented, but not damaged by rifle fire from the beach.

As she moved out of Rodosto Bay she saw a paddleboat, loaded with barbed wire, which stopped on hail, but "as we ranged alongside her, attempted to ram us, but failed, owing to our superior speed." Then she ran for the beach, very skillfully keeping her stern to E-11 till she drove ashore beneath some cliffs.

The demolition squad were just getting to work when a party of horsemen appeared on the cliffs above and opened a hot fire on the conning tower. E-11 got out, but owing to the shoal water, it was some time before she could get under enough to fire a torpedo. The stern of the stranded paddleboat is no great target, and the thing exploded on the beach. Then she recharged her batteries and proceeded slowly on the surface toward Constantinople. All this was between the ordinary office hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

In Constantinople Harbor.

Her next day's work opens, as no pallid writer of fiction dare begin, thus: "Having dived unobserved into Constantinople, I observed," &c.

Her observations were rather hampered by cross tide, mud, and currents as well as the vagaries of one of her own torpedoes, which turned upside down and ran about promiscuously. It hit something at last, and so did another shot that she fired. But the waters by Constantinople Arsenal are not healthy to linger in after one has scared the whole seafront, so "I turned to go out."

Matters were little better below. E-11 in her perilous passage might have been a lady of the harem tied up in a sack and thrown into the Bosporus. She grounded heavily, she bounced up thirty feet, was headed down again by a manoeuvre easier to shudder over than to describe, and when she came to rest on the bottom found herself being swiveled right round the compass.

They watched the compass with much interest: "It was concluded, therefore, that the vessel (E-11 is one of the few who speak of themselves as vessels as well as boats) was resting on the shoal under Leander Tower and was being turned round by the current."

So they corrected her, started the motors, and bumped gently down into eighty-five feet of water, with no more knowledge than the lady in the sack where any bump would land them, and the next day was spent resting in the centre of the Sea of Marmora.

That was their favorite preening perch between operations because it gave them a chance to tidy the boat and bathe; and they were cleanly people, both in their methods and their persons. When they boarded a craft and found nothing of consequence they "parted with many expressions of good-will," and E-11 had a good wash.

Steamer Tries to Ram.

She gives her reasons at length, for going in and out of Constantinople and straits is all in the day's work, but going dirty, you understand, is serious. She had "of late noticed the atmosphere in the boat becoming very oppressive, the reason, doubtless, being that there was a quantity of dirty linen aboard, and also a scarcity of fresh water, a necessitated limit being placed on the frequency of personal washing."

Hence the centre of the Sea of Marmora and all hands playing overside and as much laundry work as time and the service allowed.

One of the reasons, by the way, why we shall be good friends with the Turk again is that he has many of our ideas about decency.

In due time E-11 went back to her base. She had discovered a way of using unspent torpedoes twice over, which surprised the enemy, and she had as nearly as possible been cut down by a ship which she thought was running away from her, instead of which she made the discovery at 3,000 yards—the stranger steamed straight at her. "The enemy then witnessed a somewhat spectacular dive at full speed from the surface to twenty feet in as many seconds. He then really did turn tail and was seen no more."

Going through the straits, she observed an empty troopship at anchor, but reserved her torpedoes in the hope of picking up some battleships lower down. Not finding these in the narrows, she nosed her way back and sank a trooper, afterward continuing her journey down the straits.

Off Kilid Bahr something happened. She got out of trim and had to be fully flooded before she could be brought to her required depth. It might have been whirlpools under the water or other things.

They tell a story of a boat which once went mad in these very waters, and, for no reason ascertainable from within, plunged to deeps that contractors do not allow for, rocketed up again like a swordfish, and would doubtless have so continued till she died, had not something she had fouled dropped off and let her recover her composure.

Fouls a Mine in the Straits.

An hour later: "I heard a noise similar to grounding. Knowing this to be impossible in the water in which the boat then was, I came up to twenty feet to investigate, and observed a large mine, preceding the periscope at a distance of about twenty feet, which was apparently hung up by its moorings to the port hydroplane." The hydroplanes are the fins at the bow and stern which regulate submarines.

A diving mine weighs anything from hundredweights to half tons. Sometimes it explodes if you merely think about it. At others you can batter it like an empty sardine tin and it submits meekly. But at no time is it meant to wear on a hydroplane.

They dared not come up to unhitch it, owing to the batteries ashore, so they pushed the dim shape ahead of them until they got outside of Kum Kale. They went full astern and emptied the after tanks, which brought the bows down, and in this posture rose to the surface, "when the rush of waters from the screws, together with the sternway gathered, allowed the mine to fall clear of the vessel."

How a fool, said Dr. Johnson, would have tried to describe that.

RED CROSS IN Y. M. C. A.

Use of a Room Given to the Bronx County Chapter.

At a concert given for the newly organized Bronx County Chaper of the American Red Cross at the Union Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 161st Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, last night the Y. M. C. A. donated a room to the chapter. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Red Cross women will begin making needed articles there. All donations to the Bronx Chapter should be sent there, and the Y. M. C. A. hereafter will be the headquarters of the chapter.

H. B. Burrell made an address last night at the concert. The following officers have been elected to conduct the Red Cross work in the Bronx: Chairman—Ellen L. Adee; Vice Chairman—Mrs. E. C. Potter; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Miner; Secretary — Eleanor Jacob, and Executive Committee Members—Catherine S. Deverich, Mrs. James Henderson, Mrs. Charles Hewitt, and Harry Harper.

$4,270,000 FOR A MINE.

Chicago and New York Men Buy Cripple Creek Property.

DENVER, Colo., June 23.—Cresson mine, one of the richest in the Cripple Creek District, has been sold to a syndicate of Chicago and New York men for $4,270,000, according to an announcement made today.

It was stated that the actual transfer would take place in ten days.

SENTENCE NONCOMBATANTS

British Court-Martial Four Conscientious Objectors.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily News says that four privates in the noncombatants corps—composed of men with conscientious scruples against fighting who are detailed to work behind the lines—were court-martialed at Boulogne for refusing to obey orders and sentenced to death.

The sentence was later commuted to ten years' imprisonment. The affair has caused a sensation and will be taken up for discussion in Parliament on Monday.

DERIDE PARIS CONFERENCE.

German Papers Say Its Resolutions Are of No Importance.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, June 24, (via London.)—German newspapers commenting on the Paris economic conference declare that the resolutions of the conference are of no importance, because all the matters dealt with will be adjusted in the peace negotiations. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"No peace will be concluded which does not leave to our economic strength in the fullest manner and same room for expansion which it had previously. To conclude any other peace would be neither wise nor human, because it would lead in the shortest time to a repetition of the present world disaster."

NO BRIDE TO SAVE HIM.

O'Neill's Excuse for Pulling Fire Alarm Box Worthless.

Charles O'Neill, 25, a salesman, of 765 Eighth Avenue, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning charged with sending in a false alarm of fire from Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. O'Neill said he had been celebrating, as he was to be married today, in the afternoon, and that a friend who was with him pulled the fire alarm box.

Magistrate Koenig gave him until 2 P. M. to prove that he was to be married, saying if such was the case the court would let him off with a fine. When O'Neill came into court the second time he said the marriage was to be an elopement, and Magistrate Koenig fined him $30, with the alternative of five days in jail.

Newark, Eng., Greets Newark, N. J.

From far off Newark-on-Trent, England, there came yesterday to the City Hall in Newark, N. J., a communication congratulating the latter city upon its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The communication is engrossed on heavy white paper, the lettering being in black, red, and gold, while the margins are in blue, gold, and black, with touches of pink. It bore the signatures W. E. Knight, Mayor of Newark-on-Trent; J. C. Kew, former Mayor, and Godfrey Tallento, Town Clerk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Even the ice cracks a smile when you serve
Club Cocktails
They go straight to the spot with a master blend, smooth as silk.

HOW BATOCKI WON FAVOR OF KAISER

The Food Dictator Attracted Attention by His Writing on Social and Political Topics.

BUILT UP EAST PRUSSIA

Popular There with All Classes for His Work in Reconstructing the Invaded Province.

Max Johann Otto Adolf Tortilovitz von Batocki, the "Food Dictator" upon whose activities the German people are counting so much in their war against the everincreasing shortage of the necessaries of life, first attracted the attention of Kaiser Wilhelm through his writings on social and political questions, according to a rumor current in Germany and referred to in the following sketch of von Batocki's career written for the Berliner Tageblatt of May 27 by a prominent citizen of East Prussia:

"There was considerable surprise expressed in rather broad circles in October, 1914, when Adolf von Batocki was placed in charge of the devastated province of East Prussia. The higher officials in East Prussia knew that Batocki was a 'coming man.' About a year before the outbreak of the war, at an official banquet in Königsberg, a Privy Councillor offered to bet with any one of the company (before the roast, not when heated with wine) that the next Chief President would be named von Batocki. Nevertheless it created a stir that nobody from the ranks of the 'career' got the place as Chief President, and that the new man was looked at rather askance by his professional colleagues.

"Adolf von Batocki was born in 1868, the son of the eldest of the family and a chamberlain—he will be 48 years old July 31. He was educated by private tutors in Friedrichs College in Königsberg and at the Universities in Bonn, Strasburg, and Königsberg. He was a hussar at Bonn, a licensed lawyer and Assistant Judge, and a reserve officer of the Wrangel Cuirassiers. In 1895 he left the service of the State to devote himself entirely to the care of the 3,800-hectare estate of Bledau left to him at the death of his father.

"From 1900 to 1907, as administrative official of his own district, the district of Königsberg, he was again a State official. During his term of office the suburbs of the district were incorporated with the City of Königsberg. Then he again bade adieu to office, but he could not refrain from taking part in the public service. He devoted his time to the tasks of local autonomy, occupied several such offices, and became interested in social and political associations, (as a strict Conservative,) was called to the House of Peers, and became President of the East Prussian Agricultural Chamber, which under his management was developed into a model institution.

"At that time Batocki began to write articles on social and political subjects. At first he occupied himself only with technical questions on taxation that are always of burning interest in tax-plagued East Prussia. He wrote 'Against the Over-increase of District Taxes,' and said very plainly: 'If matters are let go as they are going at present within a generation Prussia, together with a number of rich and over-populated districts, will contain some parts of the country that will be thinly settled, backward in their economic and cultural conditions, poor in capital and the spirit of enterprise, and will be ill members of the body of the State, injuring the entire organism.' And then he wrote a treatise on 'The Equalization of the District Taxes.' (It is said that the Kaiser's attention was first directed to him because of these writings.)

"But the rumor soon arose that he had 'land reform ideas;' that he wanted ot start colonies and build individual homes, and that he saw the salvation of the State in the development of the poorer citizens to a condition of economic independence. When he deemed it necessary to give his ideas wide publicity he turned 'newspaper writer,' and the Königsberg papers gladly gave his articles a place on the front page. He also displayed a lively interest in the needs of commerce and industry.

"Thus prepared, von Batocki took the chair of Chief President just as he was about to go to the front. First of all, it was a highly uncomfortable place. The province was devastated and part of the administrative machinery scattered to the four winds. The target of sufferers and seekers of favors, and the object of the adulation of assistants, all of whom wanted to give him good advice, he began the herculean task of the restoration of order and the preliminary work of reconstruction with a firm hand. It was important that from the beginning he possessed the unqualified confidence of both the Kaiser and von Hindenburg, whose headquarters had been in East Prussia for several months.

"What he has done up to now in the matter of organization in East Prussia is typical. The work of reconstruction is making good progress, and the current of economic life is flowing. To be sure, the 'building council offices' created by him are occasionally called 'building handicapping offices' by those who do not think the work of reconstruction is going on rapidly enough or have seen their hoped-for big profits in building dissipated into thin air. But so long as the afflicted persons in East Prussia have no legal basis for their claims and can only count on the scanty means provided by advance payments of compensation, it is, unfortunately, impossible to arrive at the far-lying goal. Therefore we hope that the Reichstag, which has the task of deciding on the compensation proposal, will hurry up.

"That Batocki is very popular in East Prussia is shown by the confidence in him that animates all classes of the population. 'What? I shall go straight to Batocki in Königsberg,' is the cry when the award does not suit the complainant. The Chief President feels himself a countryman of the East Prussians. When on March 16, 1915, he delivered his address in the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin on the past, present and future of East Prussia, he defended the East Prussians against rumors of treason and espionage and made an energetic plea for the refugees.

"The next day he attended the meeting of the refugees in the New Philharmonic and began his address to them with: 'My dear fellow countrymen.' On that occasion I, as Chairman, addressed the following greeting to the Chief President: 'We feel doubly indebted to His Majesty, our King, for having selected for this important position in our home an East Prussian, a fellow countryman whom we hope from the bottom of our hearts may some day be called the restorer of East Prussia. In the name of this gathering, I offer Your Excellency my hand in order to show that my words are approved by this great assembly of refugees.'

"The East Prussians would be glad if Batocki could remain Chief President. But they are proud that a man from the East has been called to great tasks."

JEWELRY COST ADVANCES.

Wholesalers Say It Will Be Up 20 to 50 Per Cent. by Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—Christmas shoppers will pay from 20 to 50 per cent. higher for jewelry the coming holiday season than last year, according to delegates today at the closing of the convention of the National Wholesale Jewelers Association.

Diamonds have increased in price 40 per cent. since the war and are still soaring, due to the scarcity following shutting down of the mines that the men might go to the front. The foreign syndicates have said that the reserve supply of precious stones was practically exhausted, with no relief in sight. It was further stated that the situation would not be immediately remedied in case of an early close of the war, as the process of preparing a diamond for the market took a year. Other stones, also, were at almost prohibitive figures, it was said, and silver, it was reported, was now bringing 73 cents an ounce, as against 49 cents formerly. The jewelry industry also is experiencing a shortage of workmen and the pressure of an increased wage scale.

The association this afternoon went on record as favoring the proposed $100,000 newspaper advertising campaign in conjunction with the manufacturers and retailers. They condemn the so-called "scheme-goods" and "fly-by-night" shops, and saw the only possible relief for the legitimate trade through the medium of the daily periodical publications.

Officers elected today were: President, J. E. Reagon of Indianapolis; First Vice President, D. J. Gutman of Cincinnati; Second Vice President, R. H. Shuttles of Dallas, Texas; Advisory Secretary, T. James Fernley of Philadelphia; Secretary, Thomas A. Fernley of Philadelphia, and Treasurer, M. N. Smith of Boston. Cincinnati and Atlantic City offered invitations for the next convention, which were left to be considered at an early meeting of the Executive Board.

WOULD CHANGE COUNTY LAW

Controller Travis Tells Clerks Need for Better Accounting.

State Controller Eugene M. Travis was the speaker yesterday at the meeting of the Supervisors' Clerks' Association of the State of New York at the Hotel Astor.

After telling the Supervisors the Controller's office was willing to co-operate with them and other officials to improve the system of accounting, State Controller Travis said:

"The State has furnished for your aid in my office a trained body of experts in these matters. One or more of them has visited your county in the past and pointed out the errors discovered. Those errors should be corrected. So far as they relate to procedure the clerk of the board is in the best position to correct.

"The thought has suggested itself to me that the method of financing counties might be improved. To improve it in the way that I think it should be require changes in the county law.

"I am convinced that the county law should outline more definitely the budget-making procedure; that each county should adopt a pay-as-you-go policy, which is not now possible under the law; that accounts against a county should be audited as often as once each month, although it is oftentimes impracticable to convene the Board of Supervisors that frequently, and that it might be well to have a uniform fiscal year prescribed by statute."

LIEUT. SMITH A SUICIDE.

Traffic Squad Officer Shoots Himself in Woods Near His Home.

Lieutenant John T. Smith, 53 years old, of Traffic C, who lived at 264 East 235th Street, the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday morning in a vacant lot on 234th Street, within a block of his home, by shooting himself in the head with a service pistol. He had been in ill health for a long time, and was convinced that his ailment was incurable.

He was married and the father of four children, the oldest 18 years and the youngest 6 months.

Lieutenant Smith's body was found by Italian laborers who were on their way to work. The Italians called Patrolman McDonald of the Wakefield Station, who summoned Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital. The body lay in some bushes. In the Lieutenant's left hand was a mirror. The supposition was that he used the mirror to guide the discharge of the pistol, which was found beside him. The body was removed to the Smith home.

Coroner Healy found that the Lieutenant had left three letters at his home; one was addressed to Captain Ormsby, Lieutenant Smith's superior officer; the second was to Dr. W. McChristie of 1,058 Cauldwell Avenue, Smith's family physician, and the third was for a sister.

Lieutenant Smith was originally appointed in the Park Police, but under the reorganization in 1898, he was transferred to the present force as a Lieutenant.

DOG ATTACKS SCHOOLGIRLS.

Two Pupils Bitten Before Policeman Kills Animal in Yard.

Forty small girls, members of class 1—B in Public School 53, at 209 East Fifty-third Street, were thrown into a panic yesterday when a brindle bulldog ran into the courtyard in which the children were enjoying recess games. Their screams attracted the notice of teachers, who endeavored to assemble the pupils in the main hall and then to close the doors.

Before this could be accomplished Sarah Cohen, 6 years old, of 232 East Eightieth Street, and Mary Catino, 6, of 336 East Eightieth Street, were bitten. They were treated at the German Hospital nearby and then taken to the Pasteur Institute for further precautions.

Patrolman Crotty of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station killed the animal with his nightstick and then notified the Department of Health. The carcass will be examined to ascertain if the animal had the rabies.

Roosevelt's Secretary Appeals.

Robert H. Elder, attorney for John McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's Private Secretary, appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday from the decision of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, who sentenced Mr. McGrath and his cousin, William Powers, to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island for thirty days for an alleged assault on Charles Lighte in a Brooklyn restaurant. Mr. Elder asserted that the Court of Special Sessions had given too much weight to the testimony of Lighte and his wife, which, the attorney argued, was apparently biased. The Appellate Division reserved decision.

12-Year Sentence for White Slaver.

Sentence of twelve years and four months in the State penitentiary was imposed yesterday on James Neapolitano, alias Kid Naples, of 730 Van Nest Avenue, the Bronx, by Judge Louis D. Gibbs in the Bronx County Court. Neapolitano a few days ago was convicted on a white-slave charge. He induced Marie Klein, 18-year-old daughter of the Rev. Charles Klein, pastor of Bethany Reformed Church, 236 East 109th Street, to leave her home, and forced her to lead an immoral life in a house on Fordham Road.

EGAN OF MORGAN CO. LINKED WITH BURNS

Publicity Man for the Banking Firm Is Jointly Accused in the Seymour Case.

HELD IN ONLY $100 BAIL

Charge Against Co-Defendants Is Unlawfully Causing the Publication of Private Papers.

Joined with William J. Burns as defendant in a charge of unlawfully causing the publication of private papers, Martin Egan, publicity manager for J. P. Morgan & Co., was held in $100 bail for Special Sessions by Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday. The same disposition was made of the complaint against Burns. In both cases the charge was based on the raid made by Burns on the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway, in which the detective sought to obtain evidence that would lead to the identity of the "thief" in the Morgan office who released secret information concerning munition contracts.

District Attorney Swann was convinced only within the last two days of Egan's complicity in the publication of the Seymour documents. He summoned Mr. Egan to appear before Magistrate McAdoo yesterday. The publicity representative of the Morgan firm was attending the Harvard-Yale races at New London and left after the junior race to arrange for his bail in New York.

"Mr. Egen had guilty knowledge of the crime which Burns committed in the Seymour office and aided and abetted the crime," said the District Attorney in asking that Mr. Morgan's representative be held on a joint complaint with Burns.

Francis L. Wellman, appearing as counsel for Burns, urged the Magistrate to remember that Burns, in copying the Seymour papers, was looking for the real criminal. Magistrate McAdoo refused to consider this view of the matter.

"It is just as much a crime to steal a private paper," said the Magistrate, "even if it belong to a criminal, as it is to steal private papers belonging to J. P. Morgan & Co. I should have held Mr. Burns, even though he had been a police officer, for doing what he did without a search warrant.'

Mr. Wellman asked that the John Doe hearing, which had stopped with Burns, be continued so that the Morgan interests might have opportunity to prove that secret information concerning munition contracts had been stolen from their offices. Magistrate McAdoo agreed to do this next Wednesday. William Harman Black will probably conduct this hearing for the District Attorney's office.

Before the end of yesterday's hearing, Morton B. Sultzer, one of the occupants of the Seymour office, who was said to have benefited from the alleged stolen information, was called to the stand to tell how he established connections with the leak in the Morgan office. He did not testify, however, and on leaving the stand remarked that he was "in for another sweating." In the morning he had appeared before Justice Benton of the Supreme Court to be sentenced on a conviction for grand larceny, but the disposition of his case was postponed for another week.

District Attorney Swann made a decisive move in his wiretapping investigation yesterday by having the Appellate Division designate Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum to sit as Magistrate in the cases growing out of the charities inquiry.

FARMHAND KILLS A GIRL.

Arrested, Candory Says Old Shotgun Was Accidentally Discharged.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 23.—John Candory, 20 years old, who said his home was in Philadelphia, was brought here this morning from Waterford, a farming community in the southern section of Camden County, and locked up, charged with having shot and killed Angelina Piccioni, 16 years old. He alleged that the shooting was accidental, and that he was in love with the girl and would not willingly have harmed her. Justice Huyett held him without bail for the action of the Criminal Court here.

Candory several days ago took some horses from Philadelphia to the farm of Miss Piccioni's father. His brief visit there caused him to fall deeply in love with the girl, and she reciprocated, he said. Because of the girl, he induced her father to employ him, and he went to work on the farm.

He said he was in a shed on the farm last night and saw there an old-fashioned gun, which he took down and was examining when it went off. The charge struck the girl as she was passing in front of the shed. Her whole chest was torn out and she died instantly. Candory fled and, after being hunted by a posse all night, was captured at daylight.

Lawyer Held on Larceny Charge.

William C. Mayne, a lawyer, 55 years old, of 334 Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., was held for trial in $5,000 bail yesterday in Washington Heights Court on a charge of grand larceny growing out of $6,000 worth of Cuban sugar bonds. The complainant, Captain Charles T. Westcott, United States Marine Corps, 136 Stuyvesant Place, Brooklyn, alleged that Mayne withheld the bonds pending the settlement of claims for legal service extending over two years.

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MOBILIZATION GIVES TEST

Quick Response to President's Call Proves Value of Plans and Devices Prepared for Emergencies.

Amid the excitement incident to the mobilization of the National Guard officers at headquarters in the Municipal Building, who recalled yesterday the lively times of the Spanish war days, found time to note the changes since 1898.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief of the Commissary Department, said there had been great improvement in mobilization efficiency in eighteen years. "Take transportation, always a problem of prime importance," said Colonel Sternberger. "Conditions were probably as good as could be expected in 1898, but there were many complaints. Today the railroads have the transportation mapped out to a nicety and are prepared to move on short notice large bodies of troops to any part of the country."

"I should say the improvements in mobilization could safely be put down at several hundred per cent.," added Lieut. Col. McCann, Colonel Sternberger's assistant in the Quartermaster's Corps. "While we learned many useful lessons from that war, our greatest progress in efficiency, I should say, has grown out of better systems adopted little by little in the last five or six years.

Health a First Consideration.

"One of the greatest benefits to the militia efficiency of the State has been the establishment of the Quartermasters' schools with their system of thorough instruction and the rigid examinations of officers which are held twice a year. It has given us a larger body of trained men, well equipped for quick action in times of emergency, and we are reaping the benefits of that system today.

"The physical welfare of the enlisted men is also looked after more carefully than any one had thought of in 1898. While vaccination is not peremptory, the typhoid serum treatment is mandatory upon every man before he is mustered into his regiment. This has been required by the National Guard of New York for about two years. There have also been many other improvements in the sanitary system of the militia.

"So far as the mobilization has to do with the proper equipment of the enlisted men in regard to camp equipage, clothing, and other necessities there has been no trouble at all. In these respects all of the armories are fully equipped up to the total number of the enlisted men and as new recruits are added additional equipment is at once provided. Tents, blankets, knapsacks and all the other trappings are ready for immediate use and the means of quick transportation have been provided.

"The militia of the State is ready for active service at the front in everything except ammunition. Only a comparatively small amount of ammunition is kept in the armories, just enough for the usual rifle practice and for emergency riot calls. I mean by this that the National Guard will not go to the front with any large amount of ammunition. That will be provided by the Government as occasion demands at the fighting line.

"So far as provisions are concerned," added Colonel McCann, "while arrangements have been made for getting large supplies at once, if urgently needed, our division is peculiarly fortunate at this time in having its supply all ready. For more than two weeks we have been providing the necessary food supply for the manoeuvres at Camp Whitman, and those supplies are ready for immediate use."

State's Own Cavalry Horses.

Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, who recently was placed on the reserve list after twenty-seven years' service in the National Guard, thirteen of which he was Major of Squadron A and then two years Colonel of the First Cavalry, said that the cavalry of the State was never before in such excellent condition for quick and efficient service as today.

"In the first place the State owns a number of horses for cavalry use," he said. They are not many but they serve as a basis to the ownership of a large number of efficient mounts for any emergency service. These horses are kept at the Division cavalry quarters at Van Cortlandt Park, formerly used by Squadron A, but the squadron now owns its own farm near Nyack. In addition to Squadron A of New York, the troops at Syracuse, Albany, Rochester, and the First Cavalry of Brooklyn all have their farms, used not only for the pasturage of the horses and general training, but also for the raising of fodder, a valuable thing for cavalry efficiency. The Syracuse and Albany troops are provided with mounts for every enlisted man and I think the same is true of Buffalo, which is about to go into its new armory. All of these changes for more efficient cavalry service have been the result of experience in the last few years.

"The cavalry was also the first unit in the guard to maintain independent camp work. The infantry took it up by degrees and under General O'Ryan the camp training has been developed as never before. Eighteen years ago the staff officers were really the only ones who understood military needs. Now with the various schools, including those for non-commissioned officers, every branch of the service is thoroughly posted on its duties. This improved efficiency in getting out the men quickly was well shown last Sunday night when the news was received from Washington of the calling out of the guard. As soon as the Colonel of a regiment got the news, he communicated with his Captains and they in turn to the Sergeants while the latter got the heads of the different squadrons on the telephone and they notified the men on their respective lists. It was all done quickly. In the Spanish war days there was nothing like that and it took a long time to send word to the enlisted men as the work was all done by the head officers.

Ample Supply of Wagons.

"Another aid to quick mobilization is the fact that every organization has its proper number of escort wagons. The wagons are in the armories, and the men are trained to assemble them quickly. In the Spanish war times if a regiment needed wagons it had to send to the State Arsenal for them, and as comparatively few were on hand, in case of emergency, it would require considerable time to get them. Provision has also been made for securing the necessary horses promptly."

General Bridgman spoke with great favor of the establishment of the mounted scout system which has been adopted very successfully by several regiments of infantry, including the Seventh and Seventy-first of this city. These mounted scouts in the infantry service and the motor cycle equipment of some batteries are proving valuable assistants to the cavalry in carrying messages and other field duties.

TO AID RUMANIAN JEWS.

Conference Proposes to Work for Equal Rights After War.

At the request of President Adolph Kraus of the order B'nai B'rith, a committee of the American League of Rumanian Jews met in conference with him yesterday at the Hotel Astor, to arrange for a national and an international co-operative effort toward securing for the Jews in Rumania equal civil, economic, and political rights with the citizens of that country. Mr. Kraus informed the committee that he had received documents of the greatest importance concerning conditions of the Jews in Rumania, with suggestions for various plans of action in their behalf.

While the Jewish population, which comprises about 250,000 of the inhabitants of Rumania, chiefly in the northern part of the country, are not threatened with physical danger, they are persecuted in several forms under the civil laws. The Jews of Rumania have never been admitted to general citizenship, although there have been instances of this being accorded to a few as a special privilege, in recognition of some individual commercial importance or reward for personal benefactions.

In a general way it was pointed out at the conference that the old exclusive laws of Rumania were still being applied vigorously against the Jews, regardless of the long ancestry of many of them in the country, and under these laws the Jew generally has no better status in Rumania than a foreigner. Although deprived of all political rights the Jews are welcomed for service in the army of Rumania, but are never permitted to have a commission or rank to which their services may entitle them, it was said.

After the conference the committee announced that in co-operation with other organizations efforts would be made to bring the situation to the attention of the American people in the hope of enlisting their sympathy and interest in the project. Similar efforts are to be made by organizations in France, Switzerland, and Germany, all aiming to bring about the emancipation of the Rumanian Jew at the end of the European war.

HOLD UP U-BOAT'S LETTER.

Spanish Authorities Said Not to Have Delivered It to Embassy.

MADRID, June 23, (via Paris.)—Great interest and curiosity is manifested over the visit of the German submarine to Cartagena bearing a letter to King Alfonso from the German Emperor. El Liberal is skeptical concerning the explanation that the letter is merely one of thanks for the treatment shown the Germans interned from the Kameruns.

The paper points out the peculiarity of the choice of a submarine to carry imperial documents and says that the commander of the undersea craft committed an offense against international rules by entering the port and communicating with the German interned ship Roma before the Spanish naval authorities were consulted.

Premier Romanones, interviewed concerning the visit, says that the Spanish Government will not permit its neutrality to be brought into question under any circumstances and will insist on the strict observance of international regulations concerning the entrance of belligerent warships into neutral ports.

The letter which the submarine brought has not been turned over to the German Embassy and no further details have been learned regarding it.

SURROGATE REBUKES JUROR

Conversation with Will Contestant Causes Mistrial.

Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler yesterday severely censured Arnold Aram, a business man of 271 West Seventy-third Street, and a member of the probate jury, who some days ago caused a mistrial at a will contest by conversing with one of the contestants during the noon recess. The trial was nearly concluded when the incident occurred, which greatly angered the court.

When Mr. Aram appeared yesterday through an attorney he admitted that he had allowed his sympathies to get the best of him. According to his story, he was walking through the corridor when he discovered Mrs. Ray Phillips of 7 Sylvan Place, the Bronx, who was one of the contestants of the will of Samuel Horowitz, the case on trial, weeping copiously. He was touched by her distress, and offered his condolences. The incident was reported to Surrogate Fowler, who declared a mistrial. Aram said he was not born in this country, and was unfamiliar with jury ethics. He assured the court that he meant no harm. In rebuking him, Surrogate Fowler said:

"You, while serving on a probate jury, have been guilty by your own confession of talking with a contestant concerning the will laid before you in your capacity as a juryman. You, however, stated that you were not born in this country. I infer from your statement that you came from a land where trial by jury is not a familiar institution.

"It is very unfortunate for a large share of the population of this State that they are now obliged to commit their fortunes, as well as their lives and liberties, to jurymen not familiar with an institution which they and their predecessors have held in reverence and high esteem for centuries. But it is so."

Surrogate Fowler told Aram that he was utterly unfit to serve on a jury, and a repetition of the offense would result in severe punishment. The court also pointed out to him that his conduct had cost the county a large sum of money for a new jury and trial.

FRENCH PRISONERS WORK.

More Than 600 Employed in Steel Plants in Duisburg, Prussia.

More than 600 French prisoners of war are working in the steel works at Duisburg, Prussia, the skilled men receiving 48 cents a day and the unskilled from 12 cents to 19 cents, according to Alexandre Burnouf, Secretary of the Central Labor Union of Cherbourg, who escaped from Duisburg on the night of May 6 and crossed the Dutch border.

Burnouf, who reached Boulogne a few weeks ago via Rotterdam and London, is also reported as saying that there were some Russian prisoners working at Duisburg. He was taken prisoner at Maubeuge in September, 1914, and was kept in the prison camp at Friedrichsfelde until April, 1915, when he was transferred to Duisburg.

RIFLE AMMUNITION IS A WAR PROBLEM

Volunteer Army of 500,000 Could Not Be Equipped at Once, Officers Say.

NOT ENOUGH ARMS, EITHER

Cartridges Being Exported to Europe Would Not Serve Because of Difference in Calibre.

If President Wilson should call for a volunteer army of 500,000, the problem of supplying small arms ammunition would be the biggest one with which the War Department would have to deal, according to information yesterday from United States Army sources. In fact, the problem of supplying with ammunition the 100,000 National Guardsmen, if they are sent to actual warfare in Mexico, would be no small one, it was stated.

Of all the millions of rounds of ammunition made in this country in the last two years for the armies of Europe not one cartridge is of any use for the United States Army rifle. This means not only that none of the finished article in this country made for export is of any value to the War Department, but that the tools and other equipment for their manufacture won't make the cartridge Uncle Sam wants just now.

The War Department has stored in its arsenals a reserve of rifles estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. The exact figures are a secret guarded by the General Ordnance Bureau in Washington. There is maintained in the arsenals, State and national, a certain ratio of rounds of ammunition to the number of rifles in reserve. This supply would be heavily drawn upon for the use of the Guard if sent into Mexico, for the ammunition for the militia is all furnished by the National Government. If there was a call for ammunition to supply 500,000 soldiers there would be a serious deficit, it was said.

Export Arms Not Available.

Furthermore, the rifles that have been made in this country for the European armies are not available for the United States Army. This means that the tools for making them are not suited for making rifles for United States soldiers.

Although it was said within the last two years that there was an understanding between the War Department and the makers of arms and ammunition, army officers said yesterday they thought this was rather indefinite, and spoke of the failure of Congress to appropriate funds to carry out this plan of having all the big ammunition factories ready to work for the War Department. It was their opinion that it would be many weeks before American ammunition factories could get to making ammunition for the United States Army.

At present the ammunition for the army is made at Government arsenals, the largest of which is the Frankfort Arsenal in Philadelphia. But these arsenals, it was said, are not capable of supplying sufficient ammunition either for 500,000 men or as fast as it might be used in actual warfare by the 100,000 National Guardsmen and the 50,000 regular army fighters.

The European army rifles for which ammunition is being made in this country are 6 and 8 millimeters calibre; the United States Army rifle is 3-7 of an inch calibre.

It was pointed out that, while nothing could be gained through the seizure by the Government of ammunition or small arms already manufactured in this country for export, it would be possible for the War Department to see that plenty of ammunition material was kept in this country. It was not generally believed that actual war in Mexico would mean a very great curtailment of the export of arms and ammunition to the Allies because of the fact that the actual output of American ammunition factories could easily furnish the army in a short time when the tools are ready.

Clothing and Animals in Plenty.

Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, chief of the National Guard Commissary Department, and Lieut. Col. Henry A. Bostwick, in charge of the State Arsenal, both referred all inquiries as to ammunition to the War Department.

The War Department furnishes also clothing for the Guard. Colonel Bostwick said yesterday that an ample supply for the National Guard was in reserve. It was said that in the event of the calling out of 500,000 volunteers the problem of clothing would not be a formidable one, as it could be quickly made up in the hundreds of clothing factories in America which can do the work. It was said that foreign war business had not at all affected this source of equipment.

Colonel Sternberger announced yesterday the purchase of 7,000 horses and mules for the New York National Guard in Western markets.

"The dealers have shown a decided readiness to accommodate us," he said. "They have offered to the National Guard animals which were intended for export to Europe."

The prices paid were not made public, but were reported to have been high as compared with what the animals would have cost in other years because of the diminution in the supply of horses fit for cavalry duty owing to the drafts for European cavalry. Colonel Sternberger said that 1,000 horses and 500 mules would be delivered in Camp Whitman tomorrow morning by local contractors through whom they had been purchased. The animals reached New York last night on special trains of horse cars.

As for food, both regular army officers and officers of the National Guard said there was no difficulty at all. Colonel Sternberger said all supplies were being bought in the open market. The prices of food are high, with no shortage, it was said.

200 YACHTS IN CRUISE.

Craft of All Classes Will Enter Novel Interclub Event.

When last Winter the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club suggested an interclub cruise "for the promotion of sport and good fellowship among all yachtsmen," some doubt existed as to the success of the scheme. But as the plans for a week of combined racing and cruising for both sail and power boats developed, and the Indian Harbor Club at Greenwich, Conn., the Huntington Club at Huntington Bay, L. I.; the Black Rock Club at Bridgeport, Conn.; the Stamford, (Conn.) Club, and the Manhasset Bay Club at Port Washington, L. I., all agreed in turn to be entertainers of the cruising yachtsmen, and the American Power Boat Association, the Long Island Sound Power Boat Association, and members of the New York Yacht Club agreed to give the scheme their support and co-operation its success became assured.

The United States Government also gave the cruise an official sanction and detailed the torpedo boat destroyer Balch to accompany the fleet, serving as a committee boat and also as an observation boat for the naval experts aboard. The revenue cutter Mohawk was also assigned to have Governmental supervision over the several courses and to keep them clear so that the power boats might have a thorough test.

Something over two hundred craft, propelled by motors, engines, and sails, will take part in the cruise, which begins on Monday morning, and which officially ends on the following Friday night.

Interest of the yachtsmen will centre, naturally, in the racing for the cups offered by the Commodores of the six clubs, by the American Power Boat Association which have promoted the plan, and by a number of other yachtsmen. All these are to be contested for in a series of races continuing through six days. Cups will go to the winners of the series on the point system instead of to the winer of a single event. This will keep the sailors keyed to their best efforts for a week.

The joint committee in charge of the cruise has arranged for four racing courses all the week except on Monday, when there will be three courses for the sailing craft and two for the power boats, the short run from Oyster Bay to Greenwich making this possible. These courses have been arranged so that the power boats will not interfere with the sailing craft in the port-to-port runs.

Runs across and up and down the Sound will be made on Monday from Oyster Bay to Greenwich; on Tuesday across the Sound to Huntington Bay; to the eastward to Bridgeport on Wednesday; thence south to Stamford on Thursday; and finally across the Sound once more on Friday to Manhasset Bay, where the racing fleet will disband. The fleet will cross the Sound again to New Rochelle for the annual regatta of that club on Saturday. After a rest on Sunday the sailors will on Monday go to Rye for the American Yacht Club's regatta, winding up the sport with the Larchmont Club's annual regatta on Tuesday.

The longest run will be on Thursday, from Black Rock Light to the Stamford Light. This will give the largest vessels of the sailing fleet a race of twenty-six and one-half miles, the smaller of the windjammers seventeen miles, the express cruisers a dash of thirty-two and one-half miles, and the cruisers seventeen miles. The sailing craft will begin their starts at 10 o'clock each morning and the power boats will be sent away at 11:30. There will be different handicaps each day, except on the run from Huntington to Black Rock, when they will all race on even terms, preparatory to the past-performance handicaps, which will be used for the last two races of the cruise.

But one drawback is in sight this season and that is the inability of shipyards to get yachts out in time to participate, and the failure of engine builders to deliver motors for installation in hulls now completed in a dozen yards and waiting for motive power. Last week motors were being rushed to local yards by express in order that yachts might be ready and for a week all the yards hereabout have been working day and night to get craft in shape.

TO HOLD MOTOR BOAT RACE.

Jamaica Bay Association Plans Contest Around Long Island.

Under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay a motor-boat race around Long Island is to be run on July 2, 3 and 4. The race will cover 250 nautical miles, and will begin and end at the anchorage of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club at Rockaway Beach. There will be races for two classes of power boats of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty feet over-all length, hunting cabin cruisers and glass cabin cruisers, each divided again into three classes, according to A. P. B. A. rules of 1915.

The start will be made at 2 P. M., on Sunday, July 2, the craft going through Beach Channel to Norton's Point on Coney Island, to and through New York Bay, the East River, Long Island Sound, Block Island Sound, to the eastern end of Long Island, rounding at Montauk Point, and through the Atlantic Ocean to Rockaway Point, thence through the Beach Channel along Rockaway Beach to the starting point. A time limit of forty-eight hours is set for the completion of the run by all classes in order to get one of the prizes. No restriction is made as to the crews which may be carried, and entries must be made forty-eight hours before the race. Any boat enrolled in any recognized yacht club belonging to a racing association is eligible to entry.

The association will also have a race around Staten Island, forty-four nautical miles, on Aug. 13, starting at 10 A. M., from the Rockaway Point Yacht Club anchorage, on which day there will also be a race for sailing craft to Old Orchard light and return, a distance of twenty-two nautical miles. These two races will give an opportunity for testing the seagoing qualities of all classes of both sail and power boats, provision having been made for all kinds of craft, whether power or sail propelled.

Degree for Neiderhoffer.

In THE TIMES list of graduates at the commencement of the City College of New York on Thursday the name of Martin Neiderhoffer, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science, was inadvertently omitted.

SCIENCE THE AID OF MODERN CROOK

He Keeps Pace with Police Efficiency by Inventing New Tricks for His Trade.

BURGLAR'S DUMMY SAFE

Electric Drill Used by the Cracksmen of Today—Summer Exodus Brings Thieves Here.

The Detective Bureau has classified and indexed all of the different kinds of criminals and has carefully noted their methods of work. The crook today is, if anything, more careful and cautious than his old-time prototype, and in committing crime and trying to conceal it he is resorting more and more to science and invention. If the police have become more efficient in their methods, so has he, and it is not always an easy task to discover him and track him to his lair.

The safe burglar, for example, used to take an hour or more to open a safe, and the operation was done with a good deal of noise. Safes are better built today and are not so easy to get into, so there has been a decrease in the number of this kind of burglaries. When the crook does operate now he uses an electric drill and works almost noiselessly. The safe men who at present are giving the police trouble do not attempt to crack the large safes but go after those used by small shopkeepers.

These burglars have recently resorted to trickery in attempts to puzzle the police. After gaining entrance to a building, if the safe was in the front of the store where its outline could be seen from the street, they would drag it to the rear of the shop, and substitute in its place a duplicate safe made of pasteboard.

A few months ago thieves entered a cigar store in Lenox Avenue near 116th Street. They dragged the safe to the rear of the store, and left one of these pasteboard affairs in its place. A passing policeman looked in the window. There was something about the safe which looked queer to him. He observed by the dim light that its gilded lines were not quite straight. At first he thought the light was playing a trick on his eyes, but a closer inspection convinced him that it was not the real store safe. He hurriedly summoned another policeman. They entered the store and caught three men working on the real safe.

The loft burglar had quite a profitable time of it until the police found out his methods of work. He would conceal himself in a building before it was closed for the night. After the help had departed, and the watchman was out of sight, he would help himself to the particular kind of loot he was after—bolts of silk, cloth, or furs. This, with the aid of confederates, he would remove to a nearby cellar. If there was much booty to be removed he would sometimes use a wagon. The plunder would remain in the cellar until such a time as the thieves thought it could safely be carted away and disposed of.

The advent of Summer always brings thieves and burglars to town. It is the season when apartments and houses are closed or when windows and doors are frequently left open, making things easier for the thieves. The department is issuing a warning to householders not to let thieves know the family is away for the Summer. Many persons on leaving their apartments pull down the window shades. This is always a sign to thieves that the tenant is away. A thief will observe such an apartment for several days. After he has convinced himself that the family is away he will break into the apartment and ransack it.

The dumbwaiter thief is active at this season of the year. He works with a confederate. He is small and wiry. He gets on the dumbwaiter, and his companion in the basement hoists him to the floor of a deserted apartment. It is a simple matter for him to jimmie the dumbwaiter door into the kitchen.

Then there is the fire-escape burglar. He reaches a fire escape from a roof or hall floor. Two such thieves usually work together, one as a lookout to sound a warning to his companion at the first sign of danger. A fire-escape burglar has been operating about Washington Heights that the police would like to get. He has a peculiar sense of humor. After robbing his victims he takes pleasure in hiding their clothing in odd places. His victims have found their trousers hanging on fire escapes, behind radiators, and stuffed in the family ice box.

In several precincts the police are warning householders to be on the lookout for bogus Inspectors. This thief gets into a flat on a pretext that he has come to inspect the gas meter. When he departs something is found to be missing. The dishonest servant has come to play a considerable part in the city's crime. She gets a position by using fake recommendations. She usually remains no longer than two or three days in a place. When the family goes out to spend the evening the servant decamps with the family valuables. This thief often works with a male confederate, whom she keeps informed of the movements of the family. Two years ago three sisters, posing as servants, got more than $20,000 worth of loot before they were caught.

A game now being tried by thieves is to call up a grocery store or wine shop and order several dollars' worth of goods to be delivered at once to the apartment of Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, at such and such an address. The man giving the order requests the store to send change for $10. A delivery boy is sent to the house with the goods and the money. At the entrance to the house he is met by a man who asks him if he has the order for Smith.

"I am Mr. Smith," the man says. "Give me the change for the $10, and I'll run up to the apartment and get the money for you." Needless to say, he does not return, and on inquiry it is found that no one by the name of Smith lives in the house.

NEW LINE TO BATH BEACH.

Subway and West End Elevated Trains in Service Today.

Regular service on the new West End elevated line in Brooklyn will begin at 12:40 P. M. today from Chambers Street as far as Sixty-second Street and New Utrecht Avenue, and a shuttle service will be operated from Sixty-second Street to Eighteenth Avenue.

The West End line service will operate on the express tracks in the Fourth Avenue subway between 6:26 A. M. and 12:46 A. M., regularly stopping at Pacific Street and Thirty-sixth Street in the subway and at Ninth Avenue, Fort Hamilton Parkway, Fiftieth Street, Fifty-fifth Street, and Sixty-second Street. The shuttle from Sixty-second Street stops at Seventy-first Street, Seventy-ninth Street, and Eighteenth Avenue.

The running time from Eighteenth Avenue to Chambers Street will be 26 minutes by express trains and 31 minutes by local trains. From 12:46 A. M. to 6:26 A. M. service from Chambers Street to Eighteenth Avenue will be operated over the local tracks in the Fourth Avenue subway.

At the Ninth Avenue station there will be an opportunity to change from the West End subway trains to trains on the Culver line and vice versa, also an opportunity to change to the local trains on the Fifth Avenue elevated line.

MAGISTRATE FREES SOLDIER

Dooley Speeds Burkle's Trial So He Can Join His Battery.

To prevent Robert Burkle of 1,851 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, from being tried for desertion from Battery F, Second Field Artillery, Magistrate Dooley went in person from the Jefferson Market Court yesterday to Bellevue Hospital to take testimony from the complainant against Burkle on a charge of felonious assault. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate released Burkle.

Burkle was a passenger in an automobile operated by Charles Clanese of 225 East Fourteenth Street, which, on the night of June 20, struck and injured Daniel Kiernan of 411 East Thirty-seventh Street at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Kiernan was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Corporal T. P. Kavanagh, Burkle's superior officer, appeared before Magistrate Dooley yesterday and said he had been looking for Burkle for two days. He requested that Burkle be tried at once, instead of waiting until Kiernan was out of the hospital, so that the soldier might be released from prison and go with his battery to Texas.

Burkle, on his release, went first to see his wife and 3 days' old baby, born since his arrest, and then went to join his battery. Clanese was held in $100 bail for examination on Aug. 4.

214 INCHES OF NEW SKIN.

Eight-Year-Old Girl Recovers from Burns After Two Years.

Pearl Guerin, 8 years old, went home to 87 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, yesterday well and happy after two years and three weeks in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

In that time 214 square inches of skin had been grafted on her body to replace that lost when she was burned in a bonfire. Mrs. Guerin, Pearl's mother, was opearted on five times and gave 186 inches of skin. The father was operated on several times and gave the rest.

For more than a year the child was compelled to lie face down on her cot, with a wire frame holding the bedclothes from her body.

CROWD FIGHTS POLICEMAN.

Hettrick Has to Shoot Man in Leg to Make Arrest.

When Patrolman Hettrick of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station tried to stop a row between Frank Rogers, 23 years old, of 1,317 Second Avenue, and his wife, Mrs. Ella Rogers, 23 years old, of 511 East Eighty-first Street, last night, the two turned on the officer, and a fight resulted, in which Rogers was shot in the leg, also receiving a scalp wound.

Rogers and his wife, who live at different addresses, had been to a dance in a hall at Ninety-sixth Street and Second Avenue. After leaving there they began to quarrel, and at Ninety-fourth Street and Second Avenue the policeman told them to stop. They attacked the officer, who arrested them. Others who had been at the dance rescued them from the policeman, and they leaped on a Second Avenue car, followed by the officer, who in the scramble had lost the larger portion of his trousers and some other clothing. The fight was resumed on the car, and continued until Eighty-eighth Street was reached. The officer fired his revolver several times.

Rogers and his wife were taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, where a surgeon from the Reception Hospital looked after Rogers's injuries, and also the bruises received by the policeman.

Rogers and his wife were arrested on charges of felonious assault and resisting an officer. Hettrick believed that at least one other of the crowd who attacked him was shot.

Late in the night Thomas Mangan, 18 years old, of 1,103 Third Avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by James Kelly, who gave the Forty-ninth Street dock as his address. Mangan was suffering from bullet wounds in the face and thigh and said he had been shot in a fracas at Forty-ninth Street and East River.

Patrolman Schroeder of the East Fifty-first Street station went there, but said he could find no one who had heard of any fight.

Blind Pupils Visit Coney Island.

One hundred and fifty blind children from the public schools of Brooklyn, each with a fellow pupil as a guide, were taken in thirty-eight automobiles to Coney Island yesterday by the Council of Jewish Women. The party, in charge of Mrs. Michael Cohn, left Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue shortly after noon and reached Luna Park about 3 o'clock. As the guests of the Luna Park Company, Oscar C. Jurney, manager, the children did everything that was to be done, went through every "stunt," tried all the thrills, and at the close of the program sat down to a feast of ice cream, cake, popcorn, peanuts, candy, and lemonade. The party returned at 5 o'clock.

To Philadelphia in a 5th Av. Bus.

A delegation of forty-four members of the Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, left early yesterday for the Advertising Convention, which opens tomorrow in Philadelphia, in a Fifth Avenue bus. The bus was designated the official car of the delegation as typical of New York City. The car will head the delegation in the parade, which will open the convention.

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DUAL CONTRACTS COST B. R. T. HIGH

Thompson Committee Hears of Fat Fees Paid Out to Lawyers.

VOUCHERS IN EVIDENCE

Mayor's Refusal to Surrender Records Brings Sharp Criticism from the Chairman.

The Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday continued its investigation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's connection with the dual subway contract. It was brought out that it had paid thousands of dollars to lawyers working for corporations other than the B. R. T.

It was established that the law firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone had received $50,000 from the B. R. T. in connection with transactions between that corporation and the Central Trust Company. It was also established that Cravath & Henderson had received $12,642 and a similar amount from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who were participants in the transaction. Spooner & Cotton received $35,000, and Philip J. Britt, Morgan J. O'Brien and Charles A. Collin, respectively, $2,000, $2,500 and $2,800. The three last named were retained in the Admiralty Realty Company's suit about which there has been considerable evidence.

Mr. Abel, Auditor of the B. R. T., produced vouchers for the checks paid to the lawyers after Perley Morse, chartered accountant of the committee, had checked up the amounts. Mr. Morse has been going over the files of the B. R. T. for the last two weeks.

Joline, Larkin & Rathbone are counsel for the Central Trust Company, and for that reason Mr. Shuster, assistant counsel for the committee, said he could not see why the Interborough had paid them $50,000 for negotiations between their own company and the B. R. T. Their bill read:

"For professional services rendered under or in connection with contracts between the B. R. T. and our company and others on the other part evidenced by letters dated June 12, 1912, and including all services rendered to the Central Trust Company in respect to matters connected therewith."

Spooner & Cotton received the $35,000 "for professional services as counsel for the purchase of notes of the B. R. T. under trust agreement dated July 1, 1912, in regard to mortgages and contracts of the New York Municipal Railways Corporation, the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, and the B. R. T. connected with construction and operation of the proposed new rapid transit lines." All these payments were charged to "Construction B," account. Mr. Abel explained that this account was kept separate from the account which contained only those expenses not charged to the construction account for the time being, but which might be included in the regular account later on.

By charging these accounts to "Construction B" account, Mr. Shuster said, the city will probably have to pay them under the terms of the dual contracts.

At the afternoon session Senator Thompson criticised Mayor Mitchel because he had refused to allow a representative of the committee to examine certain papers at the City Hall. Senator Thompson sent Perley Morse and Harry Kline of the committee over to the City Hall to obtain certain documents. Mayor Mitchel refused to turn them over to Mr. Kline.

"I want to say," said Senator Thompson, "that Mayor Mitchel has refused permission to a representative of this committee to inspect certain papers which the committee requires in its investigation. The Mayor did this simply because he did not like the personality of our representative. This committee cannot tolerate this sort of thing. The time has not come when the Mayor of the city can tell us what assistant we shall send to the City Hall. In other words, the Mayor cannot dictate to this committee who it shall select to do a particular kind of work. The committee will, therefore, issue a subpoena for those papers."

When the Sergeant at Arms of the committee went to the City Hall to serve the subpoena he found that the Mayor had left the city. It was said that he had gone to Atlantic City.

The committee will meet again on Monday.

Car Hits Truck; Man May Die.

Seven persons were injured, one perhaps mortally, yesterday afternoon when a Fourteenth Street car crashed into a truck at Eighth Avenue. Joseph Kennedy, 45 years old, of 308 West Forty-ninth Street, was knocked down and taken to Bellevue with a fractured skull. The other six persons were struck by bits of débris. Montague, the motorman, told the police he lost control of the car. He was arrested on a charge of assault.

PINNED UNDER BLAZING AUTO

Horrigan, Slightly Hurt, Pays Joy Ride Fine with Wrecked Car.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, June 23.—Four men who took a joy ride early this morning and came to grief against a stout tree by the roadside were found guilty of being intoxicated when arraigned in the Irvington Police Court this afternoon.

John J. Horrigan of 23 Madison Avenue Yonkers, took his friends, Herbert Eichel, 355 Walnut Street; Peter Schuler, 25 Summit Street, and John Saltis, 13 Madison Avenue, all of Yonkers, for a ride late last night. They visited roadhouses, and on the return trip about 3 o'clock this morning the automobile ran into a tree in Broadway near the Irvington-Dobbs Ferry village line.

Patrolman William T. Grady was attracted by the sight of the blazing, overturned automobile. He saw no one about, and thought it must have been a runaway car that had tried to climb the tree. He carried sand in his helmet and extinguished the blaze, discovering then, for the first time, that Horrigan was pinned underneath the car. He released the owner of the machine and began to look about for others who might have been occupants. He said he found the three other men in a semi-conscious condition fully forty feet away. He summoned Dr. W. H. Todd of Dobbs Ferry, who treated all four and sent Horrigan to the Yonkers Hospital.

This afternoon all four were arraigned before Police Justice Taylor in the Irvington Police Court on charges of being intoxicated. Horrigan was fined $10 for driving a car while intoxicated, and Eicher, Schuler, and Saltis, also found guilty of intoxication, got suspended sentences. The Magistrate agreed to accept what was left of the car in payment for Horrigan's fine. The wreck was taken to a local garage, where the manager said he believed the village had taken a bad bargain, for the car had been well scrapped by its contact with the tree and the blaze that followed.

EUGENICS STUDENTS MEET.

Research Association and Field Workers in Session.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 23.—The annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association and the conference of the field workers of the Eugenics Research Office were held at Carnegie Institution at Cold Spring Harbor this afternoon.

Addresses were made by the former President of the association, Dr. J. McKeene Cappell, Professor of Psychology in Columbia University; Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of Carnegie station for experimental evolution; Dr. Stewart Paton, Professor of Biology in Princeton University, and Dr. Gertrude Hall, Director of the Bureau of Analysis, Albany.

Dr. Cappell urged the necessity for a high standard affixed to membership, while Dr. Paton indicated the necessity of a biological training for medical students contemplating the study of eugenics. A dissertation on "The Inheritance of Human Stature" was given by Dr. Davenport, who declared that in spite of the years spent in research work, a great deal concerning inheritance remained to be learned. He stated that analysis along these lines had just begun. Dr. Hall made an appeal for more liberal provision by the State for institutions for defectives, prefacing her address by declaring that the State institutions were insufficient to meet present demands.

Dr. Adolph Meyer was elected President of the association, after which adjournment was taken until Saturday morning, when there will be a meeting in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science.

Sing Sing's Oldest Inmate Free.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 23.—Joel C. Rundle, who is 75 years old and the oldest inmate of Sing Sing Prison, was pardoned today by Governor Whitman. Rundle had served eighteen years for killing a neighbor in Orange County and his pardon was sought by ex-Alderman A. H. Tompkins of Yonkers, who was a G. A. R. comrade of the old man. Governor Whitman also pardoned John E. Anhut, once lawyer for Harry Thaw, who was convicted of having tried to bribe officials to let Thaw escape from Matteawan. Anhut was paroled some time ago.

Galway Games Tomorrow.

The entire net proceeds of the games of the Galway Men's Association, which will be held at Celtic Park tomorrow afternoon, will be sent to Ireland for the relief of the war sufferers. Tomorrow's meet will include several track events, as well as football clashes between Galway and Clare, and Cork and Kilkenny, and also a hurling game, in which Galway and Tipperary will strive for supremacy.

Bryn Mawr Poloists Win Cup.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Bryn Mawr Freebooters defeated the Devon polo team 9½ to 3½ goals in the final match for the McFadden Cup today at Devon. Bryn Mawr earned ten goals and lost half of a goal by penalty. Devon earned one goal, was allowed three by handicap, and lost half of a goal by penalty.

SEE CLAYPOOL PLOT AS BUT ONE OF MANY

Prosecutor Finds Evidence of Plans for Extensive Blackmail in Mrs. Hill's Rooms.

FALSE AFFIDAVITS DENIED

Missing Woman's Apartment is Stocked with Drugs and Liquors—Arrest Expected Soon.

Evidence of what he believed to be a conspiracy to defraud Miss Gertrude Claypool of a large share of the $100,000 estate which she inherited from her uncle, ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, was obtained yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Dooling. According to the prosecutor, who spent all of the previous night running down threads of evidence, there was reason to believe that the persons who drugged Miss Claypool and held her a prisoner in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark for two days, were also engaged in a general scheme of blackmail aimed at other persons of wealth and prominence.

The missing woman in the case, Mrs. Margaret Hill of 208 West Fifty-fourth Street, who accompanied Miss Claypool to the Newark hotel and who was indicted in Essex County on a charge of assault and battery, is still a fugitive. Detectives who raided her apartment believe they will have her in custody within twenty-four hours. There was some hope that she might be arrested last night. She will be charged with blackmail and possession of narcotics, both charges growing out of documents and drugs found in her rooms.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling made an examination of the premises and satisfied himself that it was a meeting place for persons who smoked opium and formulated blackmailing schemes. From witnesses whom he examined there, the prosecutor learned that Mrs. Hill also passed under the name of Mrs. Humphries and Mrs. Hunter, names alleged to be associated with the Claypool affair.

Mrs. Hill left her apartment in great haste. She even neglected to take along a pet bulldog, which the detectives found scampering about the rooms. The apartment consists of eight rooms and bath, lavishly furnished and well stocked with liquors. According to the information received by Mr. Dooling, Mrs. Hill traveled extensively, making trips to Florida, New Orleans, and to the West, with an occasional appearance on the passenger lists of transatlantic steamers.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling also had statements from several persons yesterday who denied they had signed certain affidavits which were attributed to them in the Claypool affair. According to Mr. Dooling certain telegrams purported to have been sent to Miss Claypool by her father, Augustus Claypool of Ohio, were really manufactured by persons who had designs on her estate.

In the opinion of the prosecutor the false affidavits and telegrams confirm the existence of a plot to divest Miss Claypool of her share in the $12,000,000 estate left by ex-Governor Bookwalter, as well as to get possession of the interest of other legatees, among them J. W. Baxter, a cousin of Miss Claypool. According to Mr. Dooling it was also planned to relieve Miss Claypool of a bank account amounting to $2,000.

MARSHALL HEARING GOES ON

District Attorney Absent, but Buchanan Renews His Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Robert Gordon, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, who alone is qualified to serve a warrant charging contempt of the House upon District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York, is expected to return to Washington tomorrow and the warrant probably will be served not later than Monday.

Mr. Gordon is expected to reach St. Mary's, Ohio, on his vacation travels tonight. He will find there a telegram from Deputy Romney asking him to come to Washington and take possession of the warrant for Mr. Marshall, the House leaders having decided that it cannot be served by a deputy.

District Attorney Marshall was invited to appear before the House Judiciary Committee today. The committee continued its inquiry of impeachment charges preferred by Representative Buchanan of Illinois, and both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Marshall received an opportunity of being present. Mr. Marshall wrote that he could not attend the meeting today, but said he might desire to come later. It is reported that Mr. Marshall's letter was not noticeably conciliatory in tone. The committee will accord him a later hearing, according to present plans.

Representative Buchanan was on hand again today and renewed his arguments demanding the impeachment of Mr Marshall.

New Meal Plan on Fruit Boats.

A. W. Preston, President of the United Fruit Steamship Company, said yesterday that serving meals a la carte on steamships to the West Indies would be discontinued after June 30, and all meals included in the price of the ticket.

ROSS WINS FINAL MATCH.

Defeats Miller in Advertising Men's Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 23.—The annual Summer tournament of the American Golf Association of advertising interests was won by F. J. Ross, Dunwoodie, who defeated Z. T. Miller, Apawamis, in the final match today by 5 and 4.

Except for a forty-foot put which won the fifth hole for Ross the game went evenly to the seventh, where Ross holed out a fifty-yard mashie approach. At the ninth hole, 491 yards, Miller reached the edge of the green in 2 and won the hole in 4, one under par. The fifteenth hole, 463 yards, Miller got in 4, one under par, and the morning round ended with Ross 6 up.

In the afternoon Miller took the aggressive and soon cut Ross's lead to 3 holes. From that point on both played tight golf, with Ross having slightly the better of it. The match ended on the fourteenth, which was halved in par, leaving Ross 5 up with 4 to go.

SCHOOLBOY MEET TODAY.

National Track Championships Will Be Decided in Newark.

The national interscholastic track and field championships, postponed from June 10 on account of rain, will be decided this afternoon at Weequahic Park, Newark, under the auspices of the 250th Anniversary Committee. Many of the best schoolboy athletes in the East will be among the contestants, and fine performances should result from a fast track. New York's high and preparatory schools will be represented by strong teams, and it would not be surprising if a local school succeeded Mercersburg Academy as champion.

Among the contestants will be A. W. Gorton, who will try for Ted Meredith's scholastic record of 1:55 for 880 yards.

Stroud Objects to Louisville Job.

Ralph Stroud, the young Giant pitcher, who was to be released to the Louisville Club of the American Association, has objected to going there, and Manager McGraw will endeavor to place him with a Pacific Coast League club. Stroud contends that the five month season of the American Association would be too strenuous for him.

Gray Wins Easily at Billiards.

George Gray, the English billiardist, defeated Leonard Howison, the Canadian player, last night, 600 to 308, in a handicap match of English billiards played at Daly's billiard academy. Gray conceded his opponent a handicap of 300, but this did not prevent him from winning by a wide margin. The match went fifteen innings, and the high runs were Gray, 156; Howison, 18.

MURDER CAUSES 2 SUICIDES.

Alabama Sheriff Leaves Note Asserting Innocence of Judge's Death

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 23.—Sheriff Robert Phillips of Madison County shot and killed himself at the county jail here late today. It was the second suicide growing out of the recent murder of Probate Judge W. T. Lawler. The Sheriff left a note saying he had been suspected of the murder, but that he was innocent.

H. S. Pleasants, an attorney, killed himself here last Tuesday, leaving a letter saying he was suspected of complicity in the murder.

Judge Lawler's body was found a week ago in a bog. Several men are under arrest.

Paul D. Rainey Back from Africa.

Paul D. Rainey, the American explorer and big game hunter, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic after an absence of two years spent chiefly on his extensive farm at Neivasha in British East Africa. He said that he had brought back several films of wild animal life, including charges by lions and herds of elephants. He had left them in London to be developed.

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A City nurse recently expressed herself thus. A small boy developing tuberculosis, distracted parents; a resourceful nurse, one empty bed. He was only thirty-six months old, and it was at the end of eighteen additional months that the nurse expressed the second wish. She had secured the baby's admission to

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Open Letter to the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Whose Employees Are Out on Strike

We would call your attention to the fact that THE HUMANITARIAN CULT is advocating compulsory arbitration of all differences between Capital and Labor under the supervision of the City, State and National Departments of Welfare—to be created—and your present dispute is the best evidence of the necessity for such legislation.

As I understand the situation, in spite of the many attempts made to adjust the differences existing between yourselves and your employees, you refuse to arbitrate unless the employees concede certain cardinal points, although the employees are willing to arbitrate *all* the points involved.

We frankly admit that we expect more consideration and a more enlightened expression of true patriotism from the manufacturers than we do from their employees. When employers assume an attitude that involves the welfare of 75,000 to 100,000 employees and about 500,000 people dependent upon these employees, causing starvation, disease and crime, we maintain that the public at large has a perfect right (especially when the country is engaged in military operations) to demand from those employers real patriotism which does not merely consist in complying with the law but in fulfilling a higher duty to mankind.

The manufacturers maintain that they possess more intelligence; and having the material means they should prove that they are entitled to these blessings by acting in a kindlier way towards their employees, who they claim are ignorant and seek unfair advantage.

"We say our hearts are great, and cannot yield;
Because they cannot yield, it proves them poor:
Great hearts are tasked beyond their power but seld:
The weakest lion will the loudest roar.
Truth's school for certain does this same allow,
High-heartedness doth sometimes teach to bow."

We therefore suggest the following:

The manufacturers are to select six men and women to represent them on an Arbitration Board. These should see to it that Capital receives fair and adequate protection.

The employees and the Unions are to select six men and women to represent them on an Arbitration Board. These should see to it that Labor receives fair and adequate protection.

The six representing the manufacturers and the six representing the laborers are jointly to select six men and women having no other interest at stake but the desire to see justice done, and the entire eighteen are to compose the Arbitration Board.

The manufacturers and the Unions are to agree that during the life of this Arbitration Board, say one to two years, all questions in dispute as well as any new differences of opinion which may arise shall be submitted to and be decided by this Board, and both sides shall abide by its decisions.

The employees are to return to work on the old wage scale and the manufacturers are to agree to adjust wages as well as other points in dispute in accordance with the verdict of this Board.

Surely you do not deny that our country possesses eighteen fair-minded men and women qualified to decide *any* dispute so as to protect adequately the interests of all concerned?

The moving of factories from one city to another is a petty and childish procedure which should not be attempted by an intelligent body of men such as compose the Cloak and Suit Industry.

Who knows? Perhaps this fair-minded Board may find a way for all employers and employees to co-operate so satisfactorily in the future that we shall wonder why so much energy has been wasted, and so much suffering entailed by the constant misunderstandings between Capital and Labor.

The opportunity to serve yourselves and mankind awaits YOU—embrace it!

"Then let us pray that come it may,
And come it will for a' that;
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

The Humanitarian Cult

By its Founder and Leader.

On behalf of 100,881 members.

"The Humanitarian Cult" Platform

Founded November 15, 1914.

Our object is to develop between individuals a proper sense of responsibility; to create a correct understanding of the essence of true religion, and to develop the spirit of helping mankind from a sense of love rather than merely from a sense of duty.

We are absolutely non-sectarian; will not have any officers, will not incur any expenses and therefore will not levy any dues. Collections and contributions will not be permitted.

We aim to bring out the fact that the givers, being fortunate, should be thankful and grateful to the receivers for the opportunity of sharing with them their own good fortune.

Membership Pledge

Fill this out and mail it to

The Humanitarian Cult
1790 Broadway, N. Y.

I herewith become a member of the Cult with the sole understanding that I am to give direct to those in need whatever brotherly assistance I can.

....

....

40 STATES AID LABOR WITH LEGISLATION

Measures Aimed to Benefit Women and Child Workers Are Numerous.

MANY COMPENSATION ACTS

Commissions on Unemployment Perform Good Service—Supervision of Private Agencies.

Laws of special interest to labor were enacted in forty States which held either regular or extra sessions last year, according to an annual summary of labor legislation just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The summary says:

"Aside from the enactment of workmen's compensation laws, perhaps the most significant feature of the legislation of the year is the growth of the industrial commission plan, uniting in one authority the administration of workmen's compensaton, factory inspection, and other labor laws. This plan was adopted in 1915 in Colorado, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, and New York.

"Especially notable in the legislation of the year was the attention given to the subject of unemployment and public employment offices. In Illinois a commission of unemployment, consisting of three representatives of labor, three of employers, and three of the public, was established, to report at the next legislative session. In connection with the State employment offices, a general Advisory Board was established to investigate and deal with unemployment. California and Nevada passed resolutions calling for investigation of unemployment. In Idaho emergency employment is to be provided by County Boards of Commissioners for unemployed citizens of the United States who have been for six months residents of the State. Employment is to be on the highways at rates to be fixed by the county boards, not more than sixty days' work of this kind to be furnished any person within one year. One-half of the expense is to be borne by the State, and refusal to perform the work assigned debars one from this form of relief for the period of one year.

"Public employment offices were provided for in California, Idaho, Iowa, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and provision was made for the extension of the system of public employment offices in Illinois, Michigan, and Oklahoma. The licensing and supervision of private employment offices were provided for in seven States—Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Wisconsin—while Idaho prohibited the maintenance of private employment agencies operated for profit."

Employment of women and children occupied the attention of legislators throughout the country, and regulatory measures quite as numerous as in previous years were adopted. Some of the most notable among these were the minimum wage laws enacted by Arkansas and Kansas, increasing to eleven the number of States which have passed such laws. California, Massachusetts, and Washington passed amendments to their minimum wage laws, not, however, involving any important modifications. Idaho provided for a commission to investigate the subject of minimum-wage legislation.

Notable progress was made also in the field of child labor legislation, particularly in Arkansas and Pennsylvania. In the latter State the law requires that children under 18 years shall attend school at least eight hours every week between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

"In the field of safety provision," says the summary, "the most detailed enactments were those formulated by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and the Industrial Boards of New York and Pennsylvania. The rules and orders of these bodies indicate an intimate knowledge of the conditions to be met which it is impossible for an ordinary legislative committee to procure. The worker's welfare is looked after in less usual ways by new enactments in some States regulating the sanitary conditions in labor camps, railway labor camps, and the like."

California, Indiana, and Oregon passed measures regulating the giving of clearance cards or statements of cause of discharge, while California and Nevada gave to the employe the right to hear and answer charges brought by "spotters" before being discharged on the evidence of the latter.

Other significant laws enacted during 1915 were the Seamen's act, which made numerous provisions for safety and abolished arrest and imprisonment for desertion; the Alaska and Arizona old-age pension laws, and the California act, providing for the appointment of a commission to report on the subject of social insurance.

MRS. KEENE DENIES BLAME.

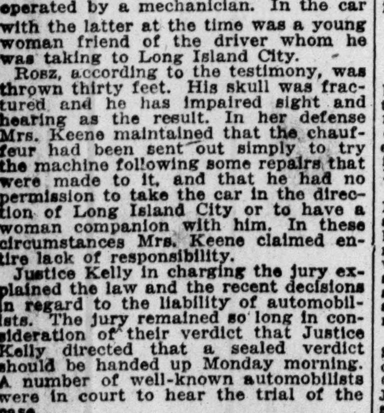
Says Car That Injured Man Was Operated Without Her Consent.

Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene made a vigorous fight in the Queens County Supreme Court before Justice Kelly yesterday for the right of automobilists to be exempt from damages for personal injuries where their machines are being operated without their knowledge or permission. She was defendant in an action for $10,000 damages brought by Ernest Rosz, a farm laborer employed by William Wittenfeld at Elmhurst.

According to the testimony, Rosz was walking along Jackson Avenue, Elmhurst, on August 30th, 1914, when he was struck by an automobile belonging to Mrs. Keene, but which was being operated by a mechanician. In the car with the latter at the time was a young woman friend of the driver whom he was taking to Long Island City.

Rosz, according to the testimony, was thrown thirty feet. His skull was fractured and he has impaired sight and hearing as the result. In her defense Mrs. Keene maintained that the chauffeur had been sent out simply to try the machine following some repairs that were made to it, and that he had no permission to take the car in the direction of Long Island City or to have a woman companion with him. In these circumstances Mrs. Keene claimed entire lack of responsibility.

Justice Kelly in charging the jury explained the law and the recent decisions in regard to the liability of automobilists. The jury remained so long in consideration of their verdict that Justice Kelly directed that a sealed verdict should be handed up Monday morning. A number of well-known automobilists were in court to hear the trial of the case.



WESTPORT

2½ IN.

THE CORRECT

CUT-A-WAY SHAPE

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

NEW YORKER FOUND SHOT.

Chicago Police Doubt Rebbe's Story That He Was Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Mystery surrounds the shooting early this morning of William Rebbe, who says he is a promoter of New York. Rebbe was found lying in a semi-conscious condition at Lake Shore Drive and Burton Place. There was a bullet wound in his breast near the heart.

Rebbe told the police he was shot by two highwaymen, who robbed him of $10,000 which he carried in an inside pocket of his coat. The police, however, are inclined to believe that Rebbe shot himself in a fit of dementia. Credence is given to the police theory by the fact that Rebbe's statements about the robbery and about his identity are conflicting. An aimless, ranting letter, addressed to the Rev. John Timothy Stone and found in Rebbe's pocket, also adds mystery to the shooting.

"We have heard you protect your flock. Why didn't you protect this man?" the letter reads, in part. "We have followed him for a long time, and finally landed him in Chicago. We took everything he had, over $10,000. We know he is innocent, but we want revenge on you and your church for the way you done us."

The police believe that the letter was written by Rebbe himself. When picked up the wounded man said he had been robbed of $10,000. This figure he later changed to $20,000, and still later back again to $10,000.

Although Rebbe told the police he arrived in Chicago last night, investigation revealed the fact that he had been living at a rooming house here for some time. In a suitcase in his room letters were found indicating that at one time Rebbe had been interested in the purchase of horses for the French Government.

Rebbe is in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, and his condition is said to be serious.

Miss Leah Schlesinger, who lives with her mother and sister at 253 West Forty-second Street, said yesterday that William Rebbe had been a friend of the family for many years. She said he was about 28 years old and was a broker, though she did not know with what firm he was connected.

At the offices of Holme, Whitlock & Scarff of 35 Nassau Street it was said the firm had some correspondence several months ago with William Rebbe relative to the collection of a note for the Hudson Trust Company, but that he was otherwise unknown in that office.

Rebbe lived at the Hotel Navarre for about six months, but left there about June 1.

SPANISH SHIP ON A REEF.

Fernando Poo Stranded in Sulu Sea—Passengers Reported Safe.

MANILA, June 23.—The Spanish mail steamship Fernando Poo, from Spanish and Portuguese ports for Colombo and Manila, is stranded on a reef in the Sulu Sea 150 miles northwest of Zamboanga. The passengers are safe.

The Coast Guard has been rushed to the assistance of the steamer.

The Fernando Poo is a vessel of 3,824 tons, and is owned by the Compañia Transatlantica of Cadiz. She sailed from Barcelona on April 16 for Lisbon, whence she departed for Colombo, arriving there May 25. The mishap to the steamer occurred while on the trip from Colombo to Manila.

PLANS SOLDIERS' BENEFIT.

James K. Hackett Would Aid American Sufferers in Mexico.

James K. Hackett has started a movement for a performance for the benefit of those Americans who have suffered or may suffer as the result of the disturbances in Mexico. It is his plan to obtain the use of the Century Theatre on some near date and give a performance to which prominent players will contribute their services. As his own contribution he will present Norman McKinnel's one-act playlet, "The Bishop's Candlesticks," and he has wired Sir Herbert Tree, asking him to play the rôle of the Bishop, created in this country by the late E. M. Holland.

Mr. Hackett has not completely recovered from the operation several months ago on his knee, but this will not interfere with his performance of the rôle in the playlet.

"There have been many benefits," Mr. Hackett said yesterday. "Belgian, Irish, German, French, British, all kinds and descriptions, to which the wonderful generosity of the American public has responded in its characteristic style—notably the Allied Bazaar, which has just come to an end, and which raised $1,500,000. Good! But nobody seems to have thought of our own boys who have been killed in the Mexican fracas and who may be killed in the forthcoming apparently unavoidable encounter. The object of this benefit is to start an action that is backed by a principle."

Charles Chaplin Loses Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed an order of the Supreme Court in favor of the Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay, Inc., and other defendants in an action brought by Charles Chaplin, the moving picture comedian, to restrain them from exhibiting a film, known as "Charlie Chaplin's Burlesque on Carmen," in which he starred. Chaplin sued the defendants because they made a four-reel picture out of a two-reel production. He alleged that he was injured professionally by the lengthening because the film was distorted and altered. He declared that his reputation as a dramatic author, author and actor, was at stake.

Community Chorus in Battery Park

The regular rehearsal of the Community Chorus will be held in Battery Park tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The chorus has been meeting in the Mall in Central Park, but one of the series of orchestra concerts paid for by Elkan Naumburg is scheduled for that place tomorrow, and as the donor, it is said, did not want any other music in that part of the park the same afternoon, the meeting place was changed. Throughout July and August the chorus will meet Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock in the Mall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Norman Tharp, an English actor who has been playing in this country for the last twelve years, will sail today on the Pannonia for England to join the Twenty-fourth Middlesex Regiment. One of his most recent engagements was in the role of Guy Falconer in "Under Fire." He is a member of the Lambs Club.

Ellen Dallerup, Katie Schmidt, and Hilda Rueckert, the trio of principal skaters who appeared with Charlotte at the Hippodrome last season, will sail for their homes in Europe today on the Bergensfjord. Forty young women who took part in the ice ballet will sail on the same ship. The skaters have signed contracts to return here in August to appear again under Charles Dillingham's management.

A program of one-act plays was given by Stuart Walker and his Portmanteau Theatre company last night at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn. In the company were Judith Lowry, Harrie Fumade, Nancy Winston, Gitruda Trist-Janski, McKay Morris, Edgar Stehli, Gregory Kelly, Stanley Stanton, Willard Webster, and Mr. Walker.

Marie Dressler will sing some popular songs, with Elsa Maxwell at the piano, as a feature of the matinee Miss Dressler will give at the Maxine Elliott Theatre Monday for the benefit of the Permanently Crippled French Soldiers' Fund. The Dolly Sisters will present a special dancing number.

Lucien Bonheur, director of the Theatre Francis, will sail on the Lafayette for France today. He will spend the Summer in Paris engaging players for his company which will occupy the new Comedie Francaise next season.

Any member of the National Guard or regular army who goes to the Lyceum Theatre in uniform will be admitted free to see the motion pictures, "How Britain Prepared." When Secretary of War Baker saw the film in Washington he observed that he wished every soldier or prospective soldier could see it for the lesson it teaches. Monday afternoon 160 members of the First Armored Motor Battery will march to the theatre to see the pictures.

A Shakespearean entertainment will be given in Martia Leonard's open air Brookside Theatre, near Mount Kisco, this afternoon for the benefit of the new hospital of that town. The program will include a masque and pageant and scenes from several of Shakespeare's plays.

CHINA MAY RESTORE OLD CANAL SYSTEM

Will Be Unable to Get Capital for Railways Because of War, It Is Feared.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT

Large Rivers Were Diverted from Their Natural Courses Many Centuries Ago.

A result of the war in Europe may be a rejuvenation of the ancient canal system of China, thousands of years old, so old, in fact, that engineers who have examined some part of the trunk lines are unable to decide whether they are original river beds or sections of artificial waterways. The Chinese expect that because of the war capital for railway development will be so difficult to obtain that they are seriously considering the rejuvenation of the canals.

China's canals are described in the current issue of The Americas. The details of the Yang-tse and West Rivers contain a great net work of canals. Within an area from Ningpo to the Yang-tse, 180 miles, and from the ocean west some 160 miles, it is estimated that there are more than 25,000 miles of canals, great and small. From the Yang-tse north to the old bed of the Yellow River and east of the Grand Canal, 120 miles by 130, there is a similar network. In this great plain of the Yang-tse and Yellow Rivers there are not less than 60,000 miles of canals, which also serve for irrigation, drainage, and flood control. The ancient Grand Canal extends from Hangchow to Tien-tsin, traversing in its course the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shangtung, and Chili. Its total length is approximately 850 miles.

In the making of the system a gigantic engineering scheme was carried out centuries before the Christian era. Great rivers were diverted from their natural courses, the water of one turned into another's bed below the site of a great weir used to turn that river's stream into the main canal. Not only was the waterway for inland transportation carried along in the direction of desired traffic, but the ancient Chinese worked out thoroughly the means by which the freshets and great seasonal floods could be handled to advantage in clearing the channels to the sea.

For some hundred of years, however, there has been no proper care of the canals. They have been filled up with silt in places, floods have broken through their important dikes, and the undirected flow of waters in years of much rain in the far interior of China has brought devastation and death in the lower plains traversed by them.

The Chinese have had engineers examining the system, and as it will take much less capital to make them usable than to give an equivalent extent of railway transportation it is not unlikely that the project will be carried througn, as a combined transportation and conservation system. If the interior reaches of the great Oriental nation are tapped by the slow but cheap system of water carriage it is considered that it may be the most suitable means of self-supported development of a land of rich natural resources and vast ready population.

HAMPTON MILLS CASE ON.

M. C. Branch Defends the Proposed Sale—Decision by Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 23.—Washington A. Clark, President of the Carolina National Bank, who is a stockholder in the Parker Cotton Mills Company, testified in the Federal Court hearing today in Greenville on an application for the appointment of a receiver and an injunction restraining the sale of the Hampton Group of Mills that he thought the proffered price by Lockwood, Greene & Co. would be destructive to the interests of the stockholders if accepted. He has opposed the sale of the mills from the first.

M. C. Branch of Richmond, Va., President of the Parker Company, took the stand this afternoon. His testimony was along the same line as that offered by Treasurer Beattie yesterday. He said there were heavy, pressing obligations that the company must meet on July 1; that the price offered for the Hampton Mills group was a fair one, and that it would be for the best interest of the company that these mills be sold, thereby extinguishing a part of the obligations and leaving the remaining mills unhampered by the large indebtedness. Mr. Branch had not concluded his testimony when court adjourned this afternoon.

Judge Johnson may not hand down his order in the case before Monday morning.

DEPLORES IRISH REVOLT.

Justice Thomas F. Riley Addresses United Irish League.

Justice Thomas F. Riley of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in an address last night on "The Irish Issue" before the United Irish League of America at 624 Madison Avenue said it involved the simple question of constitutional statesmanship versus revolutionary movement.

The leaders of the revolutionary movements up to that of a few weeks ago all deserved the just claim to the title of patriots and martyrs, he said, for an honorable man who was willing to sacrifice his life for country in an effort appearing to him to be honorable, however bad his judgment might be, was above censure as to motive.

Justice Riley traced these movements to show they had defeated the efforts of statesmanship, with the result of depriving Ireland of the goal of self-government time and time again. He cited a long list of acts of oppression and injustice, but insisted that these things as issues today had ceased to exist.

In a tribute to John E. Redmond, he predicted the achievement of his ultimate object, a Government of Ireland by Irishmen, which he said was the hope and belief of the Irishmen in the trenches in the armies of Great Britain.

Urges Swiss Training System.

Joseph J. Cashman of 220 Broadway said last night at the regular meeting of the People's Club, at Lenox Hall, 227 Lenox Avenue, that the arguments for a rational system of preparedness against foreign aggression in this country by means of universal military service were both sound and historically accurate. The Swiss system of military training, he said, was the best model upon which to plan compulsory service in this country.

Jackson Is Briggs Professor.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary yesterday the Rev. Frederick John Foakes Jackson, Fellow and Dean of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Honorary Canon of Peterborough, was chosen to fill the new Charles A. Briggs Professorship of Christian Institutions. He is one of England's leading theological scholars, and the author of several theological works.

Editors Celebrate New Jersey Day.

LONG BRANCH, June 23.—The National Editorial Association celebrated New Jersey Day today as the guests of the New Jersey Press Association. The editors, who have been in conference in New York, were entertained by the city commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce. The entertainment included a sail to Sea Bright. There was a journey to Pleasure Bay, an automobile trip with plenty of dancing at the end. About 200 took a dip in the ocean.

FREE UMBACH IN AUTO CASE.

Young Man Whose Car Killed Boy Acquitted on Third Trial.

Julius Umbach, Jr., 23 years old, son of a wealthy real estate operator of Corona, L. I., was acquitted in the Queens County Court yesterday after his third trial on an indictment charging a violation of the Callan automobile law. On two previous trials the jury disagreed.

On the night of Oct. 9, 1914, Umbach was taking his sweetheart, Miss Agnes Fleckensteen of 304 Jackson Avenue, and Miss Rowina Parish to Flushing. At Jackson Avenue and Seventh Street, Woodside, the car struck Walter Gillo, 7 years old, and so injured him that he died on the way to the hospital. Umbach did not stop after the accident, and his identity was discovered more than six months afterward, when Miss Fleckensteen gave information to the Queens detectives, who were hunting him.

At the trial yesterday Miss Fleckensteen appeared against him, and said that after Umbach had struck the boy he turned around to her and asked, "Did he get up?" Miss Fleckensteen was contradicted by Miss Parish, who said she saw nothing hit, and that Umbach did not say anything to Miss Fleckensteen.

OPEN BOOKS, FIELDER SAYS.

Disputes in Commission for the Blind to be Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—Governor Fielder has taken a hand in the dispute among the members of the Commission for Ameliorating the Condition of the Blind, by requesting an explanation from Mrs. Albert T. Beckett of Salem, the President, to the charges that the records of the commission are closed to the public. Disagreements in this board are of long standing, and have broken out afresh in the recent dismissal of Miss Lydia Y. Hayes of Newark, as supervisor of work for the blind.

Mrs. Harriet Fisher Andrew of this city, Mrs. Beckett, and Mrs. Emilie Bonson Welsh of Montclair joined in passing the ouster resolution. The men on the commission, Dr. Wells P. Eagleston of Newark and C. Randolph Diffenbach of Jersey City, joined in a minority note of protest.

The Civil Service Commission will inquire into the charge at its meeting Tuesday. Charges that the International Sunshine Society is controlling the activities of the State commission are referred to by Governor Fielder, who also says that a spirit of tolerance and harmony should exist.

OPPOSES STADIUM LEASE.

Democratic League Protests Against Movies at City College.

The Young Men's Democratic League sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchel and the Trustees of the City College protesting against the proposal to lease the Lewisohn Stadium to a moving picture concern this Summer. The letter read:

> On behalf of the 10,000 members, friends, and admirers of the Young Men's Democratic League and the Harlem athletic organizations, I wish to protest against the contemplated leasing of the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York to a moving picture concern.
>
> As I understand the matter, the land was originally donated to City College, and was purchased by the taxpayers. The stadium was built and donated by Adolph Lewisohn for the purpose of holding athletic games and for the athletic training of the young men of City College.
>
> I do not know of any more appropriate purpose for which the stadium may be used in this coming Summer when City College is closed than to open it for the benefit of the athletes and athletic organizations in the neighborhood.

The letter was signed by William D. J. McCarthy, Chairman of the Stadium Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League.

TOM SHARKEY BANKRUPT.

Former Pugilist Owes $300,000, According to His Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 23.—Thomas J. Sharkey, former prizefighter, was adjudged bankrupt today in the Federal Court. He asserted that his liabilities were $299,556, and his only asset a note for $20.50 against a Sergeant of marines at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Sharkey says he loaned $30 to the marine a long time ago.

According to his attorney, Sharkey was worth $500,000 a year ago. At the time he was losing all his savings from the prize ring in real estate investments he was also running up debts by trying to run a hotel at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, New York. Sharkey had a twenty-one-year lease on the hotel at $1,000 a month. The enterprise was a failure, it is said, principally because Sharkey was unable to get a saloon license. There are many New York creditors.

RIDDLE BABY FINDS HOME.

Grandmother Will Take Child, Left at Hotel Here, to Chicago.

There is no danger that a home will have to be found for little Audrey Riddle, the two-year-old daughter of Capt. William R. Riddle, the British Army officer, now at the front, and Mrs. Frances Riddle, the American woman aviatrice and writer, who was taken from a hotel where her mother had left her to the Children's Society. Audrey's grandmother, Mrs. Dixon, a wealthy Chicago woman, arrived in New York yesterday, and will take her little granddaughter away with her as soon as possible.

That will not be for several days, for the little girl is having another small adventure added to others of her short but exciting life, and is having the measles. She is now at the Willard Parker Hospital, where she is doing well, and will leave as soon as the disease has run its course. Twenty different families asked to adopt Audrey while she was at the society's room, 297 Fourth Avenue.

CITY BREVITIES.

While swimming in the North River, off the Columbia Yacht Club pier, at the foot of West 116th Street, yesterday afternoon, Louis Deloca, 14 years old, of 2,096 Eighth Avenue, was drowned.

A million gallons of water was wasted yesterday through the breaking of a water gate on a six-inch feeder at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx. The sudden rush of water caught Nicholas Arese of 726 East 214th Street and carried him off his feet, but he was rescued by fellow-workmen. It was half an hour before the water was shut off.

Commissioner of Police Arthur Woods will open on Monday a public playground at Essex and Broome Streets, loaned by the Police Department and equipped by the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue.

A Chautauqua will be opened on Washington Heights today in a tent at Broadway and 159th Street and last five days. It is expected that ex-President Taft will be one of the speakers. The Chautauqua headquarters is at 558 West 158th Street. Reginald Pelham Bolton is Chairman of the committee in charge.

MILLIONS IN BONES ON PRIBILOF ISLANDS

Secretary Redfield Calls Attention to Immense Deposits of Fertilizer.

$35 A TON AT WHOLESALE

Only Ships Needed to Bring This Government Asset to Farmers Here Who Need It.

The problem of converting into fertilizer immense bone deposits which have been found on the Pribilof Islands has recently engaged the serious attention of Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce. He says that the value of these deposits runs probably into many millions of dollars. In a letter to J. W. Alexander, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Secretary Redfield says:

"These deposits represent the accumulations of a century or more and constitute probably the largest known bone deposits in the world. They have not been fully surveyed, but one of the depoits—and there are many—lies at the waterfront and is a mile long by half a mile broad. Its thickness is not fully determined, but an average depth of two feet is perhaps a reasonable estimate, and in places where it has been exposed by the sea or by workings, it is known to be six feet deep.

"The value of these deposits is large, certainly it runs into the millions, and possibly into many millions of dollars. The physical conditions have preserved the fertilizing properties of the bones in a remarkable way, as the analysis shows. Our agriculture greatly needs this material and the demand is such that the wholesale price for raw ground bone was $35 a ton until recently. Grinding is cheap, costing, say 75 cents a ton. An abundant supply of labor is available on the spot.

"The problem of utilizing this immense deposit is one of transportation. It immediately concerns the farmers of our land to have it brought into use promptly and as cheaply as possible. Here are many cargoes available calling for transportation of a material the country needs. Here is a Government asset of undetermined but great value. Here is the fertilizer of which our fields are in need. Where are the ships to bring it to market? The deposits are Government property, to be developed for the account of the Public Treasury, and ordinary business sense dictates that the development should be as prompt as possible."

In this connection Secretary Redfield transmitted to Chairman Alexander a copy of the report of the Bureau of Fisheries relative to the Pribilof deposits. It shows that bone long has been recognized as one of the most important sources of fertilizer material, inasmuch as it contains both nitrogen and phosphoric acid, highly valuable for amendment of many types of soil, while it takes only grinding to render these ingredients available. The report says:

"The chemical analysis made by the Bureau of Soils of specimens of bone from the bottom and the surface of the deposits shows an average of about 4.5 per cent. of nitrogen and about 23 per cent. of phosphoric acid, equivalent to 5.5 per cent. ammonia and 50.3 per cent. bone phosphate.

"The wholesale price for raw ground bone of about this quality was from $27.25 to $28 a ton in December, 1913, when normal prices prevailed, and $35 a ton in December, 1915. The retail price in March, 1914, when practically normal prices prevailed, was about $38 a ton, and the price in December, 1915, about $41 a ton. These figures include the cost of grinding the bone, which in the United States would be about 75 cents a ton.

"Whether or not it would be advisable, in order to furnish work for the natives, to do the grinding on the islands is a matter which may be left to future determination. If a power grinding mill were installed the necessary fuel would have to be transported to the islands, as no natural source of fuel exists there. The bags used in bringing coal to the islands are probably too coarsely woven to be used as containers for the ground bone, though they might be used for the bones in the raw state."

The cost of transporting the bone or fertilizer to the United States is next considered, and since the northeastern section of the country uses more of it than any other, estimates for shipping the product from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard via the Panama Canal fix the rate at betwen $11 and $12 a ton. It is suggested that a navy collier such as has been used to take coal to Alaska and to the islands several times a year might return each time with a cargo of 5,000 or 6,000 tons of bone instead of returning empty.

The most serious difficulties to be encountered are the absence of harbors and the rough surfs, making necessary the use of lighters or the running of aerial cables from the shore to an offlying vessel. It would be possible only in Summer to load the material from lighters, as at other seasons there is too much risk to small boats in making landings through the surf. Lighters are now employed to unload coal, and it is suggested that by returning to the vessel with loads of bone loading could be effected with little additional expense, because the two operations would be carried on simultaneously.

In digging out the deposits and making them ready for shipment, it is suggested, the native inhabitants can be employed at a fixed cost of $1.50 a day, but for the full exploitation of the bones after the seal-killing season is begun will necessitate the importation of laborers from the mainland.

$3,000 for Wounded Actors' Fund.

Sir Herbert Tree sent a cable message yesterday to the annual performance of the King's Pension Fund for Actors at the Opera House, London, advising the dispatch of more than $3,000, over $2,000 of which had been contributed by Otto H. Kahn, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Clarence Mackay, the remaining $1,000 representing donations of $500 each from Sir Herbert Tree and his New York manager, Percy Burton, on the understanding that certain pensions would be given to actors wounded in the war.

M. N. Schiff of Scots Guards Killed.

Martin Noel Schiff of the Scots Guards was killed in action in France on June 16, according to a death notice cabled from London to THE TIMES last night. He was in his twenty-sigth year and was the younger son of the late Charles Schiff, who from 1885 to 1900 was Vice President and President of the Queen and Crescent Railway. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father returned to England in 1900, and his home was at 22 Lowndes Square, London.

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H. P. WHITNEY OUT OF SUIT.

Justice Goff Dismisses Complaint in Oppenheim Litigation.

Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday dismissed the complaint of Benjamin Oppenheim against Harry Payne Whitney, one of the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway, whom Mr. Oppenheim is suing for $300,000 damages for an alleged conspiracy which resulted in his disbarment. The court allowed the case against H. H. Vreeland, President; D. Clifford Moorehead, auditor; Henry A. Robinson, general counsel, who has also been disbarred, and Ambrose McCabe, assistant counsel, to go to the jury. A few days ago Justice Goff dismissed the complaint against Orin Root, Jr. There is still a separate action pending against Thomas Fortune Ryan, who was not served in the present suit.

Joseph M. Proskauer, attorney for Ambrose McCabe, summed up first yesterday, followed by Max D. Steuer of counsel for the other defendants. Edmund D. Mooney presented Oppenheim's side of the case. There were only eleven men to go to the jury room, as one was discharged to go to Mexico with the Seventh Regiment, of which he was a member.

The jury did not reach an agreement last night, so Justice Goff ordered a sealed verdict, which will be opened on Monday.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

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LAST 10 TIMES
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The Boomerang

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The COHAN REVUE 1916

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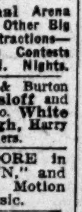

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PSYCHOLOGY IN BUSINESS.

Muensterberg Tells of Tests That Prove Executive Ability.

The application of psychology to business to increase the efficiency of workers, and in so doing make business more profitable, was the general topic for discussion at a dinner of the Economic Psychology Association held last night at the New York Advertising Club in East Twenty-fifth Street. Professor Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University is First Vice President of the association, and he was one of the speakers.

He said the association might accomplish great good if quackery was avoided and the work was done systematically and slowly. He said he was almost convinced as the result of some laboratory experiments that the type of mind that grasped quickly certain tests of rearrangement possessed executive ability, and that, similarly, skill in salesmanship and promoting might be detected by means of certain simple tests.

H. P. Porter, editor of The Engineering Magazine, said he was of German descent and therefore felt he could say what he was about to without embarrassing Professor Muensterberg. He said it seemed strange to him that a race that had developed so many great psychologists as the German should make so many psychological blunders as the Germans had since the beginning of the war. Mr. Porter gave it as his opinion that if Germany had known the effect the invasion of Belgium was to have on the American people the neutrality of Belgium would never have been violated.

J. George Frederick, President of the association, was in the chair, and among the other speakers were O. B. Fry of the Pennsylvania Railroad, F. G. Henderschott of the New York Edison Company, Professor Paul Mystrom, and Frank Gilbreth.

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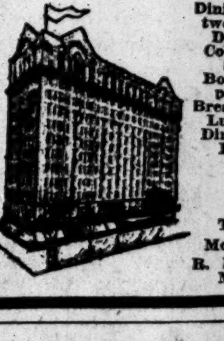

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office..............Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..............7 Beekman Street
Wall Street..................2 Rector Street
Harlem.............263 West 125th Street
Bronx..................2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

OUR PURPOSE IN MEXICO.

If we go to war with Mexico it will be "without purpose on the part of "the United States other than to end "the conditions which menace our "national peace and the safety of our "citizens." We hope the Governments and the people of the South and Central American Republics will not fail to understand that this concluding sentence from Secretary LANSING's identical note handed to the diplomatic representatives of those nations expresses its full meaning, that it is our intention to put an end to conditions which threaten our peace and safety, and that we shall proceed free from limitations, self-imposed or otherwise, not expressed in that sentence.

There is always risk of error or perversion of meaning in the process of translating from one language to another. In the case of this note there might be misunderstanding through failure to pay due attention to the natural and actual meaning of the Secretary's words. In transmitting a copy of the note of June 20 to the de facto Government of Mexico, setting forth the "causes which have led up to the present situation," Mr. LANSING explains that should hostilities ensue he wishes the South and Central American Governments to understand

> that this Government had for its object, not intervention in Mexican affairs, with all the regrettable consequences which might result from such a policy, but the defense of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, protection of American citizens and property along the boundary from outrages committed by such bandits, and the prevention of future depredations by force of arms against the marauders infesting this region and against a Government which is encouraging and aiding them in their activities.

That part of the note relates to the measures taken by us immediately after the raid upon Columbus, the dispatch of troops to the frontier, the sending of PERSHING into Mexico in pursuit of VILLA and his bands. It sets forth clearly the purposes for which those measures were taken—the defense of American territory against further invasions, the prevention of depredations by marauders, the safeguarding of our citizens and their property along the boundary.

Our South American friends must keep fully in view the fact that should hostilities ensue, should there be a war between the two countries, the purpose of our Government will be quite different, its undertaking much broader. It will be our aim then "to "end the conditions which menace our "national peace and the safety of our "citizens." That may mean that the war must continue until we have overcome resistance, possibly until we are in a position to give the Mexican people an opportunity, by a free election, to put at the head of their affairs a man of their own choosing, free from the taint of illegality or usurpation.

This, of course, would be an interference in the domestic affairs of Mexico, but an interference justified in law because undertaken for our own national peace and safety. It would have the less valid but still very great justification of assuring the peace and safety of the citizens of the Mexican Republic, so long exposed to the perils of anarchy.

We should not remain in Mexico, we should not seek permanent control, we should withdraw as soon as order was established. We hope our friends of South and Central America will clearly understand that. We call their attention to the precedent of our intervention in Cuba. In the joint resolution of Congress approved April 28, 1898, after declaring that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, we said:

> The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

It is possible, it is indeed probable, that should CARRANZA persist in his hostile purposes we may have to carry our intervention to that length, since it is unlikely that any policy short of that which we pursued in Cuba would in Mexico "end the conditions which "menace our national peace and the "safety of our citizens." We desire not merely that border raids should cease, but that the nation to the south of us should be a good neighbor. A people without a Government, a people torn by the unending strifes of rival and ambitious partisan chieftains, a people destitute of any armed authority strong enough to suppress brigandage and break up and punish murderous gangs, are not good neighbors. They are a continuing menace to the peace and safety of nearby States.

Moreover, until Mexico has a Government capable of maintaining order we may at any moment receive from foreign Governments notification that if we are unable or unwilling to undertake the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico we must allow them to undertake the work themselves. For very well known reasons that would be awkward, it is the contingency to be avoided by us. We put Cuba in the way of peace and happiness as a national duty. A like duty is brought fully into view by the present state of our relations with Mexico. We trust that our South and Central American friends will understand that we have not in Mr. LANSING's note set any limitations upon our acts or policies in the performance of that duty, save only that we seek no sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Mexico, and that if we must attempt its pacification we shall withdraw and leave it to the government and control of its people when pacification is accomplished.

RECALL OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

When, in consequence of Mr. ROOSEVELT's failure to get the Republican nomination for President in 1912, "the "conscience of the people in a time of "grave national problems called into "being a new party," that conscience put into its "covenant with the people" a declaration for "nation-wide "preferential primaries for candidates "for the Presidency" and for "re"sponsibility to the people secured by "the initiative, referendum, and re"call." In 1916 Mr. ROOSEVELT kept out of the Presidential primaries as much as he could. Never, except in Massachusetts, where his admirers disobeyed him, was the will of the people, the voice of the primary, consulted by him.

Now, without referendum, by his own initiative, he is about to recall the Progressive Party, "the conscience of the people," to the Republican Party. In various States the Progressive bosses do the same thing. Passive obedience is the first duty of a Progressive. Ordered out of the Republican Party, out he came joyously. Now as joyously he is expected to return to it.

"Help them [the Republicans] win "with the cold, good man they've chos"en," cries the Rocky Mountain News, all tears. And he will help them, and the Progressives must follow, follow, follow. He is a sacred character. Hear The News tenderly bleat to the shepherd:

> Whatever you do or whatever you don't do, be sure of one thing—we shall never hold it against you. For all that is gone, you can do no wrong in our sight. The memory of you shall never fade from our hearts. Ah, Teddy dear—we love you now and always.

Nobody appreciates more thoroughly than THE TIMES the engaging folds and saliencies and multiplicities of Mr. ROOSEVELT's character, but is it credible that the Progressives can be driven like a flock of "seely sheep" back to the lair of the Wolf that tried to eat their shepherd in 1912?

ENCOURAGING THE GUARD.

The amendment to the Army Appropriation bill creating a fund of $1,000,000, to be increased if necessary, and to be allotted in monthly allowances to the dependent families of National Guardsmen summoned to duty, will receive general approval. Like the payment of full wages guaranteed to so many of the guardsmen while they are serving their country by the large business houses and corporations, it represents the patriotic feeling of the hour. The generosity of the employers who thus pledge themselves to pay out large sums of money which no law could compel them to pay deserves cordial recognition, but their sacrifice, in the circumstances, is not the less prudent and practical. Until lately such a general outpouring of benevolent support to national defense was unheard of. A few years ago the tendency of employers to refuse payment to young men in their establishments during their week's term at camp once a year was a matter of common regret. Big concerns then led the way toward the encouragement of service in the organized militia, but nobody thought at that time of an agreement to continue the salaries and wages of militiamen while they were on protracted service for their country.

That action is in defiance of economic principles, but it is a splendid phenomenon of the preparedness movement which is now coming to its height. We are not yet prepared, and the business men of the nation recognize that fact. After a long period of peace, a hundred thousand young men are suddenly called upon to leave their homes and occupations and take up the burden of national defense. They accept their responsibilities cheerfully, and the men whom they have been serving in civil life as cheerfully undertake to make their burden as light as possible, to submit to losses themselves that the country may be protected. But in case of a protracted war these employers will be subject to many other losses, their taxes will be greatly increased, their business may suffer. The continuance of salaries to men who are going to the front, perhaps for a long term, is, as we have said, uneconomic, it is not to be regarded as a precedent. It is the outcome of present conditions, it meets the emergency of the hour, and it cannot be too highly commended.

Similarly, the purpose of Congress to provide specifically for the maintenance of the families of militiamen who are left with no other income than the soldier's small wage is uneconomic and must not be taken as a precedent. Obviously, when the National Guard has reached its statutory strength of 465,000, if all its members are called into national service, as they may be under Section 111 of the military law, which National Guard influences were so largely instrumental in forcing upon the country, no such provision could be made. But for the present it will be cordially approved. We are preparing for national defense, we are building up a system under which, after years of neglect of all reasonable precautions, the nation is to be protected hereafter. In time the country will adjust itself to the conditions the new system of permanent preparedness creates. The whole people must make sacrifices for the sake of defense, not the few who can afford to bear large extra expenses for a time. Reasonable provision will be made, as has always been the case, for widows and orphans of soldiers, but military protection must be placed permanently on a sound economic basis. The Government cannot long afford to discriminate in favor of citizen soldiers. All soldiers must occupy the same footing. At present, as many militiamen have not the advantage of serving rich establishments in civil life, and few small employers can afford to pay for help they do not receive, it is well for the Federal Government thus to supplement the generosity that enables their fellows to take up arms without worrying about the maintenance of their families. In due time universal service will strengthen and purify this democracy, placing all citizens on the same footing. Meanwhile, in the struggle for true preparedness, the employers who are pledged to continue the full pay of citizens called to dangerous military duty are doing their part nobly, and the nation does well to follow their example. For the moment economics do not count and nobody will bother about precedents.

THERE IS BELGIUM; THERE IS GREECE.

In the treatment of Greece by the Allied Powers there is nothing parallel to the treatment of Belgium by Germany, except in German dialectics. If you say the neutrality of Greece has been coerced and that the difference lies only in the fact of ultimate means having been employed in one case to achieve an end which in the other was gained by a foreshortened method, the assumptions are wrong to begin with. One is that the ends were the same. That is untrue. From the first assumption follows another, equally and independently erroneous, that if the ends be the same the means thereto differ not morally but only in degree of intensity, as the degree of necessity is.

Though the ends sought to be attained had been in both cases the same and the neutrality of Greece had been, in fact, coerced, the parallel would fail. The neutrality of Belgium was murdered. All that the Allied Powers have done in Greece has been to restore its neutrality, as, indeed, it was their ancient duty to do. That it happened to be in line with their interests to insist upon fulfilling a moral obligation in this way has nothing to do with the argument. By the Treaty of London (1831) the neutrality of Belgium as an independent Kingdom was guaranteed by Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Russia. In 1914 Prussia declined to be bound by a scrap of paper and smashed Belgium in order more quickly to reach an enemy on the other side—only for that and not because she had any quarrel with the Belgians. She was sorry for them at first and spoke of making amends. Afterward, unable to bear the world's reproaches and to live with the sense of her own guilt, she belittled the crime by mocking the thing she had violated. Belgium, says the German apologist, had grown unneutral at heart, and, therefore, invited her fate.

Well, then, by this very process of reasoning, Greece deserved to be coerced into a neutral mode of behavior. The fact is that only the Greek Government had failed in that line of conduct. It hearkened to the German persuasion against the will of its people, who, in so far as they were ever allowed to express their sentiments, were as neutral as human beings can be. They were averse to taking part in the war, they resented the German influence operating on their King, and were clamorous for a leader who should stand for a Greater Greece and for neutrality toward the world. This was the situation the Allied Powers had to deal with, and they handled it very leniently.

By the Protocol of London, (1830,) and again by the Treaty of London, (1863,) the neutrality and independence of Greece were guaranteed by England, France, and Russia. They have been for nearly a century the guarantors of her national liberty and the protectors of her security. To them she owes her existence. That is nothing to speak of, for nations are notorious ingrates, but it does emphasize the nature of a relationship which gave the Allied Powers the right and imposed upon them the duty to preserve the neutrality of their ward. As measures to this end, consider what they demand—first, the demobilization of an army which the Greeks cannot afford to maintain; second, a nonpolitical Cabinet; third, the dissolution of the existing Chamber of Deputies, in order that another may be elected by the people when they shall be free to express their will, and, fourth, the dismissal of police officials who had been controlled by the unneutral Government.

Thus, the coercion of Greek neutrality by the Allied Powers consists in delivering the Government of Greece into the hands of the people. If there is detected any color of similarity between such treatment of Greece by England, France, and Russia, her protectors, and that of Belgium by the Germans, Heaven save the human reason! Belgium lies prostrate. Greece is rescued from a Government that had been willing to deliver its people into hands that tear up treaties and smash neutrality for getting in the way.

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY.

The legislation penalizing the methods of efficiency in Government industrial establishments is apparently so sure of enactment that on Wednesday a score of business men, engineers, and manufacturers presented to the President their objections. They argued that time is such an important element in production that the prohibition of the measure of time in industrial operations is like taking from a carpenter his rule.

Their action was not premature, for on Thursday, 115 to 97, the House adopted Representative TAVENNER's amendment, prohibiting scientific management in all Government establishments, as a rider to the Fortifications Appropriation bill. The proposal to allow the Government employés by referendum to decide whether the system should be adopted or abolished was rejected, 95 to 91. Congress cares so little for the cost of production that the Senate rejected even the proposal for the investigation of the cost of armor before ordering the establishment of an armor plate plant. The Navy Appropriation bill carries as a rider a clause imposing fine and imprisonment upon any Government official using the methods of efficiency which alone can produce cheap armor or anything else.

When $35,000,000 was appropriated for a Government railway in Alaska it was provided that the Government accounts should not be kept in the manner the Interstate Commerce Commission imposes upon private railways, unless the road should be leased. As a private road cost accounts were desirable, but not if the road were run by the Government. Nobody ever knew the costs of the Post Office, and the present Administration least of all. Thus the Government has been able to claim a profit, but there is reason to suppose that the increase of the facilities so generously given to the people at the cost of the railways would show a staggering deficit if the accounts were kept in the manner the Government requires from all but itself.

It would be interesting to know on what methods the $50,000,000 of Government shipping would be run regarding both costs and rates. Otherwise how are we to know just how admirable Government operation is? Boasts about the cheapness of the Government armor will be as hollow as the boasts of the Post Office profits unless the figures are forthcoming. Those voting the millions for Government ownership and operation are exposing themselves to suspicion of recklessness unless they prove how much cheaper their armor will be than that hitherto furnished. Sure of the merits of Government trading, they deny themselves the means of proving it unless they allow methods of efficiency and provide the means of a fair comparison. Why conceal such merits, so loudly proclaimed? Why put such a weapon into the hands and mouths of those who regard Government operation as a leap into the dark?

MR. TILLMAN'S NAVAL BILL.

Adequate provision for naval extension is practically assured. Whether or not the five-year program restored by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs is accepted, we may be reasonably certain that the program for this year, determined upon by Mr. TILLMAN, will go through. So that we are to have three new superdreadnoughts and four battle cruisers. Provision is to be made to hasten the work of construction. No ship authorized in this year's bill is to be laid down later than next January.

That will begin a new chapter in American naval construction. Some of the lesser vessels authorized four years ago are not yet in commission, so leisurely has been the work of building up our navy. The Senate has taken up the Navy bill with the intent to make it practical and to meet the nation's requirements, and Mr. TILLMAN will not be talked down by small navy men, if there are any left. The country is disposed to believe that the naval measure he favors will become a law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Woman's Part in War.

It may be—indeed, it is—true that "hated by mothers" remains an accurate and deserved characterization of war. Yet in these days there is coming to the knowledge of everybody not a few cases in which not only mothers, but wives and sweethearts, who also hate war, have risen magnificently to appreciation of the fact that in war is involved more than its horrors, and of the other fact that there are times and occasions when personal preferences and interests should and can be forgotten.

That the cruelest burdens and sorrows of war fall upon women cannot be denied—sorrows and burdens that are not mitigated by the anaesthetic excitements of battle, but must be borne in quietude and loneliness at home. In spite of this, the majority of women refrain from putting obstacles in the way of meeting the nation's need for men—for the risking and the more than possible losing of men's lives. If they are not quite urging sons and husbands to answer the call for troops, they are bravely declaring that to answer the call is right, and not a few of them express a sort of joy, entirely sincere, that it has not remained unheard.

Already, among women as among men, pacifist talk of the more reckless and unreasonable sort is but rarely heard. It has been replaced by manifestations of exalted self-sacrifice, of patriotic devotion. None ventures, now, except in carefully selected audiences, to describe the soldier as a professional murderer, who makes a trade of slaughter. Those are terms the application of which to the men who are going to the camps or preparing to go there would be too obviously absurd—too outrageously slanderous. All of us know some of them, and from the few we judge the rest as men of peace by every instinct and habit, and no more "militarist," no more bent on aggression and conquest, than those who of inclination or necessity remain at home. Not the act in itself, but the motive and the object, are what count on the battlefield as in the operating room of a hospital. War is horrible, but it is not all horrible, even for those who suffer from it most.

A Fault Is Not a Failure.

"Afterward, therefore because," is the logic of some of the comments on the escape of the man SHILLITONI from the Sing Sing death-house. This amazing episode, with the shooting of the two guards that marked it, undoubtedly reveals a weakness in the watch kept on the condemned criminals—something wrong, something inadequate, in the present system of management and discipline. In other words, perfection has not been attained and there are faults to be remedied and lessons to be learned by the reformers.

In that, however, there is nothing either surprising or discouraging. An evasion almost precisely like this one occurred before the era of reform began and while all the severities and brutalities that marked the prison in the old days were still in operation. In every such place the natural instinct for freedom has always been, and always will be, constantly at work to secure it, and once in a while, under any system, it will succeed in accomplishing its purpose.

Probably it is necessary to treat escapes and attempts to escape from prison as a crime punishable by the withdrawal of privileges and the extension of confinement. In doing it, however, there is something that offends the sense of justice, for it is "nature" that prompts the effort, and one of the new penology's greatest triumphs is that at least a few of those subjected to it have refrained from escaping when they could, and that at least a few of those for whom the impulse to escape proved unconquerable, when opportunity for flight presented itself, have voluntarily returned, lest their betrayal of the trust imposed in them put difficulty in the way of resort to the newer methods.

It is not a part of "prison reform" that desperate men under condemnation of death should get possession of pistols. That has happened once, but that fact does not create the probability that in the same way it will happen again.

Imitating China in Belgium.

A story from Belgium that is at least "well found" is to the effect that one of the local magistrates was recently moved formally and publicly to ask such of his fellow-townsmen as felt obliged to commit suicide to do it with poison or a rope, and not with a gun or pistol.

The reason for this strange appeal—and it seems to be a sufficient one—is that the possession of firearms by Belgians is a crime for which the community in which the possessor lives, as well as himself, is, on detection, heavily punished. Hence he who shoots himself brings a heavy fine on his town.

In one recent case, it is reported, the impost was $2,500, and it was inexorably extorted from people who were desperately close to the end of their resources and not a few actually starving.

This plan of holding a group responsible for the acts of all its members is now a familiar one in Belgium, and it has often brought death as well as fines on those practically helpless to prevent the offenses that were thus penalized by the conquering invaders. The method is Chinese, and has long been in vogue in the Celestial Empire, where it was worthy of the Government and about what would be expected. Its cruelty and injustice are obvious.

Perhaps the story is not true, but, if it is, the considerate Belgian certainly will take his departure in some way that will not aggravate the troubles of his neighbors.

The Recruiting System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of recent issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES have contained editorial comment upon the methods employed by the recruiting service of the army, which is under my direction. These editorial comments have been consistently critical in tone, and have even been hostile. The editorial dated June 13, 1916, under the caption "Get the Recruits," is a type of editorial comment to which I refer. I might state specifically that every single idea advanced in any single one of the editorials which I have read for improving the recruiting service is now and has been in effect in the recruiting service for some time past, and further that any idea which is advanced by any one is always tried out by the recruiting service within the limits of the money appropriated for such work by Congress.

As an example of what I mean, take the suggestion in the editorial referred to that applicants should be informed that they will have a chance to get a commission. As soon as the act of Congress authorizing enlisted men to obtain commissions at West Point was approved, the fact was wired to all recruiting officers, and they were instructed to give that fact the widest publicity. The fact that noncommissioned officers or deserving enlisted men could obtain commissions in the past has always been one of the strongest factors used by our recruiting officers to obtain recruits for the army.

H. P. McCAIN, Adjutant General.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1916.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

How We Should Lose Our Greatest Opportunity by Going to War.

Boston, June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tomorrow we may be again at war with Mexico. Seventy years ago we ingloriously conquered her in a war which General Grant, who fought in it, declared one of the most unjust wars ever fought by a strong people against a weak one. We took a large slice of her territory and paid only a bagatelle for it. Mexico has remembered this. She has had no cause to love many of our exploiters who have taken great wealth from her resources. She trusts her jingo papers as we trust ours. She knows little and suspects the worst. Two years ago General Wood said that if we tried to conquer Mexico it would take fifteen years of guerrilla warfare and would require 600,000 men before we won. War once begun, and the public mind inflamed with loss of gallant men, we should fight to the bitter end. That end might mean suzerainty from the Rio Grande to Panama, with a suspicious and embittered South America.

War would mean few standup fights, but death from scorching heat and thirst, from disease and shots from ambush, leaving bones to bleach in trackless swamps and jungles. For eighty years the mountain Atchinese defied the trained Dutch soldiers in their Eastern islands.

The inept comparison has been made of "cleaning up Mexico" with our work in Cuba. There we simply ousted the Spaniard who did not want to fight us and would have been willing to settle peaceably to our satisfaction, as Minister Woodford showed. We went to war because of our jingoes and certain politicians. The friendly Cubans welcomed us. President Wilson's declaration at Mobile that we would never take a foot of land by conquest carries less weight with Latin Americans than with us. They have seen us take the Philippines and Porto Rico and strengthen ourselves mightily in the Caribbean; and they know what we did at Panama. Maurice Thompson told an audience that packed Tremont Temple, Boston, in the war time, that "Cuba is ours as much as Louisiana."

One must be slow to criticise the President, who has given so much patient thought to the whole problem and whose motives are of the highest. But loyalty to country does not mean acceptance of the judgment of an honored Executive. It is a dangerous thing for any one man to have the power to settle for perhaps a generation the policy of 100,000,000 people. What might not a tiny fraction of the money that may be spent this year in order to carry our point and remain where we are not wanted have accomplished if it had been spent in joint action with other American republics in helping this distracted people to understand us in sending teachers and statesmen to confer with them, in loaning them money without interest to establish themselves? Granted that something must be done, has there not been a better way than the one chosen, which brings such awful risks to our national character and policies?

We protest that we desire "only defense." But The Worcester Telegram talks about "assimilating Mexico." Senator Stone has said that "we want a great navy, not merely for defense, but, if necessary, for aggression." Militarism does not mean desire for war. It means supreme reliance on arms. Militarism is in the saddle, not only in Europe, but in America as well. If this one free land ties its hands during this tragic crisis in civilization, if it spends in hunting Mexican bandits what would save a million Poles and Armenians from starvation, if it inspires hatreds for a generation, then, no doubt, our school histories will teach that we "vindicated our honor in a war that was forced upon us." But the greatest opportunity for service to humanity which a nation ever had will be gone, never to return.

LUCIA AMES MEAD,
National Secretary Woman's Peace Party.

Payment of Income Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly in your columns call the attention of the public to the fact that income tax payments are due on or before the 30th day of June, 1916, and that thereafter a penalty may be charged for non-payment? Would you also be kind enough to call attention to the inclosed circular which is being mailed to all persons who have not as yet paid their income tax assessments?

MARK EISNER,
Collector, Third District of New York.
New York, June 22, 1916.

Dear Sir: A great many taxpayers are prone to wait until the last minute before making payment of taxes assessed against them. This results in a sudden and almost overwhelming rush of business in this office, particularly on the last day of June.

Unless deposits balance on June 30 before banks close no deposit can be made until July 1, in which case the money so deposited would not be available to meet the appropriations for the year beginning July 1, 1916, but would have to go over to the next year.

May I therefore ask for your kind cooperation with this office through remittance of income tax prior to June 30—a favor which would be much appreciated? Respectfully, MARK EISNER, Collector.

No Pork There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The figures given in your editorial article, "Prime Pork," are to me most astounding. Can such things be? And we proudly point at ourselves as the best governed country in the world! Where is the man who will rise up and bring home to the American people these damnable acts of graft and waste? In my town we have a population of 5,000, and our Post Office building (new) cost about $500. Does this indicate the honesty of our Representative, or was he loafing on his job when the appropriations were passed around? A. A. P.

Hawthorne, N. J., June 22, 1916.

PASSING.

The Call has come! Broad marching lines
Fling themselves briskly on their way;
Whate'er the storm in hearts and minds,
The will is one—Obey!
These fine young hearts, what have they known
Of war's black suffering, hate, and fear,
Who eager longed to hear that Call—
And met it with a cheer?

In yon drab mass of molten forms,
Flooding the highway silently,
Somewhere he marches swiftly on,
Who is so dear to me,
Whose thrilling blood is blood of mine,
Of whose young face each line is prized—
He, gallant step and lifted head,
Has passed—unrecognized!

Yet as the steady stream rolls on,
Tears shed in sadness dry in shame.
Not even a mother's heart should weep
Before this splendid flame—
This burst of bravery burning high
In every transient face I see.
Though my boy pass unseen, unknown,
Through *this* he speaks to me.

ELSIE N. H. BALDWIN.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PERILOUS VACILLATION.

Tardy Measures and Faltering Men Tolerated by People Who Believe They Cannot Help Somehow Winning the War.

By FRANCIS FISHER,
Ex-Member of the New Zealand Cabinet.

London, June 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A study of England as she is today is not without interest. England is one of those inexplicable countries whose character it is extraordinarily difficult to describe. England is quite determined to win the war. She cannot conceive any other end to it than victory for the Allies. War spirit of John Bull stickativeness is still strong in the race, and each reverse, each setback, only makes the average Englishman more determined than ever to go through with the job. All this is very excellent. But upon what is it based? It is based upon the old tradition that England cannot help winning. This strong, firm faith is today England's greatest danger. She went into war unready and unprepared. She had, by her treaties, lightly assumed enormous obligations without adequate preparation for their observance. Her statesmen (save the mark!) had become so engrossed in parish politics that they had forgotten that such a thing as an empire or an enemy really existed. And England, overwealthy, overprosperous, overfat, and overfed, became a huge lodging house for German spies and foreigners of all types and classes.

Then with the shock of war came muddle and confusion. Modern measures were hastily abandoned and ancient treaties were unearthed in order to discover why England should go to war.

An immediate and firm pronouncement from Sir Edward Grey might have saved Europe, but at this initial stage came the first step in the policy of hesitation and vacillation which has, with such monotonous consistency, marked the whole policy of the British Government. "Too late" is the brief but fitting description of England's attitude. And having once started out of step, she hardly seems to have retrieved the error. Almost every great move made since has failed because it was "too late."

The landing of the naval forces in Belgium was too late, and resulted in withdrawal. The landings in Gallipoli were all too late, and ended in withdrawal and the loss of 100,000 officers and men. The landing at Saloniki, intended to save the Serbian Army, was too late. The blockade of Germany, to be really effective, was too late. And now, in the great naval battle, the British main fleet arrived upon the scene too late. This policy hangs over the Allies like a pall. So far as England is concerned it would appear to be almost entirely due to the inability of her leading men to arrive at a decision. The finest feats of arms and the best traditions of England come down from men whose famous exploits depended almost entirely upon their rapid decisions and their audacious and unexpected attacks. The modern Englishman is stamped all over with floundering indecision and woeful vacillation. Many fear to make a step lest they should commit an error, and when, after dreary deliberation, they decide to move, they are invariably too late.

This is no doubt due to the fact that England is governed by a coalition made up of compromising elements. There is not, within the English Cabinet, one outstanding personal force who is strong enough to shake off the millstones of doubt and hesitation with which the Cabinet table is surrounded. Despite the coalition, party faction still exists. All, no doubt, are anxious to win the war, but all are equally anxious that the other fellow shall not get the credit of it. The England of today has not yet taken the war seriously. England has not yet seriously felt the burden of war. It is true that in those homes into which the shaft of death has penetrated the truth has reached its mark, but so far as the nation as a nation is concerned the war is but a distraction. The Government has done little or nothing to force the populace to share the burdens of the conflict.

When the authorities believe that the time has come for the people to take an interest in the nation's economics they issue countless thousands of huge posters with which to inform the public of what ought to be done. They hold a fashionable meeting in the Guildhall and Mr. Asquith preaches a homily upon the necessity for national thrift. Thereupon the Prime Minister has a "slap-up" fashionable wedding for his daughter and presents her with a diamond tiara—a stirring example to the people of the practice of and need for thrift and economy. By every means possible the cry is circulated for men, men, men! Politicians debate about it, editors write about it, clergymen preach about it. Men for the army; men for munitions. One may walk about London today and see strong, able-bodied men chipping the rust off iron railings in front of fashionable houses. One may see some lady out driving in her victoria with two liveried, silver-buttoned, cockaded men sitting on the box seat when they ought to be doing something useful. One may see thousands of taxi drivers whose places could well be taken by women while they made munitions and earned in this country money that is now being spent abroad. One may see quite a decent active chauffeur drive "my lady" up to her hairdresser's and wait for her for a whole hour while an able-bodied man inside does the lady's hair. One may see young, able-bodied men collecting bottles. Men who must of necessity require both strength and nerve may be seen painting buildings that could well do without paint for another year. One may see strong men tarring roads that do not need tarring in order that motors, which ought not to be used, may not create too much dust. You may find men driving teams, men waiting in hotels, men, men, men everywhere doing jobs that women ought to do and could do. Yet vast sums of money are being spent abroad to employ the people of other lands.

When the compulsion act came into force it was generally supposed that every man possible would be snared, but the Government, with its invariable vacillation and compromise, created so many appeal courts and exemption tribunals that one would be safe in saying that the meshes of the net have failed to accomplish their purpose.

The fact should not be lost sight of, too, that while with the one hand the authorities have gently endeavored, without hurting one's feelings, to rope in as many as possible, with the other hand they have offered every reasonable inducement to the multitude to stay at home. There are 400,000 fewer paupers in England today than there were in the year the war started. There is no unemployment. If the cost of living has gone up, so, too, have the wages.

An unprecedented demand for labor, high wages, war bonuses, comfortable homes with beer and tobacco and theatres, no privations, no wounds, no court martials, but only a new and wonderful prosperity, were not the methods by which the Government could hope to maintain the voluntary system. No wonder labor wants to stay at home.

Labor is at last beginning to share some of the wealth of the country, and it speaks amazingly well for the spirit of the laboring classes that such a high proportion voluntarily abandoned the attractions at home and entered the army. This voluntary army of four millions is probably the most marvelous production of the whole war.

In the meantime the mass of the population of England is not suffering in the slightest. They are interested in the war, 'tis true. They are kind and generous to the soldiers—kind to a fault. They love England. They want England to win. But—they want to deny themselves nothing in the meantime. Russia and France have given up drink. England flatly refuses. "You might as well surrender to the Germans as give up your rights," is the old-fashioned view. Yet if all the men manufacturing beer were manufacturing munitions instead, the war might be shortened by a week and thousands of lives saved. Theatres are booming. Boxes at one to four guineas and stalls at 11s. 6d. a seat offer no obstacle to the pleasure-loving crowds. There are twenty-three theatres in full swing now, and, of course, hundreds of picture shows. There is hardly a theatre at which anything is being produced of a lasting character. London takes its grand opera in small doses, like cascara. London loves nonsense plays full of topical songs and wretched jokes which will be double Dutch to the next generation. Here, in the midst of a terrible war, where the streets are dotted with maimed and wounded and every suitable building is a hospital, one finds the most flagrant frivolity and gayety imaginable.

What do the serious-minded men think who come back from that hell-pit in Flanders and reflect upon the carnage and the horrors, the death, the mutilation and the suffering, the loss of good, brave pals—and all for what? To protect this fast-living, champagne-drinking, luxurious, pleasure-loving, dancing crowd from doing its duty and taking a share of the burden.

And running through it all, that accursed spirit of arrogant confidence which says: "Oh, don't you worry. We'll get through all right. It may take a long time, but we shall do it." It is this spirit that pervades the masses. They have never realized yet the weight of the job on hand and they won't until the Government realizes its own duty in the matter and does it.

But see what the coalition has done! It has made both parties share the burden of a responsibility that really belongs to one. It has, at the most critical time in the nation's history, deprived the country of a recognized opposition. The House of Commons is muzzled and has been jockeyed out of its legitimate functions. Today England is governed by an administration whose chief claim to office is that if it were defeated there is no other Government to take its place. I venture to predict that when the opportunity does come, the coalition will be splintered into a thousand fragments. It has failed to achieve success and without that result it cannot hope to survive.

FRANCIS FISHER.

OPINIONS ON MR. FORD.

Discussion of His Attitude Toward Employes Who Serve the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time for true Americans to rise up in righteous indignation against a man who will make a statement such as found in the press of this morning? Is it possible that even Henry Ford will go to the limit of closing positions to employes who may be called on by Uncle Sam to defend the flag? Henry Ford has made a fortune in America and is living in luxury on the money of Americans. Is it not his duty, therefore, to help protect his brothers? Is he a citizen in name only? Shall he be counted as a hindrance to his country?

Mr. Ford covers his statement, or rather tries to cover it, by claiming that his maxim is peace. We all want peace. None of us wants to see our fathers, brothers and friends called to war and run a chance of being maltreated by the treacherous Mexicans, but are we going to defend our honor, homes, families and our citizens in foreign lands by folding our hands in contentment and breathing the word "Peace"?

MARIE L. KEARNS.

New York, June 22, 1916.

Consistency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Ford, often accused of inconsistency, seems at least consistent in his lack of Americanism. His refusal to pay employes or reinstate those called to service in the militia is consistent with his recent statement to Henry A. Wise Wood concerning the American flag which he "intended to haul down from his factory as soon as the war was over." Why wait that long?

Of course, it must be borne in mind that at present trained mechanics are hard to get, and losing these men now might interfere materially with the daily output of the two thousand or so Ford automobiles. Taking so many men from the country at the expense of operations in Mexico, even in a just cause, would probably further defer the building of new automobile roads here, these being rather necessary to the future factory output. It is too bad that Mr. Ford's ideas cannot be expressed from a factory located in Chihuahua, (or possibly El Paso would be near enough to lend point to his utterances.) If actions like Ford's are not un-American, what may they be called; if Mr. Ford is not "a man without a country," what then is he? Scott says of the man who doesn't feel proud of his native land:

> Boundless his wealth as wish can claim—
> The wretch, concentred all in self,
> Living, shall forfeit fair renown;
> And doubly dying shall go down
> To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

E. G. HATCH.

New York, June 22, 1916.

If Detroit Were on the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Ford's factory were located on the Mexican border line instead of in Detroit, don't you think he would arm his twenty thousand odd employes instead of discharging them for being enlisted or enlisting in the guard? A. A. MACK.

New York, June 22, 1916.

It Was Played in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the train in Kansas I read in THE TIMES, June 21, a letter referring to Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," stating that with one exception it had not been presented anywhere since the time of Queen Elizabeth. I was in Paris in the Fall of 1913 and it was played in French at the Odeon Theatre. J. SANFORD SALTUS.

St. John, Kan., June 22.

MRS. JUILLIARD LEFT MILLION TO HUSBAND

Estate Valued at More Than $5,000,000 Bequeathed to Charity and Relatives.

FRIENDS AMONG LEGATEES

Metropolitan Museum of Art and St. John's Guild Each Get One-fourth of the Residue.

The will of Mrs. Helen Cossitt Juilliard, the wife of Augustus D. Juilliard, who died on April 3, 1916, filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court, disposed of an estate estimated at more than $5,000,000. There were many bequests to charitable and educational institutions and to relatives of the testatrix.

The largest single bequest was $1,000,000 to Mrs. Juilliard's husband, one-half being given outright and the remainder put in trust for his benefit. On his death the principal will be given to the following institutions: St. John's Guild, $100,000; Lincoln Hospital and Home, $100,000; Children's Aid Society, American Museum of Natural History, New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association, each $50,000. Mr. Juilliard was also to receive the country estate at Tuxedo, N. Y., in addition to the stable at 111 West Fifty-first Street, New York. Colorado College, Colorado Springs, received $25,000 outright.

Two nieces, Elizabeth Cossitt Vatable, who lives in Paris, and Catherine C. D. Rogers, each were bequeathed $100,000 in addition to the income on various pieces of property owned by Mrs. Juilliard. These holdings include 462-464 Broadway, 495-497 Broadway, 140 Fifth Avenue, 1,596-1,602 Broadway, and 724-730 Seventh Avenue.

A trust fund of $100,000 was created for the benefit of Frederick Cossitt Rogers, a grand-nephew, the principal of which was to be given to him on his thirtieth birthday. Mrs. Juilliard bequeathed $25,000 in trust to each of the following friends and relatives: Frederick Henry Cossitt, Mrs. Helen L. Holbrook, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Anderson, Miss Adelaide Steele, Mrs. Augusta C. Nevins, Mrs. Sarah L. Van Pelt, Miss Elizabeth D. Woodbridge, James S. Goodman, Cornelia B. Gordon, Mrs. Francis Cossitt Huszagh, Miss May Cossitt Marshall, Miss Pearl C. Inness, and Mrs. R. M. S. Cossitt. Frederick Augustus Juilliard, another nephew, received $30,000, and Isabella Juilliard McDonald, a niece, $20,000. Helen Cossitt, a cousin, received $50,000, and a similar amount was bequeathed to Mrs. Helen Cossitt Sawyer.

The testatrix made many other smaller bequests to friends and relatives. One-half of the residuary estate was given to the children of her niece, Catherine C. D. Rogers; one-fourth to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and one-fourth to the St. John's Guild, to be applied to the erection of a hospital owned by the organization at New Dorp, Staten Island.

The executors are Augustus D. Juilliard, Edward W. Barnes, and the Central Trust Company.

W. P. BROWN LEFT $2,243,120.

Widow Receives $740,343 and Five Children Get $296,149 Each.

An appraisal of the estate of Waldron Post Brown, a member of Brown Brothers, who died May 15, 1915, filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller shows that the banker left a net estate of $2,243,120. The largest bequest was made to Mrs. Isabella Mary Brown, his widow, who received $740,343. To each of his five children, James Manchester Brown, Julia Post Fincke, John Wright Brown, Marie W. Brown Talbot, and Ellen Granville Hudson, the testator gave $296,149. The Church of the Incarnation and St. Luke's Hospital each received $10,000 from Mr. Brown. He also made bequests of $1,000 to all those who had been in his employ for twenty-five years.

Mr. Brown owned personal property totaling $365,435, which included the sum of $273,487 due from Brown Brothers and a seat in the Stock Exchange valued at $63,000. His holdings in stocks and bonds amounted to $1,917,625. The largest investments were 1,000 shares of Norfolk & Western Railway Company, valued at $101,000; 400 shares of American Woolen Company, preferred, worth $33,800, and 300 shares of General Electric Company, appraised at $54,727.

MARRIED IN TOKIO, JAPAN.

Rev. Shirley H. Nichols and Bride on Their Way to Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 23.—Word has been received of the marriage of Miss Hasune Hana Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gardiner, of Kyoto, Japan, to the Rev. Shirley Hall Nichols, a missionary in Northern Japan, and a son of Mrs. Frances R. Nichols, of Oakwod Avenue, this town. The civil marriage took place on Monday and the wedding ceremony in Trinity Cathedral, Tokio, Japan, on Wednesday.

After a five years' stay in Japan, Mr. Shirley sailed yesterday with his bride to visit Montclair on a furlough. They are scheduled to arrive at Vancouver on July 1. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner have been living in Japan about five years. Mr. Nichols was graduated from the Montclair High School in the class of 1901. He attended Harvard University and Union Theological Seminary, receiving a degree from both institutions.

Unless you know the number of sheets in each roll, you cannot measure quantity—the size or weight of a roll may deceive you.

You should look for quality of the paper first—always. Soft, clothlike toilet paper is more pleasant to use—safer, too.

ScotTissue Toilet Paper

is as "soft as old linen"—this is your quality test. The quantity—1000 counted sheets, 10c.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper, "soft and clothlike." Its balsam treatment makes it healing—your quality test. 2500 counted sheets in a carton of 3 rolls for 35c—your quantity guarantee. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO.

30 Church Street, New York

Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels — D. Waldward

DICKS OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.

Bridal Pair from Bar Harbor Stop Here Only for Luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Dick, (Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor,) who were married in Bar Harbor on Thursday, arrived in this city yesterday morning on a special car attached to the Bar Harbor express. They motored from the Grand Central station to the Dick home, 20 East Fifty-third Street, where they had luncheon, leaving afterward in their special car for California.

Mrs. Dick before she left gave $20 gold pieces to her servants and other long-time employes.

NEWPORT SOCIAL LIFE.

Hill Top Inn Opens Its Second Season Today—J. L. Van Alens Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—The second season of Hill Top Inn will be opened tomorrow under direction of Managing Director Walton H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York. The large addition to the hotel will be ready July 1, General and Mrs. Edward P. Meaney, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore of New York, Mrs. Howard of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bond of Montreal having taken apartments.

Miss Mimi Scott returned from New York today, joining Mrs. George S. Scott and Miss Louise B. Scott.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., has arrived from New York for the Summer.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Walter A. Edwards have returned from Pensacola, where the former was attached to the naval aero station, to visit the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Kuhn and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Platt of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York are at Armsea Hall.

Mrs. William F. Draper gives her first dinner of the Summer tomorrow night.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson will be among the dinner entertainers Independence Day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen were dinner hosts tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia have sent servants to open Stone Acre.

J. G. Loris-Melikoff and Baron Renaud d'Ungern Sternberg of the Russian Embassy; F. H. Davis, New York; Miss Muriel Bishop of New York, visiting Mrs. J. A. D. Lanier, and William E. Carter and W. T. Carter of Philadelphia are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier of New York are occupying Gravel Court.

BURTON AT VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

Ex-Senator Is Taking the Cure—Golf Association's Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 23.—Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton arrived from Cleveland, Ohio, today with Miss Grace Burton, and will spend several weeks at the Homestead taking the cure.

Dr. and Mrs. Cary Grayson of Washington came over from White Sulphur Springs, where they are spending their honeymoon, and spent the day at the Homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Witherspoon of New York, who are at Hot Springs on their wedding trip, played golf this morning and visited the Cascades this afternoon.

The American Golf Association of Advertising Interests, holding its Summer tournament at Hot Springs this week, gave its annual dinner last night in the Japanese Room of the Homestead. More than seventy members, including many New Yorkers, with their wives, were present. The diners were seated at small tables decorated with flowers and flags, and favors were in the form of mottos, paper caps, and noisemaking toys. They sang patriotic songs between courses, and afterward continued them until midnight in the hotel lobby.

President L. Whitton of Chicago was toastmaster. Among those responding to toasts were Erman J. Ridgeway and S. Keith Evans, New York; Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lafayette Young, Jr., Des Moines.

A bridge party was given by the wives of the members of the association today, at which four tables were filled and prizes were won by Mrs. L. B. Woodward, St. Louis; Mrs. Lafayette Young, Jr., Des Moines, and Mrs. F. E. Mann, Chicago.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., (Miss Louise Frank) are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Sunday last at the country home of Mrs. Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Frank. The child is a grandson to Mrs. Edward I. Frost, formerly Mrs. Keene Taylor, and a great-grandson to Mrs. James R. Keene.

The wedding of Miss Alice Martin Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien Townsend Davies, and Henry Sellers McKee, 2d, will take place today in Emmanuel Church, Great River, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts Flanagan of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Wednesday at the Sloane Hospital. Mrs. Flanagan was formerly Miss Hazel Ramacciotti.

Many New Yorkers will attend the wedding today, at Hyde Park, N. Y., of Miss Ruth Wales, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wales, and Henry Francis du Pont, son of Colonel Henry A. du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware.

A garden party will be held this afternoon on the grounds of the Duell estate at Yonkers under the auspices of the Lady Borden Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire, which is sending hospital supplies to the front.

Miss Mildred Vivien Cully, daughter of Mrs. William T. Cully, and Marshall Woolley Picken will be married on June 28, at 8:30 o'clock, at 49 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Wait-Ford Wedding on Monday.

Miss Esther Ford, daughter of Supreme Court Justice John Ford, and Justin Federal Wait will be married at noon on Monday at the home of the bride, in Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway. The Rev. Fields Hermance, who officiated at the wedding of Justice and Mrs. Ford, is to officiate.

The couple first met while they were students at Cornell University, from which Mr. Wait was graduated this month from the College of Mechanical Engineering. He is a son of John Cassan Wait of the Bronx.

Towler-Breckenridge Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Mary Lois Breckenridge, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl S. Breckenridge of Cranford, N. J., to Thomas Willard Towler, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Towler, is announced. Miss Breckenridge is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1905, and Mr. Towler was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1903, and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Some of those booked to leave today for Panama on the Calamares are:

Mrs. J. W. Franklin, Dr. J. W. Franklin, C. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Durland, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. L. Maduro, W. R. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Pollard, the Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Edwards, Eugene Whitney, Miss E. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hewett, Captain and Mrs. T. H. Dillon, George Black, A. E. Blundell, T. C. Campbell, W. D. Morgan, R. E. Lanton, and Robert West.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda.)—Dr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boylan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Butler, Professor M. Caullery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cobb, Miss Alice Day, Mrs. D. C. Downs, Warren Eye, Miss E. Evans, Mrs. G. H. Frances, F. C. Follett, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gibbons, S. W. Hutchings, Mrs. R. G. Hann, Dr. Austin W. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Harris, Dr. W. L. Howe, Harry W. King, Joseph Knight, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Martin, Miss D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ogden, Edward T. Ryder, Miss A. G. Robb, D. H. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tassell, J. R. Tucker, Robert Tuttle, J. F. Wells, and F. [illegible]

GEN. SMUTS HELD UP IN AUTO BY LIONS

British Commander in German East Africa and His Staff Meet Unique Adventure.

CAMPAIGNING IN ZOO LAND

Monkeys and Wild Ostriches Are Interested Spectators of Battles—Motor Cars Charged by Hippos.

CAPE TOWN, May 19.—General Smuts, Commander in Chief of Britain's "ragtime army" in German East Africa, with his staff, recently had the unique experience of being held up, not by the Teuton enemy, but by a combined force of lions and leopards! These and other wild animals are nightly prowlers around the camps, and their growlings are the lullaby to which the now usually rain-soaked soldiers doze off when they have wearied of resisting the mass attacks of big, hungry, and not-to-be-denied mosquitos and a varied assortment of other insect pests which become expert at working their way through and under the netting entanglements designed to circumvent them.

The General and his staff, who were without an escort, found themselves at nightfall some miles from camp, and, trying to plough their way to it in automobiles, sunk in mud over the axles. It was not long before the zoo in the dense surrounding jungle began to take a solicitous interest in the party's predicament. Roar answered roar in every direction, and the proximity of the lions was made further apparent by their peculiar and unmistakable odor. The distinguished party had to meet the emergency by sitting up all night, revolver in hand, and by endeavoring to keep a belt of fires alight around the cars. Providentially there was a brief let-up in the rain, which enabled them to start the fires, after long and persistent efforts, with the aid of gasoline from the motors.

This is the rainy season in East Africa. An officer in a letter home says there are no words in any dictionary he ever consulted that are adequate to describe it and its resultant discomfort to the expeditionary forces.

"Figure to yourself," he says, that Jupiter Pluvius has gathered into the reservoir of the heavens all the waters that stream from mighty Kilimanjaro's slopes and from the broad rivers hereabouts, with Lake Tanganyika thrown in for good measure, and then has opened the sluice gates over our camp and its vicinity. It isn't a rainfall, it's a waterfall, that beats down upon us through a dense mist, that soaks every blessed thing the ingenuity of the expedition can devise as a protection against it, and transforms the country into an indescribable chaos of marsh and mud alive with lizards and other gliding and crawling things—mud which before you have moved far through it creeps all over you and cakes you even to your hair. To the horses it is death, and they are dying off like fleas. However, it's all in the day's work, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that if it isn't jam for us it isn't beer and sauerkraut either for our Boche quarry that we are keeping on the perpetual run, and Britons and Boers, blacks and East Indians, grin and bear it as cheerfully as they may.

"Besides, the campaign has its compensations. I had read about this tropical Eden in books, of course, but all failed to convey a proper impression of the real thing. Of what avail, therefore, are my feeble powers of description? The forests and jungle are wonderful, with their huge trees overspread and stalactited with a tangled lacework of vines and tendrils. Amid them orchids nestle of a loveliness and splendor of tints such as I had never imagined. Our fellows on their dirty, torn clothing sport boutonnières that in London, Paris, or New York would represent a fortune. And there are other wild flowers, gigantic of size, ardent of hue, which here and there illumine the woodland recesses with splashes of crimson, with darts of flame, with the colors of the stones of the Pectoral.

"Brilliant reptiles and insects flash along the ground or through the foliage in which swarms of monkeys leap, swing, and keep up an incessant chattering that when fighting is going on rises crescendo to a deafening din of cries and screams as they crowd around in terrified or angry curiosity. The unaccustomed noise of guns seems to exercise a peculiar attraction for some, at least, of the other denizens of this animal paradise, for even wild ostriches have approached and craned inquisitively to see what was going on. Lions, leopards, hyenas, and the like we have frequently with us, at any rate in the night. Crocodiles abound in the rivers, as also do hippos and rhinos.

"These latter resent our intrusion, but nothing arouses their ire like the passage of our motor lorries, motor cycles, and armored automobiles, which many times have been charged by them. It is no picnic for the Tommy at the wheel of a lorry when he is trying to dodge two or three hippos lumbering toward or after him with their mouths agape almost wide enough for him drive into. 'Eli!' yelled a chauffeur, of my column as he dropped his wheel and reached wildly for his rifle in the course of one of these encounters, 'the bloomin' menagerie's busted loose!' Thrilling adventures on this expedition are common enough to gratify the most insatiable seeker after excitement.

"Now and then we come upon settled areas, vast plantations of bananas, coffee and rubber, with extensive flower gardens, all laid out with the mathematical precision that seems to characterize the Germans in all things.

"But what we are most interested in coming upon is the foe. The campaign is assuming more the character of a man hunt than of a war, and Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German Commander in Chief, has to display flea-like nimbleness to draw his fast diminishing forces into positions advantageous for resistance. His black troops, Askaris, are a strapping and brave lot. They have not been trained to handle their rifles from the shoulder, it would seem, for they plant the butt against the thigh, point the muzzle toward you and let loose. At that, many of their bullets have found billets in our men. Good fighters as they are, however, they won't stand up to a bayonet charge by white troops, though they do not give ground so easily before soldiers of their own color."

A statement issued to members of the House of Assembly shows that the Union of South Africa defense and war expenditure, actual and estimated, from Aug. 4, 1914, to March 31, 1917, amounts to $134,465,080. This total includes expenditures in connection with the De Witt rebellion.

Apropos of the latter a Dutch synod at Bloemfontein yesterday passed a resolution holding that rebellion could not be regarded as a sin, and that it was unchristian to bring suit against rebels for damages.

Robert Bruce Won Harvard Honors

Through an error the name of Robert Bruce of 2,040 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, was omitted from the list of Harvard graduates in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Bruce completed the four years' course in three years, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science, cum laude. He will enter the employ of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company in this city. He is a son of Edmond E. Bruce, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Kinsolving Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—Mrs. Wythe L. Kinsolving, daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Pitt, and wife of the Rev. Kinsolving of New York, is at St. Luke's Hospital here, where she underwent a serious operation on Wednesday. Rev. Kinsolving is associated with the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, and is a brother of the Bishops of Southern Brazil and of Texas.

JOIN PREPAREDNESS RANKS.

Stockbridge Forms a Branch of Aid, with Mrs. Iasigi Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 23.—The Stockbridge Branch of the Massachusetts Special Aid Society, which is to assist in preparedness, has organized with thirty members. Joseph H. Choate has appointed Mrs. Oscar Iasigi as Chairman, and Mrs. Iasigi has designated Mrs. Charles E. Hull as Secretary and Mrs. Edward B. Owen as Treasurer. A fund has been raised to defray expenses of Stockbridge men at Plattsburg. Mrs. George G. Merrill has given the use of the rectory for classes in home nursing. The formation of the branch followed an address by Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Bonner and Miss Katherine Bonner were in Pittsfield today to see Griffith Bonner, who has enlisted in Company F, Second Massachusetts Infantry, depart with the volunteers for Camp Whitney.

Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia will entertain the delegates to the annual meeting of the Garden Club of America at tea next Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. John E. Alexandre will entertain the officers and delegates at luncheon on Thursday, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi will serve tea and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French will open the studio at Chesterwood, in Glendale, for the delegates to the convention. The Entertainment Committee for the meeting is Thomas Shields Clarke and Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman.

Mrs. Grenville B. Winthrop is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, at Deep Deene.

Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden arrived at Pinewold, in Stockbridge, today for the season.

Mrs. Andrew J. Miller is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French at Chesterwood, Glendale.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana gave a dinner for ten guests at the Lenox Club.

Mrs. W. Murray Crane has Mrs. Frederick A. Keep as her guest at Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton have Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Stout as their guests at Knoll, in Tyringham.

Miss Louise Nathalie Grace and Miss A. L. Alger of Great Neck, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. William McClure of New York arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Miguel R. Martinez and John Martinez arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, tonight for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Lang of New York are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Miss Ellen D. Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fairchild of New York and Mrs. Edward J. Lee of Philadelphia arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

SPORTS AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Riders and Golfers Out on a Perfect Day—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 23.—This has been another perfect day and every guest of the Greenbrier has been pursuing a different diversion. Riding has been in the lead. Mrs. Mark Skinner Willing and her sister, Miss Helen McFadden, rode over Slashlick Road. Miss Francis Parker rode to the Greenbrier River and Mrs. Louis Hammerling drove to the Pines for luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Proctor rode to Lewisburg, and Miss Stella Benedict rode to Oakhurst. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Besson drove to Sunset Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland T. Knoedler of New York are enjoying their stay at White Sulphur, and both are taking the cure. Mr. Knoedler is seen daily on the links. Others playing golf today were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Besson, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Barton, Jr., Mrs. Junius Parker, Mrs. Wirt Robinson, James Wirt Robinson, Oliver Harriman, Donn Barber, Jerome O. Eddy and Colonel James R. Branch. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Patterson played a twosome.

There was a baseball game this afternoon between the Greenbrier team and the Union nine. The score was in favor of Union, 2 to 1.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and his daughter, Miss Iris Tree, take long rides and drives daily, and Sir Herbert is enthusiastic over the benefits to be derived from the cure.

The latest arrivals are Mark Skinner Willing, Chicago; Miss Elizabeth M. Maben of New York, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Bray, Miss Mabel Reed and Miss Agatha E. Greisacker of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Collings of Louisville, Ky.

Ofner-Back Wedding Monday.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Back, daughter of Mrs. Albert Back of Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to Emil Ofner, also of East Orange, will take place on Monday evening at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. Moses J. Gries of Cleveland, Ohio, will perform the ceremony. There will be no bridal attendants and only the immediate families will be present.

Miss Beall to Wed Albert Hopkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eugene Beall of Birmingham, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nettie Beall, to Albert Hopkins of this city. Mr. Hopkins is the son of the late Dr. Henry Hopkins, a former President of Williams College. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Lois Minton Engaged.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Brewster Minton of 165 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois Minton, to Russell Stuart Hume, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Hume of 15 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

Four transatlantic liners leaving today for European ports and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Miss Doris Allen, Miss Edna Abbott, John H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Armstrong, Leslie S. Barnett, Linton A. Barling, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barry, Thomas Bashford, F. H. Bingham, E. A. Brand, Grant H. Browne, Miss Leonora Caldwell, Dr. A. D. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cowling, Miss H. C. Currie, Walter Davidson, H. P. Davidson, Jr., Francis Drury, Miss M. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Dunn, Professor John Duxberry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Easton, Mrs. C. M. Edwards, Albert Fisher, General Russell Frost, Mrs. A. W. Gibbs, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greaves, J. C. Grew, First Secretary United States Embassy at Berlin; Rev. Father F. Healy, Miss Frances G. Hunter, Mrs. E. H. Irvine, R. H. Johnson, Jr., Earl of Limerick, Mrs. Juliette Low, Captain James Moorhead, A. C. Morse, Captain and Mrs. Guy Nickalls, De Lancey Nicoll, F. B. Noyes, Miss Mabel Nott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pemberton, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Lawson Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sangster, Edgar Scott, Arthur Cecil Stair, Mrs. W. H. Stephens, A. J. Stone, Mrs. Ethel Stewart, Mrs. D. M. Stewart, N. G. Thwaites, E. L. T. Warren, H. B. Wilson, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, and Mrs. J. A. Wilson.

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—William Armour, Miss M. M. Anton, Baroness Jacqueline, R. Avezana, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Bonheur, Miss Helen Backham, John G. Butler, G. G. Biddle, Mrs. Fielding Bell, Miss Ruth Bentley, Captain Tanner Bowen, Mrs. Heyward Cutting, Miss Josephine Dowling, Mrs. H. Duryea, Mrs. Rosa De Sotomayor, Mrs. J. Ebbsmith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fox, Miss A. Hudson, R. Hunting, H. B. Lines, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Lahey, Miss Ann Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, J. G. B. Moore, H. Iselin, W. B. Pollock, Meredith Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Roberts, Mrs. R. Sandford, Mrs. Annie Stewart, Walter D. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Simonds, W. H. Wolverton, Miss H. B. Walcott, and D. W. White.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Aristides Aguero, Cuban Minister to Germany; Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Allert, Colonel A. L. Aines, Miss Agnes Aines, Griffin Barry, C. J. Becker, W. P. Campbell, Mrs. E. W. Daggett, E. G. Drexel, F. F. Eames, Alexander Fraser, Captain Christian Gunderson, Rescoe J. Ham, J. Hansen, Paul F. Jones, Cuthbert Lee, Read Lewis, D. A. Lewis, Walter H. Mallory, Chauncey M. Olmstead, Walter H. Pettit, Arthur B. Rudd, L. C. Stern, Graham R. Taylor, Robert J. Scovell.

PANNONIA, (London.)—Miss Kate Annesan, Mrs. S. M. Barr, the Rev. A. E. Blood, E. Dalton, Aubrey Davies, John E. Davidson, Mrs. G. A. Grover, John H. Logan, J. B. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Potter, Miss Jessie Rothwell, Mrs. Mary Watson, the Rev. [illegible]

HAVE PLAN TO UNITE ALL JEWISH CHARITY

Special Committee Submits Proposed Organization Form to Societies

IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Philanthropies Joining Federation Will Cease to Make Any Individual Aid Appeals.

The great federation for the support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, which has been under consideration for a long time, has taken definite form. Plans for the federation have been approved by the Special Committee on Preliminaries, have been printed in pamphlet form and have been made ready for submission. These societies, of which the federation is to be composed, are requested to give their consent to the plans and name their representatives on both the Organization Committee and the Board of Delegates prior to July 15. The federation is to be limited to the support of philanthropic societies ministering to the needs of the Jews of Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn already having its own organization. Institutions outside of Manhattan and the Bronx, but primarily working for the benefit of residents of those two boroughs, will be eligible to membership.

The purpose of the organization will be to provide adequate support for the societies represented in it, to provide an efficient method of collecting and distributing contributions to the societies in accordance with the wishes of the donors, and to relieve the societies from making separate appeals and collections. In this way they will be able to go on with their regular philanthropic activities more efficiently. Duplication of work will be avoided, and similar demands from different organizations will not be made upon the public at the same time.

The Board of Trustees who will direct the federation will be elected by the member societies, the number of Trustees chosen by each society being in ratio to the society's income. An organization receiving in 1915 an income of not less than $10,000 or more than $50,000 from membership dues and subscriptions will appoint one Trustee, while two Trustees will be appointed by societies whose income last year was more than $50,000.

Votes cast by Trustees will also be in accordance with the income of the society. One vote will be cast by the Trustees of societies having incomes of more than $10,000 and less than $25,000. Those representing organizations with incomes of more than $25,000 and less than $50,000 will cast two votes. Trustees of societies with incomes from $50,000 to $75,000 will cast three votes, and so on. Societies having incomes of less than $10,000 will unite in selecting Trustees, their votes being in the same ratio.

The work of the federation in soliciting funds and memberships will be done by a board of delegates elected through the individual societies, each society having two delegates for every vote to which it is entitled in the Board of Trustees. One hundred delegates at large will be elected by the federation. The Board of Delegates will consider ways and means of enlisting the support of the community. Individual societies belonging to the federation will discontinue collecting contributions or giving entertainments to raise funds individually.

The four largest societies, which will have two representatives each in the Organization Committee, are the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Mount Sinai Hospital, and United Hebrew Charities.

The other organizations, to have one representative each in the Organization Committee, are the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Beth Israel Hospital, Crippled Children's East Side Free School, Dispensary and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Educational Alliance, Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service, Free Synagogue Social Service Department, Hebrew Free Loan Society, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Hebrew Technical Institute, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Home for Hebrew Infants, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, Joint Committee on Tuberculosis, Lebanon Hospital Association, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, and Young Women's Hebrew Association.

In order to give a fair trial to the work of the Federation a provision is proposed to the effect that no society entering the new organization may withdraw before Jan. 1, 1919.

When an amount necessary to insure the success of the Federation has been subscribed, the Federation will be declared in effect.

On the special committee which formulated the Federation plans are: Samuel Greenbaum, Chairman; Julius Ballin, George Blumenthal, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, Joseph H. Cohen, William N. Cohen, Abram I. Elkus, William Goldman, Sol Kohn, Lee Kohns, Arthur Lehman, Samuel D. Levy, Adolph Lewisohn, Morton H. Meinhard, Joseph E. Newburger, Leopold Plaut, Jacob H. Schiff, Mortimer L. Schiff, Louis Stern, Felix M. Warburg, and Jacob Wertheim.

CAN'T JOIN JEWS' CONGRESS.

B'Nai B'rith Plans International Work for Human Rights.

The Executive Committee of the International Jewish organization of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith decided yesterday that the order could not participate in the projected Jewish congress in this country because as an international organization it could not in the spirit of its constitution commit the European membership to the action of an assemblage composed of American Jews exclusively. The committee, however, adopted a plan which would "answer the call of all humane people for the grant of equal rights to Jews in the countries where they are now grievously oppressed."

This plan provides for a commission of two or more co-religionists to visit European countries, and put before representatives of the various Governments the claim of the Jewish people of the world for equal civil and political rights.

Henry Morgenthau was elected a member at large of the Executive Committee.

In addition to sums already appropriated the committee ordered $5,000 for relief in Rumania.

HORSE CHASE IN EAST RIVER

Harbor Squad Catches Runaway That Takes to the Water.

Old Tom, a big sorrel horse, one of a team drawing a cart belonging to Bernard Farrell of 525 West Twenty-eighth Street, led an exciting chase in the East River yesterday afternoon. The animal, with his mate, was being driven down the pier at the foot of East Seventy-second Street when both animals took fright and ran away, straight toward the end of the pier.

William Tiejen, the driver, was thrown off as the wagon bumped the stringpiece just as the horses jumped. Dolly, the off horse, landed on a scow, but Tom went into the water and headed north.

The operator of a motor boat saw him, and, opening his whistle, started for the horse. The whistle attracted other boats, among them being a Harbor Squad launch, which headed Tom off and drove him ashore at Eighty-fourth Street.

Dolly was brought back to the pier by block and tackle uninjured.

MISS BALFE'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to Clayton M. De Mott to be Held in Newburg June 28

The wedding of Miss Helen Wentz Balfe, a daughter of Thomas F. Balfe, President of the Newburg Savings Bank, Newburg, N. Y., and Clayton Merle De Mott, son of C. M. De Mott, Secretary of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., will be celebrated on next Wednesday at 6 o'clock in St. George's Episcopal Church, Newburg, by the Rev. Frank Hartfield.

Mr. De Mott, who was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale this week, will have some of his classmates attending him. Robert De Vecchi is to be his best man. The ushers are to be Amory Haskell and Samuel Atkins and Cord Meyer of New York, Lawrence Fox, Jr., of Philadelphia, Knight Coles of Chicago, Horace Wilcox of Meriden, Conn., Chauncey Taylor of Newburg, Thomas Balfe of Brooklyn, and Wilber Goss of Waterbury, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Miss Balfe will have her sister, Miss Laura Balfe, as her maid of honor and Mrs. Mark T. Hayes as matron of honor. The other attendants will be Mrs. Thomas Balfe of Brooklyn, a cousin by marriage, and the Misses Louise Davis of Pittsburgh, Jean Brown of Utica, Eleanor Chase of Waterbury, Josephine Howe, Frances Jordan, Margaret Leech, and Estelle Odell, the latter a daughter of ex-Governor Odell.

Miss Balfe is a direct descendant of Balfe, the composer, and her engagement to Mr. De Mott was announced about a year ago

SAYS FLAG WAS DISHONORED

School Principal Accuses Teachers of Refusal to Salute.

District Superintendent of Schools John T. Nicholson, who lives at 534 West 150th Street, received from Thomas B. Murphy, Principal of Public School 72, New Lots Road and Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday formal charges against Fred McDonald and Philip Walrath, teachers in the school, that they had declined to salute the American flag at the school exercises yesterday morning. Walrath denied the charge last night and declared there was more behind it than he cared to make public. McDonald could not be reached.

Superintendent Nicholson said he would investigate on Monday, but intimated there was nothing in the affair to grow excited over. According to the Principal, both teachers were asked to salute the flag and refused to do so. According to Walrath he did so at once.

JOSEPH L. D. RIKER DEAD.

Member of Old New York Family Was a Civil War Veteran.

Joseph Lopez Diaz Riker, a member of one of the oldest families of New York City, a descendant of the family who at one time owned Riker's Island, died at his home, 226 South Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, yesterday. He was born in New York City seventy-three years ago.

His father, of the same name, was killed in the battle of Antietam while he and the son were fighting almost side by side as members of the Fourteenth Regiment.

The Riker family were Quakers, and had lived on Manhattan Island for many years. Mr. Riker was the oldest living charter member of Farnsworth Post, G. A. R. He had been connected with D. S. Brown Company, soap manufacturers in this city, for many years. He retired from business several years ago. He left a widow and son.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, a Brooklyn baker, and owner of several pieces of property in Northport, L. I., was found dead in bed on Thursday at his Summer home in Northport. He was 54 years old and an active member of the Independent Yacht Club.

WILLIAM H. BROOME, 62 years old, for many years an engineer at the Ridgewood waterworks, died yesterday at his home, 393 Warwick Street, Ridgewood, from heart disease. His great-grandfather was George T. Broome, at one time Lieutenant Governor of New York, and his father was John Broome, after whom Broome Street, Manhattan, is said to have been named. Mr. Broome is survived by his widow, four sons, and three daughters.

THOMAS L. SPILLANE, a produce merchant in Washington Market, Manhattan, and a member of the John Loughlin Council, K. of C., died on Thursday at his home, 685 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

THOMAS PEPPARD, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and employed in the New York office of the Fall River Line, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,235 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He was a son of Thomas H. Peppard, who fought in the civil war, and his two brothers, George and Edward, are also veterans of the Spanish-American war. Mr. Peppard was 46 years old.

HENRY THOMAS HENSHAW, who died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Wednesday, was formerly well known in musical circles in Brooklyn, and was a collector of musical instruments and curios. He was himself a skillful violinist, and was a friend of Ysaye, Ole Bull, and other noted musical geniuses. Mr. Henshaw was born in Brooklyn sixty-four years ago, and left a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

WALTER ALOYSIUS McGUIRE, a member of the New York Bar, and for seven years a personal attendant to Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder, died on Thursday at his home, 25 Second Place, Brooklyn, aged 33 years. Mr. McGuire was born in that borough and was the Secretary of the Third Assembly District Democratic Association.

EDWARD T. EGBERT, formerly assistant satisfaction clerk in the Register's office, and an employe of the city for forty-nine years, died yesterday morning at his home, 89 West Eighty-third Street, in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. JENNIE L. C. STRONG, wife of Charles Strong, died on Wednesday in Summit, N. J.

WILLIAM ASTLEY, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

LEO B. SZYMANSKI, City Hall reporter for the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for many years, died suddenly from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 540 East 156th Street, the Bronx, in his seventieth year. He was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war and a member of the German Press Club.

Colonel ALEXANDER PURVES COLESBERRY, a veteran of the civil war and formerly a United States Marshal, died on Thursday at his home in Philadelphia, in his eighty-first year.

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, a hotel man of Eastern Connecticut, and formerly in business here, died on Thursday at his home near Norwich, Conn., in his seventy-first year.

WILLIAM H. WELLS, for many years in the bakery business in Brooklyn and owner of much real estate in Northport, L. I., was found dead in bed in his Summer home there on Thursday. He was in his fifty-sixth year and was a descendant of Captain Randall, who left a large endowment to Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island.

JOHN DESMOND, Collector of Customs for the Port of Fall River, Mass., during the Cleveland Administration, died on Thursday at his home there. He was formerly a member of the Common Council of that city.

WILLIAM S. SMITH, Assistant Superintendent of the Lamport & Holt Steamship Line, is dead at his home, 700 West 180th Street, in his fiftieth year, leaving a son, his mother, and a sister.

Mrs. EDITH JONES, wife of W. A. Jones, organist of the Central Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J., is dead at her home there in her thirty-seventh year.

OWEN J. IGOE, for many years a real estate dealer of Jersey City, died on Wednesday morning at his home, 101 Jewett Avenue. He left a widow and three children.

Mrs. FRANCES T. GLASSER, wife of Clarence Glasser, associated with the Interborough, is dead at her home, 1,120 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, in her sixty-ninth year, leaving also two daughters and a son.

FERRIS LA FORGE, retired, overseer of Cragston, the country home of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Highland Falls, N. Y., in his eighty-fifth year.

Dr. JOHN O. SMITH, twice an Assemblyman in Connecticut, is dead at his home in South Canterbury, in that State, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a Selectman, and had held office for forty-five years.

PAUL STRUCK, said to be a Lieutenant in the German Navy and son of a German naval commander, died at a hospital in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday. Death is said to have resulted from complications which began when he got a cinder in his eye while working as a brakeman on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He came to this country two years ago on a leave of absence, it is said.

WYMBERLEY J. DE RENNE.

Collector of Historical Data of Georgia Dies at Hotel Netherland.

Wymberley J. De Renne, owner of the largest collection of historical documents concerning the history of Georgia, in which is included the original Declaration of Independence of the Confederate States of America, died suddenly yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel Netherland, in his sixty-third year. For the last two years Mr. De Renne had spent his Summers at the hotel, coming there in April this year. His Winters he spent at his home, Wormsloe, in Savannah, Ga.

He was born in France and educated in Germany, where he attended Heidelberg University and was a member of the Westphalian Corps, noted as one of the premier duelling student bodies of Germany. On his return to his home in the South Mr. De Renne began collecting historical data of his State, and recently published his book, the "Unpublished Letters of General Robert E. Lee."

In addition to being a member of all the clubs of Savannah, Mr. De Renne belonged to the Union and Metropolitan Clubs of this city. He is survived by a son, Wymberley W. De Renne, and by two daughters, Mrs. Craig Barrow and Mrs. Frederic Coerr, all of whom were with him when he died. He will be buried in the family plot in Savannah.

Capt. Mason's Funeral in Paris.

PARIS, June 23.—The funeral of Captain Frank H. Mason, former American Consul General, who died here on Wednesday, was held today at the American Church. It was attended by a large number of persons, including William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador; Alexander M. Thackara, the American Consul General; the staffs of the embassy and consulate, and members of the American Chamber of Commerce and American Ambulance Corps. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Watson, rector of the American Church. The body was interred here temporarily.

John Hackett.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—John Hackett, for fifty years a practicing attorney of this city, died here tonight, aged 71 years. Mr. Hackett was one of the best-known attorneys in this section of the State, and had appeared as counsel in many important litigations. He was a former District Attorney of Dutchess County. Mr. Hackett is survived by his wife and two sons.

Jeremiah Williams.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 23.—Jeremiah Williams, former President of the Boston Wool Trade Association, died at his Summer home here today. He was 66 years of age, and for many years had been prominent in wool trade circles.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

DIMOCK—KINSEY.—On Friday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wyoming, Ohio, by the Rev. Alfred Lee Wilson, Imogen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kinsey, to George Edward Dimock, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J.

MULLIGAN—KELLY.—Wednesday, June 21, at St. Mary's Church, Long Island City, Margaret F. Kelly to Thomas F. Mulligan.

WELLINGTON—DUTTON.—Elizabeth Dutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Dutton of 309 West 97th St., to Herbert Galbraith Wellington of Fort Worth, Texas, on June 23, at the Church of the Transfiguration.

BOYLAN—BRADY.—June 22, Annette V. Brady to Frank Boylan.

LEWIS—GROSSMAN.—June 18, Trixy Grossman to William Lewis.

LIPPMAN—SASS.—June 18, Lillian Sass to David J. Lippman.

SEGAL—SPINRAD.—June 18, Lena Spinrad to Charles Segal.

SLATER—SATZ.—June 21, Etta M. Satz to Frank Slater.

WEINSTEIN—WEISSMAN.—June 20, Fanny Weissman to Maurice Weinstein.

Brooklyn.

BERKMAN—LEVY.—June 20, Eugenie Levy to Herman Berkman.

DRAVES—LAMB.—June 22, Loretta U. Lamb to Lieutenant Albert W. Draves.

DWYER—GILMORE.—June 21, Helen F. Gilmore to William G. Dwyer.

JONES—CONSTABLE.—June 21, Amy B. Constable to Madison M. Jones.

PEABODY—CRUDEN.—June 22, Jeannette Cruden to Maxwell Peabody.

THORMANN—THORMANN.—June 21, Maria Thormann to George Thormann.

Long Island.

BECHER—DRAKE.—June 21, Copiague, Anna C. Drake to Otto E. Becher.

CAMPBELL—WEIR.—June 21, Forest Hills, Violet Weir to James A. Campbell.

DANIELL—JACKSON.—June 21, Richmond Hill, Ruth Jackson to Leroy H. Daniell.

SILKWORTH—BEEBE.—June 21, Southold, Ethel M. Beebe to Fred J. Silkworth.

Died.

AMES.—On June 23, Leonard Ames, aged 71 years, husband of Fanny R. Ames. Funeral and interment Oswego, N. Y., Sunday afternoon.

BAIN.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on June 22, 1916, Mrs. Gertrude M., wife of Ferdinand R. Bain, mother of Mrs. Harry Gants and Erastus T. Tefft. Funeral at Montecito, Cal., Saturday, June 24, 1916.

BITTERMAN.—Mina, widow of the late Theodore Bitterman, beloved mother of Augusta Fromm, Jeannette Ziegler, Samuel, June 23. Funeral Sunday, June 25, 10 A. M., from late residence, 52 West 128th St.

BROOME.—On Friday, June 23, at his residence, 393 Warwick St., Brooklyn, N. Y., William Henry Broome, in his sixty-third year. Cincinnati and St. Paul paper please copy.

BURNS.—On June 23, at her late residence, 216 East Tremont Av., Helen W. McCrey, widow of Richard Burns. Funeral services Saturday, 8 P. M. Out-of-town and Dalkeith, Scotland, papers please copy.

CANAVAN.—On June 21, Patrick Canavan, beloved father of John F. Canavan, Maurice J. Canavan, Michael J. Canavan, William F. Canavan, Mrs. Edward Woods, and the late David F. Canavan. Funeral from his late residence, 118 West 101st St. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, June 24, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are all invited.

CARMAN.—At Baldwin, L. I., Katherine Keaskin Carman, wife of John Carman, aged 28 years. Funeral services at Baldwin Catholic Church, Monday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Utica papers please copy.

COLTON.—On Thursday morning, June 22, 1916, George W. Colton, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral services at his residence, 1,360 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 25, at 4 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

CORMACK.—At Port Ewen-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., June 22, 1916, Marion Crawford, wife of the late Henry M. Cormack, after a brief illness, in her 66th year. Funeral services at her late residence at Port Ewen on Saturday, June 24, at 2:30 P. M.

CRAWFORD.—Rachel Bell, widow of the late Charles Crawford, Friday, June 23, 1916. Funeral services at her late residence, 315 West 143d St., Sabbath, June 25, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DABNEY.—At the University of Virginia, June 8, 1916, Burr Noland Dabney, beloved son of the late Virginius Dabney and Anna Noland Dabney. Funeral services and interment at the University of Virginia.

DOW.—Entered into rest June 23, 1916, Arthur M. Dow. Funeral service at his home, Bolton Av., Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Saturday at 4 P. M. Interment at Boston, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

EGBERT.—On Friday, June 23, 1916, Edward T. Egbert, in his 78th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 89 West 83d St., Sunday, June 25, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HIRSCH.—Isaac, June 23, 1916, in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 522 Central Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, June 25, at 9 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—At Wilkes-Barre, Penn., June 22, Eleanor Anderson, wife of Augustus E. Huntington. Interment Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J., at 4:30 Saturday afternoon.

KELLY.—Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at Far Rockaway, N. Y., John H. Kelly, in his 68th year. Funeral services will be held Saturday morning, 10:30 A. M., Church of Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KING.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., June 23, 1916, Ella C. King, aged 60 years. Funeral services at St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, [illegible]

Died.

LEVY.—Suddenly, on June 23, Sarah Levy (nee Drucker,) widow of Alexander Levy, beloved mother of Mrs. Richard Mendoza, Mrs. William Lovey, Mrs. William Goldberg, Mrs. Bernard Lewis, Solomon, Chester, and Paul Levy. Funeral from her late residence, 18 Elmwood St., Woodhaven, L. I., on Sunday, June 25, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

LISTER.—In Providence, R. I., the 23d inst., James Lister, aged 65 years 4 months 9 days. Notice of funeral services later.

MOFFAT.—Suddenly, Wednesday, June 21, 1916, R. Burnham Moffat, son of the late Dr. Reuben Curtis Moffat and Elizabeth Virginia Barclay and beloved husband of Ellen Pierrepont Moffat, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral at St. James Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Saturday, June 24, at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

OLYPHANT.—At his residence, 59 East 54th St., on Thursday, June 22, 1916, John Kensett Olyphant, son of Robert Morrison Olyphant and the late Anna Vernon. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry on Saturday afternoon, June 24, at 3 o'clock.

OLYPHANT.—Headquarters The Veteran Corps of Artillery, New York, The Military Society of the War of 1812, Armory, 34th St. and Park Av., New York, June 23, 1916. With profound sorrow announcement is made of the death on June 22, 1916, of John Kensett Olyphant, a hereditary member of this Corps and Society. Members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church Chantry on Saturday afternoon, June 24, at 3 o'clock.

ASA BIRD GARDINER,
Colonel-Commandant and President.
CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN,
Major and Secretary.

OLYPHANT.—Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York Commandery.—The companions of the order are requested to attend the funeral services of their late Vice Commander, J. Kensett Olyphant, at Grace Church Chantry, on Saturday afternoon, June 24, at 3 o'clock.

WM. F. BATES, Commander.
DAVID BANKS, Secretary.

OLYPHANT.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, John Kensett Olyphant, at Grace Church Chantry on Saturday afternoon, June 24, at 3 o'clock.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

PHILLIPS.—Esther, teacher P. S. 184, Manhattan, June 22. Services to be held Saturday evening, June 24, 8 o'clock, at home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Goldberg, 415 East 239th, Woodlawn, Bronx. Funeral Sunday morning.

PHILLIPS.—Richmond Mayo, infant son of Ulrich Bonnell Phillips and Lucie Mayo-Smith Phillips, on June 21 at Ann Arbor, Mich.

SCHIFF.—Killed in action on June 16, Martin Noel Schiff, Scots Guards, younger son of the late Charles Schiff and Mrs. Schiff, 22 Lowndes Square, London, aged 27.

STRONG.—At Summit, N. J., June 21, 1916, Jennie Curtiss, wife of Ullman Strong and daughter of the late Charles Curtiss of New York. Funeral private. Chicago Tribune please copy.

TIERNAN.—At his residence, Park Av., Harrison, N. Y., on June 22, 1916, Joseph Tiernan. Funeral services at Church of Gregory the Great, on Monday, June 26, 9 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery on arrival of train in Grand Central at 11:25 A. M.

VAN DERBECK.—At 40 Brantford Place, Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday, June 22, 1916, Frederic Sager, second son of Frank Holmes and Bessie Lambert Van Derbeck, age 4 years 8 months. Funeral private.

VANSCHOONHOBEN.—June 23, 1916, Francis Yvonnetat Vanschoonhoben, in Troy, N. Y., in his 75th year. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Harriet Pierson, 74 First St., Troy, Monday, June 26, at 2:30 P. M.

WEAVER.—Mrs. Lucy R., widow of W. C. Weaver. Funeral services at 86 Ellison Av., Bronxville, N. Y., Sunday, June 25, 3 P. M.

BEST.—Winifred, 510 East 142d St., June 22. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
COLLUM.—James, 71 Barrow St., June 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CORGAN.—Andrew J., June 20. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 2 P. M.
COYLE.—Peter, 341 East 79th St., June 22. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
FARIA.—Eugene P., 438 East 66th St., June 22.
FOLEY.—Margaret, 214 East 90th St., June 22. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
FRANC.—Cecelia, 456 West 50th St., June 21.
GARRY.—Richard, 432 West 47th St., June 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
KILKENNY.—William, 337 West 48d St., June 22. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
KNOLL.—Gretchen, 753 East 161st St., June 22, aged 65. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
LEVY.—Augusta, 547 West 142d St., June 21.
McCARTHY.—Julia, 2,250 Washington Av., Bronx, June 22. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
McLOUGHLIN.—Elizabeth, 422 East 77th St., June 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MULLER.—Rudolph, 1,705 2d Av., June 21, aged 19.
ROGERS.—Thomas, 155 West 142d St., June 21. Funeral today.
RUSSELL.—Mary, 149 East 48th St., June 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SCHROEDER.—Gesine, 1,770 Grand Concourse, June 22. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

BAILER.—Helena, German Hospital, June 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
BEERS.—John, 71A Monroe St., June 22, aged 76. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
BISCHOFF.—Henry D., 418 43d St., June 22, aged 58. Funeral private.
BLINN.—Henry A., Memorial Hospital, June 22. Funeral today.
BROWN.—Joseph C., 825 42d St., June 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
COAD.—Edward, 82 Oakland St., June 22, aged 48.
CONNORS.—Hugh F., 275A Nassau Av., June 22. Funeral June 26.
DAY.—Thomas, 96 Summit St., June 22. Funeral June 26, 9:30 A. M.
DITTICK.—Mary E., 828 Etna St., June 21, aged 52. Funeral today.
DOUGHERTY.—John P., 16 Kane Place, June 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FERRIS.—Alpheus S., Jr., 200 Ridgewood Av., June 22. Funeral service today.
FLACH.—Louis A., 779 McDonough St., June 22, aged 66. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HINTON.—Ralph C., Bushwick Hospital, June 22, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JOHNSON.—Hannah C., 182 Willoughby Av., June 22. Funeral today, private.
KEEVER.—John J., 684 Pearl St., June 22, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MEU.—Gustav B., 274 Chauncey St., June 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
PEPPARD.—Thomas J., 1,235 Halsey St., June 21, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RODD.—Edgar R., Jr., 1,255 Sterling Place, June 22, aged 20.
SCHUCKMAN.—William C., 152 DeKalb Av., June 22.
SPILLANE.—Thomas L., 685 Evergreen Av., June 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
STEINHAUS.—Theodore, June 22, aged 62. Funeral 86 Lefferts Place.
WATTEL.—Kate E., 542 St. Mark's Av., June 22, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WEST.—William, 49 Coffey St., June 22, aged 41. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BRANDRETH.—Hattie, 116 Oraton St., Newark, June 22.
COYLE.—Ellen, 152 Manning Av., Jersey City, June 22. Funeral June 26, 9 A. M.
EITELGEORG.—Otto, Hoboken, June 22, aged 52.
KLIER.—John, West Hoboken, June 21, aged 52. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
LEDDY.—Albert, 10 Head St., Newark, June 22. Funeral notice later.
MOORE.—Susan, 62 Bright St., Jersey City, June 22. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
MORAN.—Theresa, 305 Lake St., Newark, June 22, aged 22. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
MURRAY.—John J., Jr., 147 James St., Newark, June 22.
SANDS.—Margaret, 83 Ridgewood Av., Newark, June 22.
SCHWALL.—Emil, Sr., 69 16th Av., Newark, June 22, aged 75. Funeral today, 8 P. M.

Long Island.

BERGER.—Anna, Long Island City, June 21, aged 18.
CASS.—Anna M., Woodside, June 21, aged 71.
DILLON.—Rose, 1,670 Ralph St., Ridgewood, June 22. Funeral June 26.
HURLEY.—Patrick, Flushing, June 21, aged 75.
KALBERG.—John, Corona, June 22, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McDONALD.—Helen, College Point, June 21, aged 6 months.
NIRRENGARTEN.—Maria A., Ridgewood, June 21, aged 75.
SCHULER.—Catherine, Corona, June 21, aged 74.
SHAEFER.—Theodore, Whitestone, June 21, aged 48.
THEURING.—Lewis, 61 Fulton Av., Astoria, June 21, aged 60.
THOMSON.—Emma, Jamaica, June 22, aged 75. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
WALLACE.—Mary J., Woodhaven, June 21, aged 69.
WELLS.—William, Northport, June 21, aged 54. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

In Memoriam

DEEVY.—Thomas. Month's mind mass St. Ignatius's Church, East 84th St., Monday, 7:30 A. M.

NORDEN.—In loving memory of our dearly beloved boy, David, who departed this life June 24, 1912.

McKENNA.—Hugh, mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 7 A. M.

UNVEILING.

RONDELL.—Harry L. The unveiling of headstone will take place next Sunday, (June 25,) at 10:30 A. M., at Cypress Hills Cemetery. (Rodeph Sholom.)

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

HARVARD OUTROWS YALE IN ALL THREE RACES OF THEIR ANNUAL CLASH ON THE THAMES

HARVARD GETS A CLEAN SWEEP

Powerful Crimson 'Varsity Crew Defeats Yale by Three and One-half Lengths.

MAKES RECORD FOR EVENT

Covers the Four-Mile Course in 20:02, Eight Seconds Under the Previous Mark.

NO CONSOLATION FOR BLUE

Its Freshman and Second 'Varsity Shells Are in Turn Headed to the Finish Line by Rivals.

Order of Finish and Times.

'Varsity eights, four miles.—Harvard, first; time, 20:02, (new course record); Yale, second; time, 20:17.

'Varsity second eights, two miles.—Harvard, first; time, 10:25; Yale, second; time, 10:27.

Freshman eights, two miles.—Harvard, first; time, 10:36 3-5; Yale, second; time, 10:39.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew flashed down the sun-flooded Thames in a blaze of Crimson glory this evening, proudly demonstrating its utter mastery of Seth Low's Yale eight, and sliding the long, frail shell over the finish mark three and a half lengths in front of the splashing Elis in the record-breaking time of 20:02. And not only that—Harvard also won the freshman and second 'Varsity races with the Blue this morning, and thus made the day one of the greatest in the annals of Crimson rowing.

The decisive sweep of the river terminated with as beautiful a rowing performance as has ever been seen at this classic regatta, causing Captain D. P. Morgan's powerful eight to stand out as the most finished rowing machine that has ever been developed on the historic Charles. 'Way back in '88 Bob Cook developed a Yale crew which came here and hung up a mark of 20:10, and this high standard of rowing speed has remained unassailed until this afternoon, when the Crimson eight ripped it to smithereens. Harvard and Yale have now won each twenty-five of the fifty 'Varsity races between them, which began in 1852.

The Harvard freshmen won this morning by a third of a length, and the second 'Varsity went over the mark a goodly fraction of a length to the fore of the Blue eight.

Herrick Proud of His Product.

There is little wonder that the old whaling town is ringing tonight with Harvard songs and cheers. It's a big achievement to the credit of the coaching of Bob Herrick and his assistant, Bill Haines, the crack English oarsman, who was one of the greatest punting experts of his day. Herrick is naturally proud tonight over the showing of his crew. In the 'Varsity boat at stroke was C. C. Lund, and the shell was piloted by plucky little Kreger, both of whom were in the Harvard crew which stunned the English rowing world a few seasons back by winning the classic Henley.

It was a full-swinging, powerful stroke which carried the Harvard eight to victory. The men swayed forward and backward with perfect rythym. Not once on the long trip down the river was there a check or a halt in the wonderfully smooth action of the shell.

There has probably never been a more picturesque regatta in America than the one which afforded today's spectacle. The town was jammed as it has never been before. Both observation trains were loaded to capacity as they crawled along the river banks. The finish brought the crews through a lane of palatial yachts, from which were flying a myriad of pennants, making a setting which was rich in color. Added to this were the thousands of Crimson flags which waved triumphantly in a vivid demonstration of joy of the successive victories. Gray-haired, dignified old Harvard graduates tonight are parading the streets locked arm in arm. Cambridge students are chanting the triumph of Harvard to the skies. The Yale cohorts slipped quietly out of town tonight, leaving the Harvard crowd in full possession.

Yale's Rowing Ragged Much of Way.

The thole pins and English methods taught by Nickalls were placed in the background today by a crew whose form was well-nigh perfect. Yale's work was ragged most of the way, and the Blue was out of the race from the time the crews passed the navy yard at the two-mile mark.

Here occurred a disastrous bit of steering by Lasher, the Yale coxswain who recently displaced McLane, last year's coxswain. Yale in the east lane of the river brushed against the stake flag which marked the outside of the course, and this costly blunder set the Yale crew back a full length, when it was doggedly trailing Harvard by a length, and was giving evidence of a design to spurt.

From that time on Harvard increased its lead steadily. Although rowing a stroke a few beats lower than the Blue, the Crimson pushed along smoothly and never gave the Yale combination a look in. For two years past Yale had won, which made today's victory all the sweeter to the Harvard partisans.

Jim Rice, the Columbia rowing coach; John Hoyle of Cornell, and Hiram Conibear of Washington University watched the performance of Harvard's finished eight with wonderment. The time was little less than marvelous to the old rowing sharps. The winning crew's figures at the half-mile marks were as follows: 2:30, 5:00, 7:38, 10:08, 12:25, 14:58, 17:30, and 20.02. The time of the Yale boat was 20:17.

New London was up bright and early this morning, and all day long the throngs rolled into the city in special trains and automobiles. The old-fashioned carryalls of the country folks were also in evidence, and this afternoon the town was so filled with people that it was next to impossible to get across State Street. There never before had been so many automobiles here, and the local police force was in dire straits in trying to keep the traffic on the move. Pretty girls, resplendent in Summer finery, were everywhere.

Sang Wagers From Yale Pockets.

The class of '01 Harvard came down in a body with a song which ran: "Oh, who's going to bet on Yale? Who's going to bet on Yale? We'll bet our money on the Harvard crew, but who's going to bet on Yale?" They yelled this into the ears of Yale men until about every odd dollar in the town was put up in wagers. Yale's supporters lost heavily on the race for they banked on seeing Yale repeat her great performances of the past two years.

Never have so many pleasure craft dotted the river as were gathered there today. There were so many of them that the last mile of the race was hidden from the crowds on the observation trains. The two classic old tubs, the Richard Peck and the Chester W. Chapin, were on duty and were jammed to the top decks with spectators. The grassy meadows and hilly slopes along the river banks were thronged, and it is estimated that more than 40,000 people witnessed the great triumph of the Harvard crews.

A finer day for a boat race could not be imagined. Conditions were ideal, and a brisk wind and a strong tide aided the crews.

The long, snakelike trains rolled out of the station for the big race of the day about 5 o'clock, and all the way up to the starting mark opposite Red Top, Harvard's camp, the cheers of the happy collegians resounded back and forth. On one car George Ade led the Yale cheering and singing, and on another Feebo Bradlee, the Harvard football star, led the Harvard crowd. Yale showed high hope, if not confidence, by singing the famous undertaker song before the race. The strains of the "Bulldog! Bow, Wow, Wow!" song mingled with the long Harvard cheers. It was a gay, happy crowd and the rivalry, though spirited, was good natured.

Rival Crews Greeted With Cheers.

When the Harvard crew left the float at Red Top and slowly paddled over to the starting mark, each stroke was pulled to the accompaniment of cheers. The same happened when the Yale eight came down to the mark from Gales Ferry.

The river was almost like a mirror. The strong glare of the hot sun was reflected from the river into the carloads of spectators on the east bank. The crews came to the mark and received the last words of advice from the officials. Then the pistol cracked and the shells darted away.

Harvard caught the water first, starting easily with a 32 stroke. Yale hit the stroke up two beats higher, and the Yale shell showed in front at a slight advantage, but it was short-lived, for before a quarter of a mile had been covered the sharp nose of the Harvard shell showed in the lead. At the mile flags Harvard was three-quarters of a length ahead, rowing at 30, while Yale was hanging on with a powerful 32.

Now the Harvard shell began to creep ahead and the Yale crowds on the trains were on their feet yelling like mad, "Hold 'em, Yale!" but Yale couldn't hold 'em. Harvard went along so smoothly and with such apparent ease that it hardly seemed as if great power were being applied. The shell cut through the water as if it was run by a great motor.

Just after passing the mile mark Yale hit the beat up a few strokes and Lashar called upon the Blue oarsmen to spurt. Bravely did they respond, and a mighty shout went up from the crowd as the Eli shell cut down Harvard's lead. Lund, the Crimson stroke, took no notice of the enemy's approach, and cries of warning came from the hosts of overanxious Harvard men. Steadily Yale crept up until the lead had been cut down to half a length. Harvard was still rowing a quiet, easy 30, while Yale was plunging along at a 32 stroke.

Yale Unable to Keep It Up.

Yale couldn't stand the strain. Captain Low seemed to be a bit ahead of the others on the catch. Meyer, at No. 7, was weaving about in restless fashion. Occasionally there was a splash which showed that there was a lack of harmony in the Yale pull.

Approaching the Navy Yard, where the flotilla of submarines and torpedo boat destroyers looked grimly on, the Yale spurt ceased, and Harvard again began to crawl away, still pulling along at the long, powerful 30. When the shining oar blades were plunged deep in the water the shell responded as if it was something instinct with life.

The Crimson first shot through the two-mile stake flags, and then Yale went through its lane on the east edge of the course. At the top of the stake, a blue Yale flag fluttered in the breeze. Lashar, the Yale coxswain, steered his shell too close to the stake in passing and the long, blue-tipped oar of the stroke, Lawrence, brushed against the stake just enough to break up the smoothness of the crew's rowing. This disconcerting occurrence threw the oarsmen off their form, and in the next fifty yards the Yale shell fell back woefully until it was trailing Harvard by two lengths.

As far as the race was concerned, it was all over right then and there. Gamely did Yale try to make up for the costly error, but every spurt was sternly and powerfully answered by the Harvard crew. On and on they rowed, Harvard gaining steadily, and the race became a procession. Not once did Lund have to call for a stroke above 30.

Startling Time in Fifth Half Mile.

Men who were holding watches on the Crimson were surprised. The fifth half-mile was caught at 2:22, the fastest half-mile of the race. This came just after Yale had hit the stake and Harvard, inspirited by the way Yale was falling back, gave such a demonstration of rowing as has rarely, if ever, before been seen in the Thames.

As the crews entered the lane of yachts, Harvard was still exasperating Yale partisans by moving further out in front with that perfectly working 30 stroke. Not a falter or a slip did the Crimson crew make on the long journey. Yale, at the three-mile mark, was nearly four lengths behind. The crew was splashing badly and pressing hard. Some of the men were jerking their strokes, and the task became evidently harder and harder for them.

With Harvard four lengths in front, the whistle string of every yacht on the river was tied down, and such a tooting and screeching resounded as has never before marked the last mile of a race here. It was an impressive sight as the crews struggled through the lane of pleasure boats. From every mast flew blue and crimson banners, and they were all straightened out in the strong breeze.

Yale's Final and Futile Effort.

The sun was close to the green horizon as the two eights neared the finish. Its rays shone on the broad powerful bronze backs of Harvard's mighty oarsmen, and their skin glistened like metal.

With only a few hundred yards to go, Yale tried to hit up the stroke. Lashar called upon his men and with an almost superhuman effort, the Yale boat went up to 34. The Elis were rowing their hearts out in a futile effort to catch the flying Harvard boat. It was no use. Harvard, rowing a smooth 32, flashed over the line in the lead by three and a half lengths.

The Yale oarsmen were hopelessly disorganized. That last effort had taxed the last ounce of strength in the big Blue crew. They were tottering and jerking badly when the gun boomed which marked the finish of the race. The exhausted athletes fell over on their oars as the shells shot under the drawbridge. Whittlesey, No. 2 in the Yale shell, was worn out. His oar fell from his grip and his head fell on his chest. He was splashed with water and was sitting up again in a few minutes.

There was a striking contrast between Yale's dejection and Harvard's joy. The Harvard oarsmen, smiling and happy, grasped each other by the hand and slapped each other on their bare, tanned backs. They paddled slowly back, and then learned that they had made a new record for the Thames course.

Harvard Cubs Powerful and Game.

The Harvard freshmen and second 'Varsity crews cleaned up impressively in the morning races. The boatload of Crimson youngsters rushed up from behind in the last quarter of a mile to sweep past the Blue and win by a third of a boat length. Harvard's time was 10:36 3-5, while Yale's time was 10:39.

The race was one of the most exciting freshman events ever seen on the Thames, and a Harvard crew of gameness, grit, and determination was revealed in the victory. The Cambridge oarsmen rowed with a full, easy stroke, and they got power out of every inch of it.

The crews got away from the mark at 9:45, both going along at a thirty-six stroke. In the first quarter of a mile Yale forged to the front. Both strokes brought the beat down to 32, but Yale was pulling harder, and soon was a quarter of a length in front. The Yale crowd on the observation train let out a great shout as the Blue crew drew away from the Crimson. The Yale shell drew out a full length in front, but still Harvard's stroke refused to hit up the pace to a higher beat. The Crimson partisans gasped as open water appeared between the shells, but the Harvard oarsmen didn't seem to be a bit excited about it, and their shell kept going trailing along with beautiful precision and a steady stroke. Harvard was rowing a heady race, and when the crews approached the mile and a half flags the Crimson cubs settled down to the task of overtaking the Eli youngsters.

At the mile and a half Harvard had closed the open space between the shells and began steadily to creep up. As the Harvard shell came on, Yale's oarsmen began to tire and although they plugged along, pulling savagely at their oars, they were unable to hold the advantage. Harvard had a lot of reserve power left and crossed the line a third of a length in front.

Crimson Shell in Van All the Way.

Harvard led all the way in the second 'Varsity race, winning by less than a length in 10:25, while Yale's time was 10:27. The race started at 10:55 o'clock. Both eights hit up a high stroke at the beginning. Yale rowed the first dozen strokes at about a 42 clip, while Harvard was going along at 40. Then they settled down to a 34. Harvard's superior oarsmanship standing the Crimson in good stead, as its shell went through the water as smoothly as an eel.

At the half mile Harvard was a fraction of a length to the good, rowing at a 30 beat, and at the mile the Crimson was half a length ahead. The Cambridge oarsmen kept going so strongly that Yale's efforts to overtake the leading shell were futile, and Harvard led the way home by a decisive margin.

After the race Referee William A. Meikleham severely criticised the Revenue Cutter Service because the drawbridge was allowed to be opened just as the freshmen eights were finishing. Small launches and some of the big river boats churned up the water and the official said that the Yale crew was badly handicapped by the rough water.

The crews rowed in the following order:

HARVARD.

'VARSITY.

Position.	Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow	H. B. Cabot	'17	21	5.10¾	172
2	D.P.Morgan(C.)	'16	21	5.10	172
3	J. Talcott, Jr.	'16	23	6.01	180
4	J. C. White	'17	21	6.01	165
5	A. Coolidge	'17	20	6.00	171
6	M. Taylor	'17	21	6.01	183
7	H. A. Quimby	'18	20	6.02	183
Stroke	C. C. Lund	'16	21	6.01	171
	Averages		20¾	6.00¼	174⅝
Cox	H. L. F. Kreger	'16	22	5.06	112
Sub	E. N. Soucy	'16	23	5.11	175
Sub	M. Wiggin	'18	20	5.10	168

SECOND 'VARSITY.

Position.	Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow	C. Higginson	'17	21	5.11	160
2	F. W. Busk(C.)	'16	21	5.11	156
3	R.F.Herrick,Jr.	'16	23	6.00	160
4	T. E. Stebbins	'17	21	6.03	176
5	J.W.Middendorf	'16	22	6.01	184
6	H.S.Middendorf	'16	22	6.01	182
7	A. Potter	'17	20	5.11	170
Stroke	R. R. Brown	'17	21	5.11½	167
	Averages		21⅛	6.00¼	169⅝
Cox	A. A. Cameron	'17	22	5.07	118

FRESHMAN.

Position.	Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow	A. Thorndike	'19	18	5.11	171
2	W. Odell	'19	19	6.00	167
3	C. R. Richards	'19	19	6.00	168
4	G. Batchelder	'19	18	6.00	191
5	F. Parkman	'19	18	6.02	183
6	F. Whitman	'19	17	6.01	165
7	D. Leighton	'19	19	6.00	155
Stroke	R. Emmet	'19	19	5.11	156
	Averages		18⅝	6.00¼	169¼
Cox	D. Read	'19	19	5.09	117

YALE.

'VARSITY.

Position.	Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow	E.R.N.Harri'an	'17	20	5.10	167
2	M.M.Whittlesey	'17	22	5.11	170
3	Seth Low, 2d(C)	'16	23	5.10	176
4	J. R. Sheldon	'16	22	6.00	184
5	A. D.Sturtevant	'16	22	6.02	182
6	J. B.Fitzpatrick	'17	23	6.01	181
7	C. Meyer	'17	21	6.01	176
Stroke	G. F. Lawrence	'18	21	6.00	155
	Averages		21⅝	5.11¾	174⅝
Cox	T. Lasher	'17	21	5.04	105

SECOND 'VARSITY.

Position.	Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow	M. Hadley	'16	22	6.00	160
2	R. L. Gilfillan	'16	25	6.00	166
3	A. M. Munson	'16	22	6.00	170
4	C. W. Gamble	'17	22	5.10½	173
5	L. W. Fox	'17	21	6.03½	202
6	R. Kositzky	'17	25	6.01	185
7	L.B.McNaugh'n	'18	21	5.11½	183
Stroke	A. R. Hyatt	'18	20	5.11	164
	Averages		22⅛	6.00½	176⅝
Cox	C. Pratt	'16	23	5.05	120

FRESHMAN.

Position.	Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow	R. Weir, Jr.	'19	19	5.10	161
2	T. Ewing	'19	19	5.10½	168
3	D. Vail	'19	19	5.10½	160
4	D. C. Beebe	'19	19	5.10½	168
5	H. G. Park	'19	20	5.10½	174
6	R. A. Page	'19	20	6.00½	177
7	W. Mead	'19	18	5.11	175
Stroke	H. R. Soderston	'19	19	6.00	156
	Averages		19⅛	5.10¾	167⅝
Cox	A.J.Underwood	'19	22	5.08	115

CRIMSON EQUALS THE BLUE.

Harvard Has Now Scored the Same Number of Victories as Yale.

Harvard's clean-cut victory on the Thames yesterday was the twenty-fifth recorded by the Crimson since it first began the fight for aquatic supremacy with Yale in 1852, and brings to an even basis the total number of triumphs recorded by each institution since the initial meeting over a two-mile course on Lake Winnepesaukee in which Harvard was the winner. Harvard yesterday also recorded the fastest time ever made over the four-mile route at New London, cutting eight seconds off the record of 20 minutes 10 seconds, which had withstood all attacks since 1888, when it was established by the Yale eight which defeated Harvard by fourteen seconds.

Both Harvard and Yale have had long winning streaks since moving their struggles over to New London, the Crimson losing to Yale in 1914 after having conquered Yale six consecutive times, starting in 1908. Yale's last big run occurred during the period from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, the streak being broken by Harvard in 1906, when the Crimson scored in 23:02, one of the slowest victories ever registered at New London.

Yale has had much the better of the argument with Harvard since the eight-oared shell races were inaugurated in 1876 at Springfield, Mass., taking twenty-two of the thirty-eight races staged since that time.

When Yale and Harvard first met at Lake Winnepesaukee the course was only two miles, but in 1855, when the series was resumed at Springfield, it was increased to three miles, and remained that distance from 1859 until 1869, when the races were rowed on Lake Quinsigamond. In 1870 Harvard won on a foul from Yale on Lake Saltonstall, the course here also measuring three miles. The first four-mile race between the colleges took place at Springfield in 1876, and the course has remained that length ever since. After 1876 New London continued to be the scene of the annual regatta. The complete record of the races between Yale and Harvard is as follows:

Date.	Course.	Winner.	Time.
*1852	Winnepesaukee	Harvard	....
†1855	Springfield	Harvard	....
1859	Quinsigamond	Harvard	19:18
1859	Quinsigamond	Yale	19:14
1860	Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:53
1864	Quinsigamond	Yale	19:01
1865	Quinsigamond	Yale	17:42½
1866	Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:43
1867	Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:13
1868	Quinsigamond	Harvard	17:48½
1869	Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:02
1870	Lake Saltonstall	Harvard	Foul
‡1876	Springfield	Yale	22:02
1877	Springfield	Harvard	24:36
1878	New London	Harvard	20:44¾
1879	New London	Harvard	22:15
1880	New London	Yale	24:27
1881	New London	Yale	22:13
1882	New London	Harvard	20:47
1883	New London	Harvard	24:26
1884	New London	Yale	20:31
1885	New London	Harvard	25:15½
1886	New London	Yale	20:41¼
1887	New London	Yale	22:56
1888	New London	Yale	20:10
1889	New London	Yale	21:30
1890	New London	Yale	21:29
1891	New London	Harvard	21:23
1892	New London	Yale	20:48
1893	New London	Yale	25:01½
1894	New London	Yale	22:47
1895	New London	Yale	21:30
1899	New London	Harvard	20:52½
1900	New London	Yale	21:12 4-5
1901	New London	Yale	23:37
1902	New London	Yale	20:20
1903	New London	Yale	20:19 4-5
1904	New London	Yale	21:41½
1905	New London	Yale	22:33 3-5
1906	New London	Harvard	23:02
1907	New London	Yale	21:10
1908	New London	Harvard	24:10
1909	New London	Harvard	21:50
1910	New London	Harvard	20:46½
1911	New London	Harvard	22:44
1912	New London	Harvard	21:42½
1913	New London	Harvard	21:42
1914	New London	Yale	21:16
1915	New London	Yale	20:52
1916	New London	Harvard	20:02

*Distance of course two miles. †Distance of course three miles, remaining so until 1870. ‡Distance of course four miles, same as at New London.

USUAL GAY CROWD AT THAMES EVENT

Yachts Fill the Harbor and Thousands See Races from the Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Immediately after the 'Varsity race nearly all of the big fleet of yachts weighed anchor and made for the outer harbor the moment the railroad drawbridge was opened. It was a magnificent sight to watch the pleasure craft of various types pass down stream, and fully half an hour elapsed before the last yacht had departed. The steamers Chester W. Chapin, which had a top-heavy passenger list from New London, and the Richard Peck, which arrived about 3 o'clock from New Haven with fully 2,000 enthusiastic Yale rooters, were among the last of the boats to pass through the draw.

On both sides of the railroad bridge 10,000 spectators were lined up eager to see the crews finish, the fourth mile flag being only 100 feet northward. The huge abutments just completed for the new bridge across the Thames River, and the banks on the New London and Groton shores were alive with sightseers. All traffic on the New Haven Railroad was blocked for several minutes after the 'Varsity race, when this great throng made its way slowly across the tracks toward the heart of the city.

A year ago nearly 1,000 automobiles were parked on the Hempstead and Holles Farms, which border on the shore close to the starting flag. Today there were scarcely a hundred automobiles in evidence, the majority of the machines being scattered at points along the river.

What appeared to be a riot on State Street an hour before the 'Varsity race this evening was caused by the pranks of a young man who was a passenger in a large touring car on its way to the race course. He picked a toy balloon from the tray of a peddler, who ran wildly after the automobile, and the crowd ran after the faker. He finally collected a dime, but blocked the street for ten minutes when travel was at its height.

While the observation trains were waiting near the railroad station negro musicians with guitars and mandolins reeled off rag time music that brought an avalanche of nickels and dimes from passengers. A quartet in particular, dressed in costumes apparently of blue and yellow, did a land office business while the train was waiting to pull out.

Speculators were hard hit in disposing of their observation train tickets. An hour before the trains started for the upper end of the course, New York, New Haven and Hartford pasteboards were commanding double price—$6 apiece, or two for $10. At the same hour there seemed to be scores of Central Vermont tickets at $2.50, which dropped to fifty cents just before the train left Union Station. Up to this morning tickets were very scarce, but the number held by speculators caused considerable unfavorable comment.

Robert J. Cook, known in the aquatic world as "Bob" Cook, the coach who sent so many winning crews against Harvard on the Thames River at intervals during the last quarter century, was in New London this evening, and was not backward in his criticism of today's race. Cook has been sojourning at Yale's camp at Gales Ferry for a fortnight and has watched the oarsmen every day from the coaching launches.

"I think Yale's style of rowing lost them the 'Varsity race today," said Mr. Cook. "The reach, in my mind, was too far and the men had difficulty in recovering quickly. I honestly believe if Yale's eight had rowed the style of stroke that Harvard used this evening they would have won the race as there was excellent material in the boat. Another thing that handicapped Yale was the experience the Cambridge men had—Lund, for instance, a veteran oar and one who knows the racing game better than any in Yale's crew. The Yale Freshmen were handicapped in their race through negligence of the patrol system along the course."

The only reported fatality connected with the regatta was the loss of Mate Fred Anderson of Edwin Palmer's auxiliary schooner yacht Crusader II. The yacht was sailing down Long Island Sound Thursday afternoon, with her owner and party aboard, bound for New London to witness the races, when the accident happened off Faulkner's Island. It is believed the boom struck the mate's head when he was taking in sail, and he was knocked overboard and drowned.

Detectives from New York, Providence, New Haven, and Boston were stationed about the city, but only two suspicious characters were locked up. As there were no actual charges against them they will probably obtain their freedom tomorrow morning.

An amusing incident occurred a few minutes before the New Haven Railroad observation train started to Bartlett's Point. Kaiser, '18, a member of the Yale Battery, was captured in the street by Harvard's class of 1896, and was marched down to the train and held a prisoner until the 'Varsity race was rowed and the train returned to New London. While the cars were waiting on Water Street the 1896 class gave rousing cheers for Harvard's crew, with Kaiser's name coming in on the "Tiger."

The Harvard class of 1901, adjoining the 1896 class, was one of the liveliest in the long string of steel flat cars. The favorite refrain from the 1901 class was "We bet our money on the Harvard crew, and whose going to bet on Yale."

One of the last parties to board the east bank observation train was that of J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived at the public landing about 5 o'clock in his steam yacht Corsair. Accompanying Mr. Morgan were a dozen young women and men, and they kept shaking hands with numerous friends occupying seats in the long line of cars which extended to the end of the Norwich Line wharf. Mr. Morgan and his party boarded car No. 15.

The system of controlling automobile traffic today was nearly perfect. Alderman Henry R. Bond, recently appointed supernumerary policeman, and familiarly called the "Millionaire Cop," had signs erected at street corners cautioning and instructing automobilists.

The only accident reported among the scores of yachts in the harbor was a collision this morning between the big steam yacht Aztec, reported recently sold to the Russian Government, and Charles J. Davol's power yacht Paragon. Both yachts were at anchor and swung together, the bow of the Paragon crashing into the stern of the Aztec. A lifeboat of the Aztec was torn from its davits, and the paint on both vessels was scraped considerably.

After the Eastern League baseball game here, Commodore Morton F. Plant, owner of the New London baseball club, entertained the members of the team and the Portland team on his steam yacht Vanadis this afternoon. The Vanadis was anchored above the drawbridge along the boat race course, and the players were taken up in one of the yacht's launches.

Yale's Varsity crew elected Cord Meyer of New York, No. 7 in this year's boat, Captain of next year's eight. Captain Seth Low and Robert Gilfillan, members of the Yale battery, will report immediately to military headquarters at Niantic.

MORAN EASY FOR LEONARD.

Fast Harlemite Has Advantage Throughout the Bout.

Freddie Welsh of England, lightweight champion of the world, sat in a ringside box at the Harlem Sporting Club in 155th Street last night and looked on with interest as Benny Leonard, one of the leading aspirants for the Englishman's honors, gave Vic Moran of New Orleans a boxing lesson, and then at the concluding bell cheered his rival out of sight.

Boxing lesson aptly describes the exhibition, for Leonard's superior knowledge of the finer points of boxing was so evident throughout that, with the exception of a few occasions when he would spurt desperately, Moran looked like the veriest of novices. Leonard, judging from his condition last night and the excellent form he displayed, evidently trained harder for this bout than he did for the recent affair with Johnny Dundee, and it must be said that he looked physically perfect.

His weight was announced as 134 pounds, stripped ringside, and during the whole contest he went along in that easy, smooth way that is characteristic of his boxing, and at the final bell, despite the fact that he had carried a fast pace from start to finish, he was not showing any ill-effects.

Leonard won the honors in every one of the ten rounds. There is no gainsaying that point, but that does not tell the story by any means. Moran, although met at every turn he made with stinging left and right hand jabs, never lost confidence, but kept coming in steadily, awkwardly trying to land on any part of his adversary's anatomy. It was this feature that helped to make it one of the most interesting contests staged at the Harlem Club, and the crowd was generous in its applause for the game little Southerner. Seldom did he land cleanly on his lively opponent, and he never hurt Leonard. When, near the finish of the contest, Leonard seemed willing to relax, Moran was quick to see any opening, and would strike out with both hands in an attempt to counter. Several times he did manage to connect with heavy blows to Leonard's face and stomach, but the popular little Harlem boy was generally backing away, so that the New Orleans boxer's efforts were ineffective.

From the first round until the eighth it was just the same story. Leonard, with his dazzling speed, seemed to completely bewilder his opponent, and at times Moran so far forgot himself as to fail to guard himself against attack. Leonard would always come tearing at him with a left-hand jab, and then, getting in close, would keep his right hand ripping in an uppercut to Moran's mouth. Frequently Leonard would feign an attack and would suddenly check himself, with the result that Moran was generally seen swinging aimlessly all about the Harlemite, but never hitting him.

In the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sessions Moran, with the courage of a bulldog, essayed to carry the fight to his adversary, but his attack was always met by Leonard's stiff jabs and right crosses, and the Southerner was generally forced to retreat momentarily. Moran weighed in at 136 pounds ringside and in ring costume.

In an interesting six-round exhibition Young Ketchell won the honors over Red Mack of Newark. The former was more aggressive, and showed an ability to assimilate punishment which was surprising, and, although he was bleeding profusely from a cut over the left eye, which he sustained in the fourth session when Mack sent over a right-hand blow, he carried the fight to the Newark boxer, and at the final bell was entitled to the honors.

MAY SELECT REFEREES.

Boxing Commission to Vote on Rule Governing All Big Bouts.

Because of the disagreements which invariably take place over the selection of a referee for every important bout in New York, the State Athletic Commission will assume control of this situation if it adopts the following rule which will be proposed by Chairman Fred A. Wenck at a meeting scheduled for Monday:

"This commission reserves the right to appoint a referee for any bout in New York State."

This regulation would give vast power to the Boxing Commission, and if there was any suspicion attached to a bout the commission would not permit the principals to agree upon their own arbiter. In explaining the need for the rule Chairman Wenck last night informed a TIMES reporter that the measure would be for the good of the game.

"Patrons of boxing are tired reading about the failure of big boxers to agree on a referee," he said. "Time and again we have been called to appoint a third man, after long squabbling between managers failed to bring about a decision. Promoters of bouts secure a lot of publicity through this source, but they will have to seek more legitimate publicity means if we adopt this amendment.

"Another thing about the rule is that it will prevent eleventh-hour breaks over the referee question. Few people know that the recent Leonard and Dundee bout in Madison Square Garden came very near being canceled the night it took place because the managers of these boys could not agree on their referee. Gibson held out for one, Monteith for another. I was appealed to, and told the managers that Patsy Haley would referee the bout if they could not agree on a man. Gibson balked, and told Leonard to leave the Garden if Haley was to referee. I informed Leonard that he would be suspended for life if he did. Finally some one discovered that Bill Brown was in the house, and he proved acceptable to both parties. These are just a few of the things which we have to guard against in the referee matter. Personally, I think the rule has been long overdue."

Chairman Wenck announced yesterday that the commission had suspended Jimmy Duffy, a welterweight of Lockport, N. Y., for sixty days. Duffy was accused of having failed to fulfill a contract with a Rochester club, and also of contempt toward the commission. Wenck also announced that he would name the referee of the Moran and Dillon bout on next Tuesday.

MORAN INVITES COLONEL.

Ex-President Can't Attend Bout on June 29, However.

Frank Moran has invited Colonel Roosevelt to be his guest at the contest with Jack Dillon at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on the night of June 29, but the ex-President has sent his regrets that other engagements prevent. When Colonel Roosevelt was President Frank Moran served on the Mayflower, the President's yacht. Moran was Chief Quartermaster, and was brought very frequently in contact with the then Chief Executive.

Jack Dillon is entertaining crowds daily at Washington Park, where he is training in the open for his bout with Moran. Dillon starts his work at 2:30 and works for a full hour. The club has arranged to handle 10,000 fans at his training Sunday afternoon, the entire grounds being open to the public.

The out-of-town demand and the local sale of tickets for the fight are large. Every seat, except the admissions, is reserved. The $2 admissions are to be placed on sale Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. They will be sold at Washington Park only. No more than two will be sold to any individual.

INMAN ADVANCES TO FINAL ROUND

Defeats Dunham in Middle States Tennis—Will Meet Pell Today.

Fred C. Inman remarked yesterday that he had not been so keen for playing tennis in two years as during the progress of the Middle States championships at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The remark found greater weight than in mere words during the early part of the afternoon for Inman advanced to the final round of the singles play when he defeated Lindsay Dunham 6—2, 6—2 in a match that was predicted as holding some degree of danger to the further progress of Inman. The latter, however, was not in fear. He bought two round-trip tickets yesterday when he started for Mountain Station, one for use today when he goes out to play Theodore Roosevelt Pell in the final. This shows how much uneasiness the match with Dunham caused him.

The contest did not hold the thrills that were expected. Inman played the same steady game that has carried him to success in other contests. He did not crowd in at the net unless he was confident that the odds were to be in his favor. But when he did essay the net game, the attempt was usually successful. Dunham played a good brand of tennis, but not such as could batter down Inman in the mood which possessed the latter.

The final round between Pell and Inman will be played at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and a keen battle is expected. The winner of this match will play Karl Behr, the titleholder, in the challenge round. It is probable that this match will be played tomorrow, but no definite announcement has been made.

Two teams reached the final round of the men's doubles event, Nathaniel W. Niles and C. F. Watson, Jr., coming through in the upper half of the draw by defeating W. Merrill Hall and Lindsay Dunham in a brilliant three set match, 9—11, 6—2, 6—4. Dean Mathey and Harold Throckmorton attained the lower half bracket by defeating G. H. Miles and L. D. Woodbury at 6—4, 6—2. The lower half of the draw was somewhat backward and threatened to hold up the tournament. With a view to evening up things, Miles and Woodbury took part in three matches yesterday afternoon. The last one was against Throckmorton and Mathey.

Niles and Watson played a well-judged game, which carried them through two matches yesterday. In the third round they defeated R. J. Davis and E. Henderson, at 6—4, 6—3. The best work was accomplished in the match against Hall and Dunham. Hall played aggressively, and was in better command of his winning strokes than at any time during the tournament. For real brilliance, however, the palm goes to Niles. His placement shots were so effectively executed by free, graceful play, that the big gallery, which gathered close to the courts, was imbued to frequent bursts of applause.

Hall and Dunham made their strongest bid in the first set, which they won, 11—9. They repeatedly carried the game to their opponents, and in the sharp rallies, with all four men close in at the net, succeeded in picking out openings for swift passing strokes. The pace, however, was too much for them. Hall and his partner appeared to be working hard every minute, while the opposing pair was content with turning aside the attack without exhausting any reserve. In the next two sets the value of this policy was apparent. Hall and Dunham, having shot their bolt, were easy prey for the victors.

The final of the women's singles was also reached. In this event the contest lies between Miss Ina Kissel and Mrs. Robert Le Roy. The former won her bracket by defeating Miss Gertrude Della Torre in decisive fashion, 6—0, 6—1. Mrs. Le Roy had a much harder time in winning her way through. Her opponent was Mrs. Nathaniel W. Niles, and the latter showed a degree of skill that forced Mrs. Le Roy to her best tennis. Mrs. Niles almost wrested the first set from her opponent. Her forehand drive was working to a charm, and the deep placements kept Mrs. Le Roy chasing back and forth along the baseline. Mrs. Le Roy's steadiness told in the end, and Mrs. Niles's game weakening in speed as well as in direction, it was easy for Mrs. Le Roy to run out the second set. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Fred C. Inman defeated Lindsay Dunham, 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Second Round—R. J. Davis and E. Hendrickson defeated G. Colby, Jr., and H. S. Colby, 6—1, 7—5; L. Dunham and W. M. Hall defeated O. Hinck and F. Kidde, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; R. Bennett and H. N. Balch defeated R. H. Kissel and R. C. Rand, 6—4, 6—1; Dean Mathey and Harold Throckmorton won from Ritchie and French by default.

Third Round—Mathey and Throckmorton won from S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs by default; L. Dunham and W. M. Hall won from G. Roche, Jr., and A. Bragaw by default; C. F. Watson, Jr., and Nathaniel W. Niles defeated R. J. Davis and E. Hendrickson, 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—N. W. Niles and C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated W. M. Hall and L. Dunham, 9—11, 6—2, 6—4; H. Throckmorton and Dean Mathey defeated G. H. Miles and L. D. Woodbury, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy won from Miss Helene Pollok by default; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Hazel Gardner, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Nathaniel W. Niles, 8—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. N. W. Niles and Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Margaret Seymour and Miss Schurer, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Margaret Nichols and Miss Susette Henry defeated Miss Ruth Barr and Mrs. Osborne, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Simeon Toby and Mrs. McAneny defeated Miss Torientzer and Miss Dorothy W. Swenson, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Miss Margaret Nichols and Miss Susette Henry defeated Mrs. Toby and Mrs. McAneny, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

Tilden Hurt, Concedes Match.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 23.—William T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, conceded the final round of the Delaware State tennis championship to J. J. Armstrong, Merion, today, when he strained a tendon in his leg and was forced to quit. Armstrong will meet George M. Church, present Delaware State champion, in the challenge round tomorrow. Tilden had won the first set, 6—1, lost the second, 6—8, and won the third, 6—3, and in the fourth set in which Tilden was injured Armstrong won, 6—4.

Gardner Wins Chicago Golf Title.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Robert A. Gardner, national amateur golf champion, today won the Chicago district title at the Midlothian Club with a total of 315 strokes for the seventy-two holes. Warren K. Wood of Flossmoor, formerly Western amateur champion, finished second, with 320 strokes. Paul Hunter of Midlothian took 322 strokes.

MISS WAGNER AGAIN WINS.

Is Victor in Tennis Doubles and Singles at Quaker Ridge.

More tennis victories accrued to Miss Marie Wagner's standard yesterday. Paired with Mrs. D. P. Wood, she defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6—3, 6—3, in the final of the women's doubles event of the Quaker Ridge championships at the New Rochelle Tennis Club. And her success did not terminate there, for in the singles competition she advanced to the final round by reason of a victory over Miss Grace Gilleaudeau at 6—2, 6—3. Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, who defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1, in the other semi-final round match, will be the opponent of Miss Wagner in the final which will be played today.

Every phase of the tournament moved along with success yesterday. James S. O'Neale jumped into the final round of the men's singles event by defeating Alfred D. Hammett in a closely contested match, 7—5, 7—5. O'Neale played a hard driving game and his judgment of placement strokes was highly accurate. But in Hammett there was a worthy opponent and he matched speed with speed against the aggressive O'Neale. The former Columbia player had just enough strength to gain the advantage in each set.

E. J. Fixman, who put the title holder, Vanderbilt B. Ward, out of the running, came through the fourth round when he defeated E. Nolan. The score was 6—0, 6—1, and this gives reason for the belief that Fixman will be a hard man to defeat later on. E. F. Kuhn, who defeated J. Rothstein, 6—1, 6—4, will be Fixman's opponent in the semi-final, and the winner will meet O'Neale. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Grace Gilleaudeau, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. D. P. Wood, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Helene Pollak, 6—3, 6—1.

Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. D. P. Wood defeated Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6—3, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round—E. F. Kuhn defeated F. Fox, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Fourth Round—E. J. Fixman defeated E. Nolan, 6—0, 6—1; E. F. Kuhn defeated J. Rothstein, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—James S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated Alfred D. Hammett, 7—5, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—R. F. Augur and E. F. Kuhn defeated C. Black and H. Rogers, 8—6, 11—9, 6—3.

Second Round—H. Stiles and Dr. B. F. Drake defeated A. D. Hammett and Steddiford Pitt, 6—3, 6—4; R. F. Augur and E. F. Kuhn won from F. P. Adams and T. Ryan by default; E. J. Fixman and Allan Behr defeated G. I. Burr and Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—1; R. Raymond and E. Nolan won from J. D. Clarke and C. Nast by default; L. Lamb and F. E. Church won from Graham and Bijur by default; I. Hartman and E. Binsen won from B. B. Briggs and Leonard by default.

Third Round—Ralph L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf defeated L. Lamb and F. E. Church, 6—2, 6—1; E. J. Fixman and Allan Behr defeated G. I. Burr and Harold Swain, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MISS BJURSTEDT WINS.

Defeats Miss Ballin in Tennis Singles Final at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., June 23.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national women's tennis champion, won the finals in woman's singles at the Virginia tennis tournament today, defeating Miss Florence Ballin of New York, 6-4, 6-4. Later Miss Ballin and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Bell and Miss Virginia Christian of Virginia, 6-2, 6-1, in the doubles finals. Miss Bjurstedt tomorrow in the challenge round will meet Miss Elizabeth Bull of Norfolk for the title.

Eli Whitney of New York won from H. T. Kelleher of Norfolk in the men's singles finals and tomorrow will play Irvine Wright of New York for the championship.

SEEK CLAY COURT TITLES.

Over Eighty Tennis Players in Tourney Which Opens Today.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—More than eighty players, including many of the real topnotchers of East and West, have entered the seventh renewal of the National Clay Court Tennis Championship tournament, to be held on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis Club, beginning tomorrow. Last year's champions—R. Norris Williams 2d of Harvard, singles; George M. Church and Dean Mathey, formerly of Princeton, doubles, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, women's singles—will all defend their titles in challenge rounds.

The player who meets Williams in the championship round will have been put to a severe test, for he will have to fight his way through one of the best fields ever entered for the clay court event. Included in the entry list are: H. V. D. Johns of Leland Stanford University, Harold Hahn, E. R. McCormick, Eugene Warren, Willis E. Davis, all Californians; R. A. Johnson, West Virginia champion; R. A. Holden and H. T. Emerson, Tri-State champions. Among the leading women entered are Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh, finalist in the metropolitan tournament, and Miss Mary Browne, former national champion.

The Lakewood Club has made elaborate preparations for the tournament. The thirteen tournament courts have been covered with clay imported from Massachusetts.

The clay court tournament was first contested in 1910. The singles champions have been M. H. Long, 1910; W. T. Hayes, 1911; R. N. Williams 2d, 1912; J. R. Strachan, 1913; C. J. Griffin, 1914, and R. N. Williams 2d, 1915. The doubles titleholders have been F. G. Anderson and W. T. Hayes, 1910; H. Winston and H. Whitehead, 1911; H. H. Hackett and W. M. Hall, 1912; J. R. Strachan and C. J. Griffin, 1913; N. Browne and C. Wayne, 1914, and C. M. Church and Dean Mathey, 1915.

The Lakewood Club has given a championship bowl to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to be awarded the woman winning it three times. Williams has two legs on the men's championship trophy.

Al McCoy Matched with Kurtz.

Al McCoy, the middleweight championship claimant, is to appear in the ring on July 4 in a ten-round bout at the Harlem Sporting Club of Rockaway, Hammel's, against Dave Kurtz. Kurtz will also engage in a ten-round bout on next Tuesday night at the Harlem Sporting Club of Rockaway against Paul Dixon. This bout will serve as an appetizer for Kurtz's try at the title with McCoy a week later. Young Fulton and Frankie Dixon will box in the other ten-round bout on Tuesday night.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Jack Dempsey against Andre Anderson; Willie Kohler against Jack Reed. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four round exhibitions also.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Monte Attell against Young Zulu Kid; Frankie Ryan against Soldier Stanley. Both ten-round bouts.

Arverne S. C., Long Island.—Marty Cross against Young Battling Nelson; Young Lustig against Johnny Burt. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four round exhibitions also.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn.—Mike McTeague against Jack Kelsey. Ten rounds.

JERSEY TITLE GOES TO THROCKMORTON

Winner of Maryland Tennis Championship Defeats Cedric Major.

After playing wretched tennis for several weeks, Harold Throckmorton surprised tennis devotees in the vicinity of Morristown yesterday by emerging from mediocre play and ascending to the real heights of the court game. The event was the final of the New Jersey State championship in singles. Every one except those who claim allegiance to the Morristown section had forgotten that the Jersey title was still in abeyance. When rain caused postponement and then re-postponement the committee in charge of the tournament told the finalists that they might select their own time for playing the contest. They agreed on Bronxville during the metropolitan championships, and then there was more rain and another postponement.

Yesterday, however, a fair sky beckoned, and Throckmorton and Cedric Major, accompanied by a referee, embarked for the Morristown Field Club courts. Basing the conclusion on the woeful performances of Throckmorton recently, Major had more than a fighting chance. One of those unforeseen occurrences, however, upset all calculation, and Throckmorton won his second straight championship of the year, taking the measure of Major in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5, in a contest that teemed with interest from the first stroke over the barrier.

Throckmorton had girded himself for one supreme effort to gain his second State championship of the season. On the way up from the South he won the Maryland event by scoring a victory over Theodore Roosevelt Pell. With the Jersey championship there was an even stronger incentive to victory. Throckmorton, a native of Jersey, was determined that the title already within his grasp should not escape him.

His whirlwind pace carried him to victory in the first game with the score on points 4—1. Confidence in his own ability, which must have been at low ebb prior to the match, was strengthened by this early break in his favor and its effect was carried right through the contest. Although at one time Throckmorton was one game behind he did not let the advantage of his opponent worry him. He set himself positively against any thought of defeat and crowded on more speed until he ran out the set with four straight games. One was a deuce contest, which he took at 7—5 on points, and in the other three Major got only two counts.

The unsteadiness that had been Throckmorton's lot in recent tournaments was banished to be replaced by a crafty court play and a brilliancy that smothered Major's attack before it could become effectual. Instead of Throckmorton being unsteady, it was Major who contributed this feature. The latter was, perhaps, not quite so wild as the analysis might indicate. Throckmorton was placing with great persistency and accuracy for the lines, and Major, after battling bravely to stem the assault, was drawn frequently into errors after sharp rallies.

In the first set Throckmorton earned seventeen points by placement—nearly half of his full total. It was his steady placing that turned the balance in his favor by a comfortable margin. His strokes were back in the class of those that burn across the net, and the craftiness of his game was shown at its best. Major struggled gamely to rally success to his standard, and did force the game at times, but Throckmorton's defense was not to be taken lightly. Sometimes passing strokes did evade him, but the succession was never maintained to the point that the youthful Jersey contestant was in difficulties.

After winning the first set at 6—3, Throckmorton started after the second with the same aggressiveness and the same skill. This time he was even more successful, and the set went to him with the score at 6—2. At this stage it looked as if Major was to be absolutely outclassed. The start of the third set, however, found a different situation. Major broke the spell of disaster, or rather held off the impending doom, almost to the point of winning a set. For four games each player won on service, and then Major broke through the attack of Throckmorton. He captured the fifth game and the sixth, which gave him a lead of 4—2. But Throckmorton was far from defeated. He closed in with a net attack that crushed the ascendancy of Major's game. His drives paced down the lines at high speed, and the fire was directed so that Major was doing the burden of the court covering. The victor ran off three games for the lead at 5—4, and though Major brought it to deuce, Throckmorton ran it out by taking the tenth and eleventh games. The point score and analysis:

Harold Throckmorton vs. Cedric Major

FIRST SET.

Throckmorton ..4 5 4 2 2 4 7 4 4—36—6
Major ....1 7 2 4 4 1 5 0 1—25—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Throckmorton	8	5	17	0	4
Major	9	10	8	0	0

SECOND SET.

Throckmorton .....5 4 4 2 1 4 4 4—28—6
Major ....3 0 1 4 4 2 1 1—16—2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Throckmorton	4	6	16	1	1
Major	4	5	5	0	3

THIRD SET.

Throckmorton ..4 2 4 3 1 2 4 4 4 2 5 4—39—7
Major ....1 4 0 5 4 4 2 1 1 4 3 0—29—5

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Throckmorton	12	7	14	8	1
Major	7	14	9	0	1

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GIANTS CROSS THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND DEFEAT THE SUPERBAS, LEADERS OF LEAGUE

GIANTS FALL UPON CONFIDENT ROBINS

Having Left the Polo Grounds, They Begin to Win, Subjugating Dodgers by 7 to 4.

STAGE RALLY IN EIGHTH

Pound Ball Hard and Are Helped by Errors in That Session—McGraw's Men Outbatted by Superbas.

The revivifying ozone, or mayhap it was the mosquitos of Flatbush, resuscitated the shadowed and shaded Giants at Ebbets Field yesterday in the opening encounter of their big six-game series with the Robins, and brought them back to sufficient life to trounce the league leaders in a 7 to 4 victory. The mystery of why the Giants cannot win at home, when they tear things wide open on the road, still remains to be explained.

Tear things wide open the Giants did yesterday, but they were not alone in their rampage. The Robins tore after Rube Benton ferociously in an effort to keep pace with the rapidly-moving Phillies, but Rube took all that was coming to him in six innings. He was pulled out by McGraw, not under fire but after the conflagration, and young Ferd Schupp got into the game long enough to allow Pol Perritt to get ready for the grand finale. Perritt pitched the last two innings, and receives credit for the victory, for the Giants captured the game with a combined rally of hits and errors in the eigth inning, which gave them four runs.

The Giants were as cruel to Larry Cheney as they needed to be, and no more. They didn't need many hits to win the contest, and were outbatted by eleven hits to seven, but they knew just when to hit, and the Robins knew just when to err to give the Giants the greatest benefit from their fumbles.

Militia Watches Game.

Just to make the soldier boys feel good before they start for Mexico, Squire Ebbets invited all the members of Brooklyn's three crack infantry regiments, the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh, to witness the defeat of the Giants. However, the Robins not only failed to subjugate the McGrawites, but the guardsmen failed to turn out in the expected numbers. Only a few corporal's guards contributed their presence to the glamour of some 10,000 other folk, but they made as much noise as a battery of four-inch cannon in their fruitless support of the Brooklynites.

A few squads of the Twenty-third Regiment, under full arms, marched into the main grandstand just as the Robins took their fifth turn at bat, and their appearance apparently awed the Giants to such an extent that they submitted to being battered for a brace of runs, which seemed enough to give Brooklyn a comfortable margin toward victory.

In the second inning, with the assistance of Mike Mowrey, the Giants got away to a one-run lead, the way for which was prepared when Kauff beat out a weak grounder which Mowrey fussed over too long. Fletcher then singled to centre, and Hy Myers juggled it, while Kauff sped on to third and Fletcher to second. Merkle fanned, and while Daubert expunged McKeehnie on a hard and deep drive down the first base line Kauff slid home. The name of Myers became important in the third inning when he doubled right with two gone and scored on Daubert's single, on which Kauff made a fine play when he tossed out the Dodger Captain trying for second.

Myers Hits a Home Run.

This was not all that Myers did. In the fifth inning, with Larry Cheney on second, by virtue of his double, Myers brought joy to the Brooklyn fans by clearing Kauff's head with a home run into centre field. The fielding of this ball was a little shoddy, but even if handled perfectly it is probable that Myers would have made four bases without difficulty.

Anyhow, the Giants have no objections to voice. In the sixth frame the ball received several joy rides from the Robins, and its rough riding was a contributory factor in the two tallies registered by the Polo Grounders. Burns started the inning by beating out a very deep hit to short. Olson was not content to let well enough alone, but had to try for Burns at first, when it was a physical impossibility to get him. The result was that Burns got to second on a peg that was far over Daubert's head. Burns went to third while Robertson was going out, and then Doyle walked. Kauff hit to Mowrey, and Doyle was forced at second, while Burns scored. Here the speed boy of the Federal League tuned up and stole second, and went all the way home, when Cheney threw wildly to the stand, and Chief Meyers bungled the return to the plate.

A few more of Brooklyn's five errors were concentrated into the eighth inning, which went something in this order. Olson fumbled Robertson's grounder, giving the long boy of right field a life. Dave counted off two more bases on Larry Doyle's double, and then the bases were jammed when Cheney couldn't locate the plate for Kauff. Fletcher lined out to Johnston in right, and both Doyle and Robertson scored when Johnston hurled his return to the stands. Merkle took a wild one on the nose without flinching, though the blow attracted blood, and then Kauff was caught at the plate when McKechnie, who twice previously had singled, rolled to Mowrey. Bill Rariden made the Brooklynites despair when he tripled to the centre field fence, scoring Merkle and McKechnie.

In between the third and fifth innings Brooklyn got its fourth run on singles by Johnston and Wheat, an infield sacrifice by Mowrey, and Cutshaw's out. Merkle to Doyle, who covered first. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	5	1	1	4	0
Robertson,rf	5	1	0	4	1
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Kauff,cf	3	2	0	1	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	2	2
Merkle,1b	3	1	0	12	2
McK'nie,3b	4	1	2	0	5
Rariden,c	4	0	1	2	0
Benton,p	2	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRoush	1	0	0	0	0
bHunter	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	34	7	7	27	14

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Myers,cf	5	2	2	1	1
Daubert,1b	4	0	3	10	0
Johnston,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Mowrey,3b	1	0	0	2	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	0
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Meyers,c	3	0	0	5	1
Cheney,p	3	1	1	0	3
Mails,p	0	0	0	0	0
cStengel	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	34	4	10	27	9

a-Batted for Benton in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Schupp in the eighth inning.
c-Batted for Mails in the ninth inning.
Errors—Myers, Johnston, Mowrey, Olson, (2.)

New York..............0 1 0 0 0 2 0 4 0—7
Brooklyn..............0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Doyle, Myers, Daubert, Cheney. Three-base hit—Rariden. Home run—Myers. Stolen bases—Kauff, Mowrey. Sacrifice hit—Mowrey. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double plays—Myers and Daubert; Robertson and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Perritt, 1; off Cheney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 7 hits, 4 runs in six innings; off Schupp, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Perritt, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Cheney, 7 hits, 1 run in eight innings; off Mails, no hits, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schupp, (Myers;) by Cheney, (Merkle.) Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Perritt, 1; by Cheney, 4. Wild pitches—Cheney, 2; Schupp, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth.

Toronto Signs Cornell Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 23.—Clyde A. Russell, Cornell's most dependable pitcher for the last season, has signed with the Toronto International League and will join that club at Baltimore next Tuesday.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Pittsburgh, 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Washington 5.
(First game.)
New York, 5; Washington, 1.
(Second game.)
Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	31	20	.608
Philadelphia	31	22	.585
New York	26	24	.520
Boston	25	25	.500
Cincinnati	26	29	.473
Chicago	26	29	.473
Pittsburgh	22	29	.431
St. Louis	24	33	.421

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	33	24	.579
Detroit	32	25	.561
New York	31	25	.554
Washington	31	26	.544
Boston	30	27	.526
Chicago	27	28	.491
St. Louis	24	32	.429
Philadelphia	16	37	.302

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Cleveland at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.

HOME RUN BEATS BRAVES.

Whitted's Four-Bagger in Eleventh Wins for Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Whitted's home run drive with one out in the eleventh inning gave Philadelphia a 2 to 1 victory over Boston in a pitching duel between Alexander and Barnes here today. The visitors got only two men past first base. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Niehoff,2b	5	0	1	5	6
Stock,3b	5	0	1	0	1
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Good,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	2	11	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Killifer,c	4	0	0	4	3
Alexander,p	3	1	2	0	1
Total....	36	2	9	33	15

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	5	5
Evers,2b	2	0	0	0	3
Collins,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Compton,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	16	1
Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Snodgr's,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gowdy,c	4	0	0	3	1
Barnes,p	4	0	1	1	3
Total....	34	1	5	*31	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Niehoff, Compton.

Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
Boston ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Luderus. Home runs—Konetchy, Whitted. Stolen base—Luderus. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft, Whitted. Double plays—Gowdy and Maranville; Maranville and Konetchy; Niehoff and Luderus. Left on bases—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 3; off Alexander, 2. Earned runs—Off Barnes, 1; off Alexander, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 3; by Alexander, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

CUBS MAKE TWO HITS WIN.

Wobbly Fielding Puts Reds on Short End of Score.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Chicago made only two hits off Cincinnati's pitchers today, but Schulz's wildness and poor fielding by the Reds enabled the Cubs to win, 2 to 1. Seaton pitched a good game and scored the winning run after stealing second, and then, on a double steal, home. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Mann,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Schulte,lf	3	0	0	1	0
M'C'thy,2b	1	1	0	1	3
Saier,1b	3	0	0	20	0
Archer,c	2	0	0	1	3
Mulligan,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Seaton,p	2	1	0	0	2
Total....	25	2	2	27	16

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	3	0
Herzog,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Killifer,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Wingo,c	4	0	2	3	0
Neale,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Louden,2b	2	0	0	3	3
Schulz,p	2	1	1	1	0
Dale,p	0	0	0	0	2
aChase	1	0	0	0	0
bClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	31	1	5	24	8

a-Batted for Schulz in eighth.
b-Batted for Griffith in ninth.
Errors—Mulligan, Herzog, Louden.

Chicago ......0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 ..—2
Cincinnati ......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—Seaton, 2; Zeider. Sacrifice hits—Louden, Archer, Schulte. Double play—Louden to Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schulz, 6; off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schulz, 1 hit, 1 run in 7 innings; off Dale, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning; off Seaton, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Schulz, 3; by Seaton, 1. Wild pitch—Schulz. Time—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

CARDINALS BEAT PIRATES.

Win Battle of Bats by Narrowest of Margins.

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh here today by a score of 8 to 7 in a contest marked by free hitting. Long of the St. Louis team made five hits out of five times to bat. The score:

ST LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,2b	3	2	0	1	3
Bescher,lf	5	2	2	5	0
Long,rf	5	3	5	2	0
O.Wilson,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Miller,1b	5	0	1	11	0
Hornsby,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Smith,cf,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Gonzales,c	5	0	3	4	4
Corhan,ss	5	0	2	3	5
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	3
aHuggins	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper,p	2	1	1	0	0
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	40	8	16	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	5	1	2	0	0
Johnston,1b	1	0	0	18	0
Wagner,ss	5	0	1	2	6
Hinchm'n,rf	5	1	3	1	1
Viox,2b	5	1	1	2	3
Costello,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Baird,3b	5	1	2	1	3
A.Wilson,c	3	0	2	1	2
bJas.Smith	0	1	0	0	0
Gibson,c	0	0	0	0	0
Kantl'ner,p	2	0	1	0	2
Harmon,p	1	0	0	0	3
cSchultz	1	1	1	0	0
Cooper,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total...	37	7	15	27	21

a-Batted for Meadows in fourth.
b-Ran for A. Wilson in eighth.
c-Batted for Harmon in eighth.
Errors—Corhan, Wagner, Baird, (2.)

St. Louis..............0 0 2 0 1 4 0 1 0—8
Pittsburgh..............1 1 2 0 0 0 0 3 0—7

Two-base hits—Long, (2,) Wagner, A. Wilson. Stolen bases—Bescher, Long, Corhan, Carey, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Johnston, (2,) Costello, Huggins. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Miller; Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Jasper, 1; off Kantlehner, 2; off Harmon, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 9 hits, 4 runs in three innings; off Jasper, 5 hits, 2 runs in four innings; none out in eighth; off Ames, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Kantlehner, 5 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Harmon, 10 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Cooper, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, 1, (Johnston;) by Jasper, 1, (Johnston.) Struck out by Meadows, 1; by Jasper, 2; by Ames, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

Lane New Columbia Captain.

Lester B. Lane, a veteran catcher for the last two years, has been elected Captain of the Columbia University baseball team for next year. He is a student in the science department of the University and is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity.

YANKEES RETURN TO WIN A COUPLE

Donovan's Men Beat Senators Twice, Downing the Great Johnson in the First.

Ten thousand baseball enthusiasts, including a delegation from Hackensack, N. J., journeyed to the Polo Grounds yesterday and there saw Bill Donovan's clouting Yankees take both games of a double-header from Washington, the first by a score of 6 to 5 and the second by a tally of 5 to 1. The Hackensack contingent made the trip across the river to extend a reception to Harry Harper, one of their best known residents and now on the Washington pitching staff. Harper, unfortunately, was banged to various parts of the lot for seven safeties, which netted Donovan's clan a total of five runs. In the eighth session he was ejected from the fracas and Walter Johnson was sent in to bat for him. Before the start of the nightcap a representative body of Hackensack citizens marched complacently out to the home plate, and there, after gathering members of both teams about them, presented Harper with a gold watch.

The opening contest was the feature of the afternoon. This game started off with each team scoring a startling collection of runs. Cliff Markle began for the Yankees, but he lasted less than a full inning. He had generously forced two runs across the plate for Washington. Allen Russell then went to the mound for the Yankees and for the remainder of the game had the opposing nine always under his control.

When Russell took up the burden for New York the bases were crowded, and he was unable to prevent two runs from crossing the plate before retiring the side. After that there was no semblance of a Washington run with the single exception of Morgan's terrific swat into the left-field bleachers in the fourth inning for a circuit dash.

The Yankees faced the peerless Walter Johnson unflinchingly in their half of the opening canter, and fell on him with a vim which gained three runs. Gilhooley doubled to right and advanced to third on a single by High. Peckinpaugh fouled to Ainsmith, and a wild pitch later allowed Gilhooley to score and sent High to second. The latter crossed the pan on Pipp's single to right field, and when J. Franklin Baker sent a double crashing against the right field wall, Pipp advanced to third. He romped home on Magee's sacrifice fly to Jamieson. Baker advanced to third on this play, but died there, as Gedeon ended the inning with a long fly.

In the second session the Yanks added two more to their collection of runs. Nunamaker started the inning by fanning, and then Russell beat out a bunt. Gilhooley hit to Foster, who, in attempting to negotiate a double play, threw wide to second base, and both runners were safe. High then singled to left field, filling the bases, and Russell was forced across the plate with the tying run when Johnson walked Peckinpaugh. Pipp came through with a fly to Judge, and Gilhooley raced home after the catch. Baker ended the inning with a fly to Milan. This placed the Yankees in the lead, and they were never headed thereafter. After Morgan had tied the score in the fourth with his home run, Donovan's athletes came back in the sixth to clinch the victory. Morgan was injured when he took the field against the Yankees, and was forced out of the competition. In trying to get Gilhooley stealing second, he turned his ankle under him and rolled on the ground in pain.

In the second conflict the Senators again started off with one run in the opening stanza, but the Donovanites, confident after their hard uphill struggle earlier, paid little attention to that, and with effective hits at opportune moments, managed to take a lead with plenty to spare. They tied the score in the second frame, when Pipp sent the sphere on a journey to the right field stand for a home run, added two more in the fourth, and scored another couple in the sixth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	2	2	4	0
High,lf	3	1	3	3	0
P'k'augh,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	9	0
Baker,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Magee,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	0	8
Nu'maker,c	4	1	1	7	3
Markle,p	0	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	3	1	1	0	0
Total....	31	6	11	27	9

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Morgan,2b	2	2	1	1	0
Shanks,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Foster,3b,2b	5	1	1	1	2
Milan,cf	3	1	2	3	1
Moeller,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Judge,1b	3	1	0	8	0
Jamieson,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Johnson,p	4	0	1	0	4
McBride,ss	4	0	0	1	0
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	6	1
aRice	1	0	0	0	0
Total......	34	5	7	24	8

a-Batted for Ainsmith in ninth inning.
Errors—Baker, Foster.

New York..............3 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 ..—6
Washington..............4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Gilhooley, Baker, Gedeon. Home run—Morgan. Stolen bases—Milan, Gilhooley. Sacrifice hits—Russell, Gilhooley. Sacrifice flies—Magee, Pipp. Double play—Milan and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 6. First base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Markle, 3; off Russell, 1; off Johnson, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Markle, 2 hits, 3 runs, in one-third inning; off Russell, 5 hits, 1 run, in eight and two-thirds innings; off Johnson, 4 runs. Struck out—By Markle, 1; by Russell, 6; by Johnson, 4. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	0	0
High,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Peck'p'h,ss	4	1	1	1	7
Pipp,1b	2	2	1	13	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Magee,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	0	3
Walters,c	3	0	1	10	1
Cullop,p	2	0	1	0	2
Total....	28	5	8	27	13

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shanks,3b	4	1	2	3	0
Foster,2b	4	0	1	3	5
Milan,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Rondeau,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Williams,1b	4	0	2	9	1
Moeller,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Henry,c	2	0	1	5	2
McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	3
aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	32	1	7	24	13

a-Batted for Harper in eighth inning.
Errors—McBride, Harper.

New York..............0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 .—5
Washington..............1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Shanks, High, Baker. Three-base hit—Henry. Home runs—Pipp, Magee. Stolen bases—Walters, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Pipp, Cullop. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Double plays—Harper, McBride, and Williams; Foster and Williams. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Harper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 7 hits, 5 runs in seven innings; off Shaw, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Cullop, 1 run. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Cullop, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

RED SOX DOWN ATHLETICS.

Sheehan Pitches Great Game, but Issues Fatal Wild Pitch.

BOSTON, June 23.—A wild pitch allowed Hoblitzell to score the only run made during today's game between the Red Sox and Athletics. He walked, took second on a sacrifice, and third on an out at first. Witt, the Philadelphia shortstop, received a gold watch, a diamond ring, and a basket of flowers from friends from Winchendon and St. Johnsbury, Vt. The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	3	1
J'n'v'n,2b,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Hoblitz'l,1b	2	1	0	12	1
Walker,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Scott,ss	2	0	0	1	1
McNally,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Cady,c	3	0	0	8	1
Shore,p	2	0	1	0	5
aHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	24	1	2	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	4	0	2	3	2
Lanning,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Schang,c	3	0	0	3	0
Lajoie,2b	3	0	0	2	4
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	12	2
Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Rowe,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Sheehan,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total....	30	0	5	24	13

a-Batted for Scott in seventh inning.
Errors—Shore, Lajoie.

Boston..............0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 .—1
Philadelphia..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen bases—Witt, Schang, Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Lajoie, Janvrin, Walker. Double play—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 2; off Shore, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Sheehan, 2 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; off Shore, 5 hits, no runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Shore, 8. Wild pitch—Sheehan. Passed ball—Cady. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

HUDSON GOLF ENDS TODAY.

Benton and Longacre Will Play Championship Finals.

It is now a settled fact that the next Hudson River golf champion will be some member of the Hudson River Country Club, over whose links the championship tournament is being played. C. V. Benton and F. V. D. Longacre, both members of this club, are the two survivors who will engage in a 36-hole final match for the title today. Benton defeated the outsider, F. V. Burton of Powelton, who had passed all the barriers and had made his way into the section reserved for Hudson River golfers. Benton treated him to a handsome defeat, winning 7 and 5 in the 36-hole semi-final match. Longacre defeated his clubmate, A. L. Seeligmann, in the other semi-final, 2 and 1.

The consolation handicap for those who escaped the 36-hole semi-final contests in all divisions was declared a tie between R. H. Small of Rockland, with 88, 14—74, and R. H. Goss of the same club, who finished with a card of 90, 16—74. The four-ball aggregate score handicap event was won by J. W. Riley of Dutchess and R. D. Smith of Hudson River, with the score of 174, 30—144. The summaries:

Championship Division.—Semi-final Round—C. V. Benton, Hudson River, defeated F. V. Burton, Powelton, 7 and 5; F. V. D. Longacre, Hudson River, defeated A. L. Seeligmann, Hudson River, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight of Championship Division.—Semi-final Round—S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, defeated A. Youngs, Hudson River, 5 and 4; A. L. Sands, Dutchess, defeated J. W. Riley, Dutchess, by default.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—W. N. Wetterau, Dutchess, defeated Garret Mott, Hudson River, 2 and 1; H. S. Doty, Hudson River, defeated W. Jabine, Hudson River, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—H. A. Lockwood, Hudson River, defeated F. M. Dyer, Rockland, 3 and 2; V. M. Earle, Hudson River, defeated E. H. Titus, Jr., Rockland, 4 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—J. C. Taylor, Powelton, defeated G. Smith, Hudson River, 4 and 2; A. E. Carpenter, Powelton, defeated V. C. Sherrill, Dutchess, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight of Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—A. H. Bunker, Hudson River, defeated C. G. Melvin, Hudson River, 5 and 3; G. H. Bunker, Hudson River, defeated T. S. Buchanan, Hudson River, 5 and 4.

MRS. BARLOW IN FINAL.

Wins in Shawnee Golf Tournament, as Does Mrs. Stetson.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., June 23.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, former women's Eastern golf champion, and Mrs. J. Henry Stetson of Huntingdon Valley won their way into the final round of the annual Shawnee women's invitation tournament here today. Mrs. Barlow defeated Mrs. F. A. Potts of Lakewood, 6 and 5, and Mrs. Stetson won from Miss Eleanor Chandler of Huntingdon Valley, 7 and 5. The summaries:

FIRST EIGHT.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, **Merion**, beat Mrs. F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. J. Henry Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, beat Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, 7 up and 5 to play.

Beaten Four, First Eight, First Round—Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. A. K. Bilstein, Bala, beat Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, by default.

SECOND EIGHT.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. Florian Krug, Shawnee, beat Mrs. Douglas Correy, Scranton, 6 up and 5 to play; Miss Jeannette Storrs, Scranton, beat Mrs. W. F. Hilles of Wilmington, by default.

Beaten Four, Second Eight, First Round—Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, beat Mrs. A. T. Mansell, Westfield, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. A. F. Schoemaker, Lansdowne, beat Mrs. S. J. Doyle, North Hills, 4 up and 3 to play.

THIRD EIGHT.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. J. F. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, beat Mrs. G. E. Tattersfield, Whitemarsh, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. R. F. Stewart, Green Spring Valley, beat Miss Sarah Meehan, North Hills, 6 up and 5 to play.

Beaten Four, Third Eight, First Round—Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, beat Mrs. J. F. Meehan, North Hills, 7 up and 6 to play; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, beat Mrs. A. T. Perry, Whitemarsh, 6 up and 4 to play.

MRS. STOCKTON IS VICTOR.

Wins Low Gross Golf Prize in One-Day Tourney at Montclair.

Mrs. Leila C. Stockton of Lakewood, medalist in the recent women's metropolitan championship at Baltusrol, put forth some of her best efforts yesterday in the women's one-day tournament at Montclair and turned in the low gross score of the medal play handicap event with a 92. Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Baltusrol was treading close behind her with a 95, followed by another Baltusrol player, Mrs. Frederick Pruyn, with a 96. Forty-six women started and as no casualties were reported it is presumed that forty-six women finished, but the number of cards entered on the scoreboard would seem to indicate that some of the tallies were lost, strayed or stolen.

Mrs. Lester Wallace of Montclair captured the low net prize with a score of 109, 20—89. Mrs. J. W. Surbrug of the home club won the driving contest, and still another home club player, Mrs. H. D. Clinton, won in the putting contest. Just to prevent a clean sweep by the Montclair golfers, Miss Henrietta Finckel of Glen Ridge was adjudged the winner of the bogie contest, finishing 5 down to the mythical Colonel. The summaries:

Mrs. Lester Wallace, Montclair, 109, 20—89; Mrs. Frederick Pruyn, Baltusrol, 96, 6—90; Mrs. E. M. Wild, Cranford, 97, 7—90; Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Lakewood, 92, 1—91; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, 95, 3—92; Mrs. E. S. Mitchell, Glen Ridge, 103, 9—94; Mrs. A. McDonald, Plainfield, 104, 9—95; Miss Pauline Starrett, Baltusrol, 102, 6—96; Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 104, 7—97; Mrs. W. H. Loftus, Montclair, 117, 20—97; Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola, 115, 18—97; Mrs. R. B. Neff, Montclair, 113, 15—98; Mrs. H. D. Salmon, Forest Hill, 109, 10—99; Miss Bertha Graham, Arcola, 110, 11—99; Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 109, 9—100; Mrs. C. L. Masson, Montclair, 122, 22—100; Miss Grace Wood, Englewood, 112, 11—101; Mrs. J. W. Surbrug, Jr., Montclair, 111, 10—101; Miss Frances Masson, Montclair, 113, 12—101; Mrs. H. B. Clinton, Montclair, 121, 15—106.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	5	11	2
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	6	2

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 .	4	5	2
Toronto	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	2	5	2

AT BALTIMORE.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 4 1 2 1 0	8	13	2
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0	3	10	1

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 2 0 0 0 0 1 3 .	6	10	0
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0	4	6	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	32	15	.681
Richmond	25	23	.521
Buffalo	23	22	.511
Baltimore	23	22	.510
Montreal	24	25	.490
Newark	23	25	.468
Toronto	19	22	.463
Rochester	17	29	.370

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; Harrisburg, 3.
Syracuse, 5; Harrisburg, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Elmira, 2.
Elmira, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
Binghamton, 8; Scranton, 6.
Utica, 11; Albany, 7.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 4; Lynn, 2.
Portland, 2; New London, 1.
Worcester, 2; New Haven, 0.
Springfield, 4; Lawrence, 3.
Lowell, 4; Bridgeport, 3.

American Association.

Kansas City, 2; Louisville, 1.
Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 1.
Minneapolis, 8; Toledo, 7.
Columbus, 11; St. Paul, 2.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 4; Atlanta, 3.
Chattanooga, 1; Atlanta, 0.
Mobile, 6; Memphis, 1.
Birmingham, 1; Nashville, 0.

KAMMER TIES PRO MARK FOR COURSE

Staten Island Golf Champion Thus Sets New Amateur Record at Fox Hills.

C. T. Sweeney of North Jersey, M. B. Kaesche of Ridgewood, A. F. Kammer of Fox Hills, and A. C. Perry of Fox Hills are the four survivors of the match play round in the annual invitation tournament of the Fox Hills Country Club. An examination of these names reveals the fact that the medalist, young A. L. Walker, Jr., of the Richmond County Country Club, is among the missing. The eighteen-year-old youth, who flashed such a brilliant performance on the qualifying day, was eliminated in the second round of match play yesterday by C. T. Sweeney, losing out in a well-fought match, 2 and 1.

A. F. Kammer, the best golfer on Staten Island, and champion of the island so many times that it has become a habit with him, played the greatest round of golf yesterday afternoon that has ever been made by an amateur over the Fox Hills course. In his match against Frank Barton of Forest Park he covered the eighteen holes in 70, holing out every putt except one on the first green, where his ball lay a few inches from the hole when his opponent conceded it and knocked it away. This mark also ties the professional record for the course.

Kammer started off none too auspiciously. He took a 5 on the first hole, but even with this score he won the hole, as Barton had to be contented with a 6. The Staten Island champion also won the next two holes by playing them in par figures, but he ran head-on into a snag on the fourth hole that brought him up with a round turn. He played this long hole in 4, a stroke under par, but instead of winning with this perfect performance he found that his opponent had calmly appropriated a 3, placing his second shot on the edge of the green and sinking his putt as though it were the simplest thing in the world. The home club player recovered from the shock quickly and won the fifth and seventh holes, putting himself 4 up.

Barton hit the pin with a long approach shot on the sixth hole, but after his ball had run up the flag and down again, it was evidently discontented with the location and bounced some fifteen feet away, leaving the hole halved in 5. The Forest Park player was sure that he had the eighth hole won when he placed his approach shot within a few inches of the cup, but Kammer was after a record and proceeded to duplicate this feat, and the hole was halved in a stroke under par. A half in 4 on the ninth left Kammer 4 up at the turn, although his opponent had gone out in 38. Kammer was 34 strokes to the turn, only missing a 33 by a short putt on the ninth green.

From this point on the match became a procession, with all interest centred in the chance that Kammer had of setting a new record. Playing faultless golf he made the inward journey in 36, just missing a long putt on the home green that would have given him a 69. He won the match handily, 6 and 5. His card was as follows:

Out ....5 4 3 4 3 5 3 3 4—34
In ....5 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 4—36—70

Walker defeated the Fox Hill veteran, J. W. McMenamy, in unexpectedly easy fashion in the morning round, winning 5 and 4, but in the afternoon he caught a Tartar in Sweeney. Sweeney himself was driven to the limit in the morning round to win from C. W. Crocker of Garden City. The Garden City player carried Sweeney to the nineteenth hole, and only succumbed through a dead stymie, which he was unable to get around, through, or over.

The afternoon match between Sweeney and Walker was a see-saw affair to the turn, where the players arrived all even. From this point on, Walker's youth and comparative inexperience began to tell against him, and he missed shots at the very moments when he needed the best in his bag. He showed his grit by winning the sixteenth, when he was dormie 3, but he was put out of the running on the seventeenth green, 2 up and 1 to play. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—First Round—A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, defeated J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 5 and 4; C. T. Sweeney, North Jersey, defeated C. W. Brocker, Garden City, 1 up, (19 holes;) M. B. Kaesche, Ridgewood, defeated Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa, 3 and 2; J. D. Sullivan, New York Golf Club, defeated B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; Frank Barton, Forest Park, defeated G. Hale, Ridgewood, 3 and 2; A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, defeated W. L. Richard, Fox Hills, 5 and 4; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, defeated Stanley Griffin, Deal, 3 and 1; A. C. Perry, Fox Hills, defeated A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, 1 up.

Second Round—Sweeney defeated Walker, 2 and 1; Koesche defeated Sullivan, 2 and 1; Kammer defeated Barton, 6 and 5; Perry defeated Ranney, 7 and 6.

Beaten Eight of First Sixteen, First Round—Brocker defeated McManemy, 4 and 3; Allen defeated Haight, 7 and 6; Richard defeated Hale, 4 and 3; Dole defeated Griffin, 3 and 2.

SECOND SIXTEEN—First Round.—J. A. Janin, Fox Hills, defeated Ellis Adams, Essex County, 4 and 3; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, defeated G. G. Worthley, Fox Hills, 4 and 2; J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, defeated H. G. Gardiner, Fox Hills, 4 and 2; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, defeated A. S. Trippe, Crescent, 3 and 2; C. Van Clief, Richmond County, defeated Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, 1 up (19 holes;) F. W. Baldwin, Glen Ridge, defeated J. H. Slater, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; M. L. Fearey, Oakland, defeated H. L. Wyatt, Fox Hills, 1 up; W. D. Johnson, Garden City, defeated C. W. Schwinn, Glen Ridge, 3 and 2.

Second Round.—Janin defeated Spindler, 1 up; Batterson defeated Allen, 1 up (19 holes;) Baldwin defeated Van Clief, 6 and 5; Fearey defeated Johnson, 1 up.

THIRD SIXTEEN—First Round.—F. C. Denning, Crescent, defeated G. M. Ivory, unattached, 2 and 1; J. A. Mendez, unattached, defeated N. W. Pomeroy, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; F. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated H. Walser, Richmond County, 1 up; J. H. Ford, Park Club, defeated H. B. Martin, Great Neck, 5 and 4; S. C. Clark, Garden City, defeated E. G. Riley, Fox Hills, 5 and 3; A. A. Denico, Fox Hills, defeated W. R. Barrows, Fox Hills, 5 and 4; G. W. Lembeck, Fox Hills, defeated E. De Planque, Richmond County, 2 up; T. W. Tannock, Fox Hills, defeated R. Strobridge, Fox Hills, 3 and 2.

Second Round.—Mendez defeated Denning, 2 up; Lewis defeated Ford, 2 up; Denico defeated Clark, 1 up, (19 holes;) Lembeck defeated Tannock, 4 and 3.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—First Round—H. B. McClellan, Fox Hills, defeated S. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge, by default; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, defeated J. E. Faber, Lakewood, 3 and 2; W. H. Curtis, Forest Park, defeated M. Drain, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, defeated J. E. Beck, Thornburg, 5 and 3; W. H. Blandy, unattached, defeated H. Woolley, Fox Hills, 5 and 4; G. A. Varney, New York A. C., defeated A. B. Knight, Scottish-American, 1 up; Samuel Allison, Midland, defeated M. Brown, New York Golf Club, 1 up, (19 holes;) E. H. Sykes, Fox Hills, defeated W. M. Gray, Great Neck, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Roth defeated McClellan, 1 up; Fletcher defeated Curtis, 5 and 4; Blandy defeated Varney, 6 and 5; Allison defeated Sykes, 6 and 5.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—First Round—C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, defeated T. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 2 up; J. J. Ker, Fox Hills, defeated T. K. McCarthy, Fox Hills, by default; L. H. Graham, Fox Hills, defeated P. S. Russell, Richmond County, 2 and 1; W. C. Van Clief, Richmond County, defeated G. E. Barnes, Englewood, 3 and 2; J. C. Davies, South Shore, defeated F. T. Reilly, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; J. M. Fleming, Fox Hills, defeated W. L. Pierce, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; J. D. Barnhill, Fox Hills, defeated H. Cornelius, Forest Park, 2 up; W. P. Jockin, Fox Hills, defeated A. Carpenter, New York Golf, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Gillett defeated Kerr by default; Graham defeated Van Clief, 4 and 3; Davies defeated Fleming, 1 up, (19 holes;) Barnhill defeated Jockin, 2 and 1.

Dyer in Semi-Final on Links.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 23.—Frank Dyer of Montclair will meet E. Clarke Corkran of Baltimore, and Hoover Bankard of Chicago will play D. E. Sawyer of Wheaton, Ill., in the semi-final round for the Wilmington Cup as a result of the first and second rounds of match play today in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Wilmington Country Club.

GETAWAY DAY AT JAMAICA.

Old Koenig Wins the Friars, Feature Race of Card.

Favorites took the majority of the events yesterday, the last day of the second Spring meeting, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, at its Jamaica track. The card offered by the club for the getaway day was an attractive one, and there was a large crowd, including many women. The handicap feature of the program was The Friars, a six-furlong event for three-year-olds and upward, in honor of the club by that name. In consequence there was a large delegation present from the New York Monastery, in West Forty-eighth Street.

Old Koenig, victor in this event, was the first of the Beverwyck Stable's colors that have shown in front this season. He was hardly in the race until the final furlong was reached, when he came on under generous urging from Garner to catch James Butler's Comely at the sixteenth pole and to get Marse Henry a few yards from the finish.

Marse Henry was the pacemaker after the field reached the turn and had a lead coming into the stretch of several lengths. Comely was willing enough, but she was asked to do too much, with 124 pounds on her back, and she just failed to stay the distance. Startling came from fourth position to get inside the money, three lengths behind the Brighton Stable entry.

Old Monocacy, in spite of his bad legs, was able to show a clean pair of heels to a field of five in the mile and a furlong event for three-year-olds and upward. E. F. Whitney's Golden Gate was second.

The practice of bidding up and claiming horses out of selling races, which has been so prevalent the last ten days at Jamaica, started again yesterday in the opening race for two-year-olds not having won during the meeting. The winner proved to be Cheer, from the Brighton stables. The filly was entered for $800. Immediately following the race she was bid up to $1,400 by G. A. Alexandra.

Cheer was a prohibitive favorite at 1 to 3 and had many supporters, even at those figures, and the result justified the confidence placed in the daughter of Plaudit. The winner had all the worst of the break and she had to be hustled along by Taplin soon after the start. Solveig made all the early running and maintained the lead until close to the finish, when Cheer came up and passed the Brockmiller filly, to win by three-quarters of a length. Marblehead was beaten for third place by Bright Star from the Carman stable.

J. McCahey rode another winner yesterday when he piloted home Nephthys in the second race for three-year-olds and upward over a route of a mile and seventy yards. J. O. Talbott's Pandean, the first choice at 2 to 7, was only able to obtain third place. Nephthys remained in the centre of the bunch from the break to the top of the backstretch, where McCahey sent her after the leaders, and she showed in second position when straightened out for home. From then on the filly assumed command, drawing away to win in easy manner. Harry Junior followed the early pace closer than usual, but at no time did the Hallenback entry threaten the winner, although the gelding held the other contestants safely.

The race for mares and geldings was a runaway affair for Republican, who at the finish had five lengths to spare from Carman's Queen of Paradise. The Brighton stable scored again in the last race, which was won by Priscilla. It was a five-furlong affair, for fillies and geldings. The winner came home in front with a length and a half to spare from Sea Wave of the Oak Ridge stable.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; non-winners during the meeting; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time, 1:01.
Cheer, Brighton Stable's br. f., 109 pounds, by Plaudit—Expressing, 1 to 3, and out, (E. Taplin)..............1¾
Solveig, C. J. Brookmiller's b. f., 104, 6 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (L. Lyke)..2³
Bright Star, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 99, 20 to 1, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1, (H. Shilling)..............3³
Marblehead, Alone at Last, Radiant Flower, Miss Tipperary, Eden Park and Doo Meals also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, with $500 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 1-5.
Nephthys, J. J. Moran's ch. f., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Isidor-Maiest, 9 to 2, 9 to 20, out, (J. McCahey)..............1³
Harry Junior, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., 4, 106, 30 to 1, 6 to 1, 8 to 5, (A. Shuttinger)..............2¹
Pandean, J. O. Talbott's br. g., 6, 113, 2 to 7, out, (L. Lyke)..............3³
Voluspa, Sevillian, and Nash also ran. Saratoga scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $500; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:56 2-5.
Monocacy, J. O. Talbott's ch. g., 6 years, 118 pounds, by Hamburg-Monadour, 1 to 5 and out, (J. McTaggart)..............1¹
Golden Gate, E. F. Whitney's b. g., 3, 108, 12 to 1, 9 to 5, and 3 to 5, (E. Haynes)..2³
Colonel Holloway, D. J. Scanlan's br. h., aged, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, and 6 to 5, (E. Leaver)..............3³
Narmar, Day Day, and Monmouth also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.
Old Koenig, Beverwyck Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Masthead, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (M. Garner)..............1½
Marse Henry, Brighton Stable's br. c., 3, 110, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (E. Taplin)..2³
Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 3, 103, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (H. Shilling)..3³
Harry Shaw, Comely, Benevolent, (imp.,) Kewessa, Gainer, Gunbearer, (imp.,) and Hanson also ran. Engelbert (imp.) scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, mares and geldings, selling; purse, $500; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46.
Republican, Mrs. C. L. Peine's b. g., aged, 117 pounds, by Stalwart-Miss Canale, 3 to 5 and out, (L. Lyke)..............1³
Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 100, 5 to 1, 5 to 3, and 4 to 5, (M. Garner)..............2¹½
Edna Kenna, M. Shea's ch. f., 3, 96, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (A. Collins)..............3½
Redland, Napier, and Schoolboy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies and geldings, purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.
Priscilla, Brighton Stable's ch. f., 105 pounds, by Star Shoot-Yankee Sister, 1 to 2, out, (E. Taplin)..............1¹½
Sea Wave, Oak Ridge Farm's ch. f., 103, 12 to 1, 5 to 2, 7 to 10, (J. McTaggart)..............2³
Serenest, A. Belmont's br. f., 105, 2 to 1, 2 to 5, out, (E. Haynes)..............3¹
Wide Eyes, Rose Finn also ran.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP TODAY

Race Will Be Feature at Opening of Aqueduct Meeting.

With the Brooklyn Handicap as the feature the Queens County Jockey Club will open its Summer meeting at the Aqueduct course this afternoon. Fifteen days of racing will be held during the meeting.

The Brooklyn Handicap has furnished many sensational contests since its inception in 1887, when it was won by Dry Monopole, and there is every reason to believe that today's event will equal, if not surpass, many that have been held in the past. With thoroughbreds of the type of Roamer, Friar Rock, Shortgrass, Sandmarsh, and others, the event is sure to result in a contest of both speed and courage.

That Roamer is ready is shown by his trials at Aqueduct on Thursday, when he worked in 1:53. Shortgrass is trained to the hour and will be favored by many who saw his splendid effort at the close of the Long Beach Handicap on Wednesday, when he just failed to overtake Roly. Sandmarsh must pick up a five-pound penalty for winning since the publication of the Brooklyn weights, but the way he ran in the Paumonok and Excelsior Handicaps indicate to many that, even with the added impost, his chances today are excellent.

Since he is a horse that takes the track there should be a merry duel when he and Roamer sprint for the lead. Such tactics will favor Friar Rock and Shortgrass, both of whom want a fast pace, and it is possible that both the carrier of topweight and the son of Sandringham may be beaten by the first pair.

Borrow and Pennant, winner of the 1913 Futurity, will bear the Whitney colors. Both are starting in this part of the country for the first time, and, according to Trainer James Rowe, are in the best of condition. While there are fifty-seven eligibles, there is no doubt that at least ten will face the starter.

Another feature of the opening at Aqueduct will be the twenty-sixth running of the Hudson Stake, an event for two-year-olds, which has a cash value of $2,500. This race is over a five-furlong course, and has been won by some of the most prominent youngsters in this division. Last year James Butler's Paddy Whack annexed the stake. August Belmont's Trap Rock also has the event to his credit.

Since there is a fine timber course at Aqueduct, steeplechasing will be resumed, and the second race on the program is a selling affair for jumpers.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling; six furlongs. Gloaming, 123 pounds; Martasha, 111; Charmeuse, 112; Griselle, (imp.,) 100; Buck Shot, 98; Tinga-ling, 114; True as Steel, 119; Presumption, 114; Broomvale, 107; Top o' th' Morning, 110; Fairweather, 104; Industry, 101; Grasp, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward. Steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Abdon, 140 pounds; Mo, 145; Dixon Park, 143; Zellwood, 143; Repentant, 147; Royal, 145; Archdale, 145; Rusila, 132; Sorrento, 130; El Bart, 143 Race Brook, 143; Aberfeldy, 138.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, The Hudson, five furlongs. Hollister, (imp.,) 107 pounds; Yellowstone, 112; Tumbler, 122; Basil, 112; Woodtrap, 112; Ticket, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Roamer, 131 pounds; Borrow, 126; Pennant, 123; Short Grass, (imp.,) 117; Sand Marsh, 113; Slumber II, 111; Friar Rock, 108; Achievement, 100; Churchill, 100; Old Koenig, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Woodward, 107 pounds; Virile, 115; Springmass, 103; Little Nearer, 113; Bonnie Tess, 101; Sasin, 104; Gallop, 108; Brooks, 101; Saratoga, 115; Kilkenny Boy, 116; Transit, 102; Sam McMeekin, 116.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Melting Moments, (imp.,) 107 pounds; Passing Fancy, 110; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 105; Ed. Roche, 110; Chatterbox, 102; Rebel, 105; Nonesuch, 119; Aimee T., 111; Nancy Fair, 107.

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War and The Market

Reports from American Army headquarters in Mexico together with an uncertain attitude on the part of the Mexican Government have caused an apprehensive market condition readily susceptible to professional bear influences.

It would be well, however, not to overlook the many favorable features of the present situation.

Traders will recall the decline of the market before the Spanish War and the subsequent rally after the declaration of war which gradually widened into the great "McKinley Bull Market."

Send for our weekly Market Bulletin N-6, in which these matters are more comprehensively discussed.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lose More Ground—Secondary Effect of the Mexican Crisis.

Events in yesterday's stock market seemed to indicate very clearly that Stock Exchange operations have passed into the second phase of the situation created by the crisis which at the beginning of this week developed in our relations with Mexico.

What seems to have happened is that in the first instance a number of holders of stocks, most of them professional traders, felt concern over the suggestion of an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico, and without waiting to study out the ultimate effects of American intervention in the much troubled country to the south of us, sold a good many stocks which they had held and some that they had not. This increased the short interest, but it also had the effect of weakening the margins in a good many speculative accounts, including those of outside traders as well as of professional operators. The movement went far enough to bring into an exposed position an old scattered long interest. This had been made up of a large number of stocks the holders of which retained them through the period of backing and filling movements which had prevailed in the market for some time. Being in many cases called upon for additional margin, these speculative holders were sufficiently disturbed by this week's decline and by the thought of a possible war with Mexico to unload their stock.

Both the action of the market and other evidence indicates that the metal shares, and particularly the copper shares, formed a considerable part of this long position. The view had prevailed in a wide circle that the copper shares were entitled to sell higher than they were selling, and there were many people in Wall Street, as well as many people outside of the Street, who were long of these stocks on this theory. Whatever the merits of the theory in the abstract, it was not proof against the combined effect of a Mexican war scare and of an unexpected passing of a dividend by a copper stock which had held a prominent place in speculative operations.

Declines for such reasons as these do not go to the merits of the financial or stock market positions. There are many more reasons for believing that American intervention in Mexico would in the long run prove helpful rather than harmful. Long-run effects, however, are not those which usually control the doings of stock market speculators. Frequently they are not in a position to withstand even a temporary setback of any considerable proportion, and the inability of many to withstand such setbacks increases the selling in times of market unsettlement. Such operations leave the main situation unaltered.

Many have adopted the view this week that war with Mexico indirectly, if not directly, would stimulate industry at least for the time being and stimulate the markets along with industry. It is from among the people holding this opinion that have come many of those who have bought the stocks which professional traders and improvidently margined outside speculators have had to sell.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½		
New York	3			
Philadelphia	3			
Cleveland	3½			
Richmond				4½
Atlanta				
Chicago	3½			
St. Louis	3			4½
Minneapolis				
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas				4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5			
New York	5	3½	3¾	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3¾	
Cleveland	5	3	3¾	
Richmond	5	3½	3¾	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3¾	4½
Chicago	5	3½	3¾	3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	
Minneapolis	5	3½	3¾	
Kansas City	5	3½	3¾	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3¾	
San Francisco	5½	3	3¾	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2⅞@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3⅜@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2¾	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	3¾@4	5 months	4 @
90 days	3¾@4	6 months	4 @
4 months	4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

60 to 90 days.....3¾@3¾
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75¼	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91¼	5.91¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.90¼	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	+.00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	74.87½	74.50	74.50	—.25
Cables	75.00	74.56¼	74.56¼	—.31¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.91¼	5.90⅝
95.28	Berlin	74.50	74.56¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.28¼	5.27⅞
19.295	Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45	Russia	30.60	30.65
5.1826	Italy	6.37	6.36¼
20.26	Austria	12.82	12.85
26.70	Scandinavia	28.45	28.50
19.30	Spain	20.12½	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.56¼	41.62½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	50.25	50.87½
....	Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40	Rio	24.25	24.38¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $409,273,885; balance, $21,432,702; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,100,627.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.8125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31⅛d, up ⅛d; in New York, 65⅝c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 50⅞@55⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	736,445
Same day last year	286,412
Year to date	82,270,944
Same period last year	61,160,003
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.25 — .62
Same day last year	70.63 + .12

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15½	200	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
32	35	200	Advance Rumely pf.	35½	35½	35	35	—3
20	20¼	3,100	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20¼	19⅝	20	...
8	8⅜	800	Alaska Juneau	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
23⅝	24	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
81½	82½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
64¾	66	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	66¼	66¼	65	65	—2
87	87¼	7,800	Am. Beet Sugar	87½	88	85⅛	87	— ⅝
98	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	100	100	100	—2
52⅞	53¼	8,800	Am. Can	54⅝	54⅝	51¼	53	—1⅛
109½	110¼	100	Am. Can pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109½	...
56½	57	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	56⅞	57	56	56½	— ¼
115½	117¼	100	Am. C. & F. pf. s 30	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	...
140¼	142⅜	400	Am. Coal Products	144	144	141½	142	—3
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
99	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
125	128	200	Am. Express	125	125	125	125	—1
9½	9⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28	28½	2,700	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	1,500	Am. Linseed	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	— ½
45	46	1,400	Am. Linseed pf.	46	46	44½	45	—1½
67¾	68½	9,700	Am. Locomotive	68½	69¼	67	68	— ½
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
93	93½	6,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	93¾	94½	92⅞	93½	+ ⅛
109	110	225	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	111	111	110	110	—1
46½	47	400	Am. Steel F'dries	47⅞	47⅞	47	47⅛	— ⅝
109⅝	110	900	Am. Sugar Ref.	109⅝	110	109	110	+ ½
130⅜	130½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	130⅛	130¼	130⅛	130¼	...
202	203⅝	200	Am. Tobacco	203½	203½	202½	202½	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	68	68⅝	67½	68⅝	+ ⅝
83⅝	84	74,200	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84⅝	83¾	83⅞	+ ⅜
117⅞	117⅝	510	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅞	117½	117⅜	117⅞	— ⅛
75¾	76	5,200	Utah Copper	76⅝	76⅝	75	75⅝	— ⅝
17⅞	18	100	Utah Securities	18	18	18	18	...
40	41	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	41	40½	40½	— ⅞
108	111	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅝
46	50	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	50	50	50	50	...
13⅝	13⅞	100	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
48	48½	2,300	Wabash pf. A	48⅞	48⅝	48	48	— ¼
27	27¼	1,000	Wabash pf. B	27	27⅛	26⅝	27	...
125	127	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	—2⅝
92½	94	1,000	Western Union Tel.	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92⅝	— ⅝
58½	58¾	6,000	Westingh. E. & M.	58½	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜	+ ⅝
3⅞	4	200	Wheeling & L. E.	4	4	4	4	...
283	286	800	Willys-Overland	284	285	284	285	...
39	40	200	Wisconsin Central	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
135	135¼	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	135	135⅝	135	135	—1

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William T. Law and William Van Thun were elected Assistant Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company yesterday. Mr. Law was formerly Assistant Secretary and Mr. Van Thun was assistant manager of the 125th Street branch. The usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, payable June 30.

The Russell Law Financial Advertising Agency has issued the first number of a new magazine entitled "Investors' Book of Booklets."

A pamphlet on motor securities has been prepared by George H. Burr & Co.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a booklet on conservative investment bonds.

The Standard Screw Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, as well as the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. The usual preferred stock disbursements for the half year were ordered, all payable July 1. On April 1 an extra dividend of 6 per cent. was paid on the common.

J. A. Seaborg, President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, says that the local chapter now has 2,000 members, of whom 600 are pursuing courses in economics, banking, commercial law, and allied subjects. The institute has nearly 17,000 members.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$15,312,225	$207,268,054
Ord. int. rev. receipts	24,658,970	371,892,879
Income tax	17,691,692	46,691,007
Miscellaneous	7,906,740	51,902,502
Total receipts	$65,569,637	$677,749,444
Excess of ord. rec'pts over ord. disburse.	17,749,599	....
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	....	26,800,076
Excess of tot. rec'pts over tot. disburse.	16,214,090	....
Exc. of tot. disburse. over total receipts	....	8,870,369
Expenditures	45,820,037	704,549,521

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 23.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loans 88 francs 85 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	80.27	79.57	79.87	—.26
25 industrials	91.46	89.97	90.64	—.98
50 stocks	85.86	84.27	85.25	—.62

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
June 23	85.86	84.27	85.25	—.62
June 22	86.56	85.62	85.87	—.42
June 21	87.27	[illegible]	86.29	—.45
June 20	87.04	86.00	86.72	+.52
June 19	87.50	85.90	86.20	—1.52
June 17	87.99	87.51	87.72	—.47
June 16	88.78	88.04	88.19	—.47
June 15	89.18	88.46	88.66	—.20
June 14	89.21	88.43	88.86	+.07
June 13	89.55	88.53	88.79	—.39
June 12	89.60	88.65	89.18	+.66

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	89.60	12	84.27	23	85.25
1915	72.25	22	68.57	1	68.18
1914	69.64	9	66.82	29	68.18
1913	66.25	2	63.09	10	66.44
1912	82.79	6	80.03	1	81.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.25
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	75.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	June 10	73.80
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	76.24	Feb. 1	78.06
1911	84.41	June 28	00.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Southern Pacific Earnings.

The May earnings of Southern Pacific showed that the stockholders have little cause for worry notwithstanding the company's $38,000,000 investment in the Southern Pacific Company of Mexico. As compared with May, 1915, gross earnings increased $2,288,000 and net $1,442,000, and this result was attained against a decrease of $381,000 in passenger earnings, which were large last year on account of the San Francisco Exposition. The company's net earnings for eleven months of the current fiscal year are $11,278,000 greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year and indicate something more than 11 per cent. for the stock as compared with 7.2 per cent. in 1915 and 7.5 per cent. in 1914. Net earnings for May established a high record for the month.

***

Liquid Assets of Marine.

Statisticians for the common stockholders' committee of International Mercantile Marine prepared a balance sheet showing the company and its subsidiaries in possession of $65,000,000 to $70,000,000 in cash and quick assets. The balance sheet also showed just where the money was, but representatives of the committee would not make this interesting point public, nor was any further information received regarding the amount that the British Government is willing to have the British subsidiaries part with to further the reorganization. A large part of the quick assets, it is known, is in British Government securities. Another large part is guarded in replacement and reserve funds. It may have been for these reasons that the market utterly failed to respond to a published report that "quick assets are in excess of all the bonds, preferred stock and common stock combined," that is to say, in excess of $170,000,000.

***

Anxious Moments.

When a stock which the customer has every reason to believe is going to sell above 200 and which he has bought at 160 starts to go down whole points at a time he has to do his thinking quickly. As a general rule a margin of 20 points is ample protection against a sudden break, but 20 points melted away in less than two days in United States Industrial Alcohol. It sold at 154 on Thursday and 135 yesterday. Holders of Industrial Alcohol who were able to mobilize funds for further protection were able to resist the drive, but there were many who could not be reached, or who, being reached, could not put up more money, and their stock was caught by the sudden break which threatened for a time to take the entire list down. In one office which specialized for a time in advice on this issue there were gathered yesterday several customers who had bought it between 150 and 160. Their experience as they waited to see whether their margins would hold or whether they would finally be sold out at a big loss was not pleasant.

***

A Break Without News.

In Tennessee Copper there was a patent and unescapable reason for a wide break, but, so far as the public could discover, there was nothing to account for the slump in Industrial Alcohol. With most stocks holding their own, or only yielding fractionally to the weight of bad news, there started a sharp selling movement in this issue which carried the price back 35 points from the high made a few weeks ago. A sale at 137 was followed by one at 136, and that by one at 135¼. At that point short sellers began to cover their commitments, bringing about a sharp rally which carried the price back to 140⅝ at the close. The net loss for the day was 6¼ points, making a total decline of 13¼ points for the two days.

***

Soreness on Tennessee Copper.

Tennessee Copper was the subject of more harsh comment in trading quarters, probably, than any other war stock which has toppled from the high level of last year. The passing of the dividend caught many speculators napping, with long stock on their hands or without any short contracts out. Either way, the traders found hard things to say about Tennessee. There were enough rumors about on Thursday afternoon to cause some speculators to sell the stock short, but there were others, hardened to the taking of long chances, who scouted the talk. The company's earnings were plenty high enough to pay the dividend, said they, and the directors could do nothing but order the usual payment, or at the worst, declare the major part of it. The first sale yesterday was 5¼ points below Thursday's final price, and later 3 points more were added to the loss. A fair recovery occurred before the close.

***

Conserving Tennessee's Income.

Information obtained about the Tennessee Company's business went to show that the Directors could have paid the dividend if they had desired to do so. In quarters of authority it was pointed out that the profit on the sulphuric acid in process of delivery to the International Agricultural Corporation would account for the dividend, leaving income from copper sales for other purposes. The reason ascribed in the same quarters for the dividend action was that efforts needed to be made at this time to expand working capital, inasmuch as work may be started soon on the Russia contract for trinitrotoluol. This was held back last Spring by the destruction of the new plant. The board thought that the conservation of earnings would be preferable to borrowing money if the need arose, and so voted to keep the quarter's surplus intact in the treasury.

READY REFERENCE.

Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Best reference to stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$2,868,000
Same day last year	2,257,000
Year to date	526,145,800
Same period last year	385,957,200
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.20 — .07
Same day last year	83.13 — .22

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.43 June 17	86.19 Apr. 28
Same period last year	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Anglo-French 5s
$1,000.....95½
500.....95½
27,000.....95⅝
48,000.....95½
25,000.....95½
5,000.....95½
500.....95½
100,000.....95⅝
7,000.....95½
28,000.....95½
11,000.....95½
500.....95⅝
15,000.....95½
22,000.....95½
10,000.....95½

Bush T Bld gtd 5s
10,000.....87¼
Cal Gas & El 5s
1,000.....97⅞
Canada So con 5s, Series A
3,000.....102⅛
Car, Clin & O 5s
4,000.....94½
1,000.....95
Cent Leather 5s
1,000.....102⅝
Cent Pac T 1st 4s
2,000.....85

Ill Steel 4½s
5,000.....89¾
Indiana Steel 5s
6,000.....102⅛
Inter-Met 4½s
2,000.....74¼
Int Rap Transit 1st & ref 5s
17,000.....98⅝
51,000.....98½
Int Mer Mar col tr cfs of dep
8,000.....103⅝
5,000.....103⅝
5,000.....104½

Pac & E inc 4s
2,000.....88
Phila Co conv 5s, 1922
3,000.....90⅝
Portland Ry 5s
3,000.....92½
Pub Serv C s f 5s
2,000.....91½
1,000.....91½
5,000.....91½
Reading gen 4s
3,000.....95¼

P Lake E & W Va 4s
10,000.....86⅝
S W Div 3½s
5,000.....90⅝
Beth Steel ext 5s
2,000.....103⅜
1st & ref 5s
10,000.....100⅝
5,000.....100⅞
10,000.....100½
B R T 5s, 1918
5,000.....100¼
10,000.....100⅛

Fla East C Ry 1st 4½s
1,000.....93
Flint & Per M 6s
2,000.....104
Granby Consolid cnv 6s, Ser A
11,000.....105¼
Havana El Ry 5s
1,000.....93¼
H & Tx C gen 4s
4,000.....96
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
2,000.....88¼

Nor & W Div 4s
5,000.....88¾
2,000.....89
Nor Pacific 4s
1,000.....92¼
500.....92⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000.....92
Oreg-W R R & N 1st & ref 4s
19,000.....84⅝
Penn R R con 4½s
5,000.....104⅞
gen 4½s, tem c
7,000.....101¼

Virgn Ry 1st 5s
2,000.....98¼
1,000.....98¾
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000.....104¼
5,000.....104½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.....98½
Wash, O & W 4s
2,000.....94½
Westchester Lighting Co 5s
7,000.....105⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000.....86

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	100	102
3s, c, 1918	100	..
4s, r, 1925	110	112
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	137	139
Am Ag Ch pf	97¼	98½
Am B S & Fdy xd	100	106
Do pf xd	153	158
Am Coal	25	..
Am Coal Pr pf	116	119
Am H & L pf	49⅝	50½
Am Malt	7½	8
Do pf	55½	56
Am Sm pf A	93¼	93½
Cleve & P	87½	..
Do spec'l	47	..
Cluett-Peab pf	104¼	109
Col & So 1st pf	57	60
Do 2d pf	50	55
Com-T-Rec xd	40	46
Con Can pf	106¼	112
Con Ins	58	61
Crex Carp	45	60
Cripple Creek Cent	29	33
K C So pf	59⅝	61¼
Kayser (J) & Co	97	99½
Do 1st pf	112	118
K & D M	5	7
Do pf	..	50
Kings Co El L & P	126	127½
Lacle Gas	106⅛	106⅞
Lig't & M	245	260
Do pf	119	120
Long Isl'd	30	37
L W Bis	17⅝	20¼
Do 1st pf	81	97½
Do 2d pf	59⅜	60
Lorill'd Co pf	117	121
M'kay Com	81⅛	82½
Do pf	67	68½
Man Beach	1⅛	3½
Man Elev	125	129
Man Shirt	62	69
Do pf	110	116
May Dept S pf	106	108
Mex Pet pf	90½	93
Mich Cent	110½	135
M & St L pf	13⅛	17
P S N J	128⅛	129⅝
Quicksilver	3	3½
Do pf	5	6
Ry Stl Spg pf	96¼	97¾
Rdg 1st pf	42½	44
Do 2d pf	45	45½
Rep I & S pf	107¼	108
St L & S F	5	..
Do 1st pf	7⅛	..
Do 2d pf	6⅛	..
St L S W	18	20
Do pf	43⅛	44½
Seab A L	15⅞	16
Sears-R pf	125	127½
S-S S & I	47	52
Do pf	94	96
S P R Sug pf	118	120
Stand Mill pf	90	91
Studebaker Co pf	107	111
Texas Co full paid	180	182½
T P L Tr	125	..
Do pf	108	110
Canada So	58½	59¼
Case (J I) pf	88	90
Cal Pet pf	44½	45½
C R R of N J	290	330
C & S A T	140	141
Chi & Alt	8	10¼
Do pf	17	22
C & N W pf	170	175
C, St P, M & Om	117	125
Do pf	135	145
C, C, C & St L pf	82¼	84¼
Helme (G W) Co	167½	190
Do pf	111¾	120
Homestake	130	135
Inger-R'd	200	225
Do pf	101	..
Int H, N J pf	116	120
Int H Corp	78	80
Do pf	106½	110
Int Nickel pf	108	112
Iowa Cent	3	6
Do pf	7	12
Jewel Tea pf	103	106
K C, F S & Mem pf	71	75
N O T & L	80	85
N W Tel	58	..
Pabst B pf	84	90
Pac Coast	66	74
Do 1st pf	70	95
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac Mail pf ctfs	97½	105
Pac T & T	35½	38
Do pf	94	98
Peo Gas, C	101¼	102½
Peoria & E	12½	14
Pettib-Mul	..	57
Do 1st pf	..	95
P, C, C & St L	82	85
Do pf	..	97
Pitts S pf	96	97
U S Rubber 2d pf	70	90
U S Sm pf	50¼	52⅜
Va I C & Coke	46	50
Va Ry & P	46	50
West Md	28	29
Do pf	44	48
W Air B	141	147
W E & M 1st pf	70	75
Weym-Bru	222½	280
Do pf	110¼	118
W & L E 1st pf	18	18½
Do 2d pf	5	6
Willys-O'l'd pf	106¼	107
W'lw'h (F W) pf	123¼	124½

LONDON MARKET SUBDUED.

Dearer Money Is Checking Expansion in Most Directions.

LONDON, June 23.—The stock market while steady was still subdued today. Dearer money is checking expansion in most directions, and a revival of activity is not anticipated until the remaining minimums are removed. Russian issues reflected good war news, and Japanese, Brazilian and colonial bonds and a few specialties in the industrial section were steadily supported, but home securities sagged and American shares finished uncertain on the Mexican situation.

Money and discount rates were firm and there was a good demand for Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.30
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'17	4½@5	4.30	4.05
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.40	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.70	4.38
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.28	4.10
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.60	4.35
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.15
Missouri Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.30	4.10
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.30
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	4.25	4.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.40
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.15

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
CHATHAM EST. 1812 PHENIX
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000

Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

BRANCHES
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
345 Grand St.
Fifth Avenue and 14th St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33rd Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 104th Street
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.

We Invite Your Account

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 12, 1916.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1916.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (114th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three & One-half Per Cent. per annum Credited July 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, July 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the Bylaws. Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1916.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

EMIGRANT
Industrial Savings Bank
51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all deposits entitled thereto. *Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.*

JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.
JOHN B. DALY, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1916:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1916.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 13th, 1916.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st, or Oct. 1st, or Jan. 1st, or April 1st, must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. & 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JULY 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.
New York, June 5, 1916.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

220th DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 21st, 1916.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on June 13th, 1916, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1916. Transfer books to close June 19th, 1916, reopen July 1st, 1916.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Downward Trend in Prices Continues in the Curb Market—Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 348,019 shares of stocks and $210,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 77,704; oil, 86,055, and mining, 184,260. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explo..	17¼	17¼	17	17
100	Ajax Rub., Inc.	65	65	65	65
2,500	A., G. & W. I.	63½	64½	62½	64
850	A., G. & W.I.pf	58	58	*56½	57
850	‡Butler Chem...	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,400	C. Nat. G. C..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
400	‡Car Lt. & P...	5	5	5	5
500	C. I. Co. of Am	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
1,500	C. I. Co.of A.pf	6	6¼	6	6¼
5,000	Chev. Motor...	219	219	216	219
6,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	56⅝	56⅞	55¾	55¾
500	‡Emer. Motor..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Emerson Phon.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
2,050	‡G., W. & W..	47	47	45½	45½
800	Grant M. Car..	13¼	13¼	12½	13
950	H. & B. C. Co.	39	*39½	38½	38¼
149	Holly Sugar C.	52	52	50¼	50¼
1,000	‡Hupp M. Car.	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼
600	Int. Rubber....	12¼	12¼	11½	11½
700	‡Joplin Ore S..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	K. Bronze pf..	25½	25½	25	25
300	‡Lynn Phon...	10	10	10	10
200	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2,000	Maxim Mun...	6½	6½	6	6¼
15,000	‡Midvale Steel	63½	64	61⅝	62¼
100	‡Mot. Pr. Co..	65	65	65	65
250	‡P. E. & M.Co.	116	120	116	120
125	‡Pull. V. Corp.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
125	‡P. V. Corp. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	R. & H. Corp.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
105	Sp. Body Co.pf.	119½	119½	118½	118½
250	‡St. Joseph L.	15½	*15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
3,000	‡Stutz Motor..	54½	54½	54	54
1,100	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	36¾	37½	36¾	37
800	‡Tob. Products	41	41	40	40
100	U. S. L. & H. Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.....	6	6	6	6
800	U. S. S. S. Co.	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜
23,000	‡United Motors	72½	73	67⅞	68⅞
200	Un. Prof. Shar	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	‡United Zinc..	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
6,500	White Mot. Co.	55½	56	54⅜	55
200	W. F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	1
3,600	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
20	Ohio Oil.......	226	225	225	— 2
5	Prairie O. & G.	397	397	397	— 9
10	Prairie Pipe L.	218	218	218	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	†‡Alb.Pet. Co., Ltd. (prosp.).	52	54	52	53
600	Am. Oil & G.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
900	‡B'rnett O.&G.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
2,100	†‡Cent'y Petro. (a prospect).	57	58	57	58
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
6,900	‡Cosden O.&G.	16¾	16¾	15⅞	16
2,100	‡Cos.O.&G. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
2,500	‡Federal Oil...	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
900	‡Inter. Petro..	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜
5,100	†Kenova Oil (a prospect).	89	90	88	90
245	Metropol. Pet.	17½	18½	17½	17½
4,000	†‡Midwest Oil.	45	45	43	44
800	†‡Midw. Oil pf.	85	85	77	80
175	‡Midwest Ref.	61	63	61	61
1,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3	3 1-16	3	3 1-16
5,000	†‡N.Y.-Ok. Oil	77	79	77	78
25,000	†‡Okla.Oil com.	13	13	11	12
7,000	Okla. P. & R.	8¼	8⅝	8	8¼
500	Penn. Gasol..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Sapul. O.&R..	12¼	12½	12	12
1,600	‡Sinclair Oil..	46½	46½	45⅝	45¾
9,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,100	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1 13-16
2,800	Wayl'd O.&G..	4⅞	5	4½	4¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,200	†‡Alaska-W...	57	57	56	57
22,000	†‡Atlanta	10¼	10½	10	10
18,000	†‡Adanac Sil..	71	73	70	70
5,200	Ala.-Br. Col. Met.(a pros.)	74	74	65	65
200	Bingham Min..	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
1,800	†‡Booth	16	16½	16	16
15,000	Boston & Mont.	2 1-16	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16
1,450	‡CalaverasCop.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,500	Caledonia	68	70	68	69
1,400	Canada Copper	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1,000	‡Cashboy	7	7	7	7
1,250	Cerro de Pasco Copper	84¾	85	84¾	85
4,500	Consol. Arizona Smelting ...	1 7-16	1½	1⅜	1½
3,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,000	Crystal Copper Mines	1	1	1	1
1,770	Dundee-Arizona Cop.,(a pros.)	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛
450	‡Dupont Cop..	1⅜	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
100	‡Eagle and Blue Bell	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	†‡Emma Cop..	45	46	45	45
2,500	†Goldf'd Con..	81	84	78	81
2,000	†‡Goldf'd Mer..	8	8	8	8
8,500	Hecla Mining..	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5 5-16
500	Intern. & Intercon. M. & R.	2¼	2¼	2	2
8,000	†‡Inter. Mines.	11	11	11	11
650	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅜	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
5,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	†‡Jim Butler...	90	90	90	90
3,700	†Jumbo Ext...	80	80	78	79
1,500	†‡Kewanas ...	11½	12	11	12
1,600	La Expos. Min. Co. (a pros.)	50	50	50	50
5,000	†Louisi. Con...	15	17	15	17
200	Magma Cop....	15	15	14½	14½
4,500	†‡Marsh Min..	13½	14	13½	14
1,000	McIntyre	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
400	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	6	6
1,100	‡Mont. G. M.	74	74	72	73
800	Monitor Silver.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	†‡Mother Lode.	29	29	28	28
500	Murdock Min., (a prospect)...	42	43	42	43
200	N. Y. & Hon. RosarioM.Co.	16¼	16¼	16	16
200	Nipiss. Mines..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
500	Oat. Big Jim..	1 1-16	1 1-16	99	1
600	†Oat. Lex., (a prospect) ...	60	60	60	60
900	†Oat. So., (a prospect) ...	33	33	33	33
1,500	†Peterson L...	25	25	25	25
1,800	Ray Hercules.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	†Roch. Mines..	64	64	62	64
1,000	†San Toy	15	15	15	15
500	†‡Silver Pick..	8½	8½	8½	8½
10,000	Stewart	¼	¼	3-16	3-16
5,700	†‡Success Min.	77	79	77	78
1,500	†‡Temiskaming	64	64	63	63
1,000	‡Tono. Bel.....	4 3-16	4 3-16	4	4 3-16
1,500	Tonopah Ext..	5 1-16	5½	5 1-16	5½
1,000	Tri-Bullion ...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	†‡U. S. Cont...	9	10	9	9
1,800	‡Uni. Ver.Ext.	29¼	29¼	27¾	28¼
1,500	‡W. End Cons.	93	95	93	94
1,290	‡W. Oaks Min.	6	7	6	6½
800	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s..	110	111	110	110
55,000	‡Ches. & O.5s.	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94⅝
15,000	‡Cos.O. 6s,w.i.	111	111	109	109
25,000	‡Midvale 5s..	96½	96½	96⅜	96⅜
15,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i...	100⅝	100½	100⅜	100½
21,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s	99⅛	99½	99⅛	99½
5,000	Vict.Oil 6sw.i.	105	105	105	105

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd Lot.

NOTE—Thursday 50 Tobacco Products sold at 41¼.

⁂

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Drug	12½	13¼	13	14
Am. Int. Corp.......	28	29	28	29
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Cuba Cane Sugar pf...	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Driggs-Seabury	127	129	127	129
Hartman Corp.	70	73	70	73
Holly Sugar pf......	95¾	97	95¾	97
Saxon Motor Car....	81	84	..	..
Springfield Body....	74	76	74	76
United Drug	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf...	90	93	91	93
United Drug 1st pf...	52	53	52	53
OIL STOCKS.				
Empire Petroleum ..	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Houston	15	17	15	17
Oklahoma Oil pr ...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12¼	12¾
MINING STOCKS.				
Cons. Copper Mines..	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅞
Rex Cons	16½	17½	16½	17½
Scratch Gravel	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Stand. Silver-Lead...	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½
United Eastern	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Unity Gold	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
White Knob pf......	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
BONDS.				
Cons. Arizona 5s.....	40	44	40	44
Pierce Oil 6s.......	80	83	80	83
Russian Govt. 6½s...	100¼	100½	100¼	100⅝

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	70	74	70	74
American Brass......	292	296	292	296
Atlas Powder.........	175	185	175	185
Atlas Powder pf......	98	101	99	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	115	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.).......	590	600	590	600
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Pow., new...	295	298	295	298
Du Pont Pow. deb...	103	105	103	105
Hercules Powder	355	363	355	363
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	170	172	170	172
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co......	585	595	585	595
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1710	1750	1710	1750

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Nervousness was the prominent characteristic of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange throughout the day. Opening prices reflected irregularity. This was followed by moderate advances, but the improvements invited selling under which the entire list receded.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers..	23⅝	24	23⅝	24
590	Am. Beet. Sug..	87½	87⅞	86	87¼
690	Am. Can....	54⅛	54⅝	51⅝	53¼
120	Am. Car & Fy.	56⅝	57	56	56⅝
70	Am. Ice Sec....	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛
480	Am. Loco.....	69	69	67	67⅞
590	Am. Smelting..	93⅜	94½	92⅝	92⅝
50	Am. Sugar.....	109½	109½	109½	109½
110	Am. Zinc......	40½	41½	40½	41½
7,190	Anaconda Cop..	81	81¼	78⅞	79⅞
70	A., T. & S. F..	104	104	103⅝	103⅝
1,590	Baldwin Loco..	81½	82⅝	79⅞	81¼
110	Balt. & Ohio...	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
620	Butte & Sup...	65½	66⅝	65⅝	66½
75	Cal. Petrol.....	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
20	Can. Pacific....	175	175	175	175
120	Cent. Leather..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
190	Ches. & Ohio...	61⅞	62¼	61½	61⅞
70	C., M. & St. P.	97¼	97⅜	96½	97
510	C., R. I. & P...	23	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞
60	Chile Copper....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
70	Chino Copper...	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
220	Col. Fuel & I...	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜
190	Corn Products..	18⅜	19	18½	18½
3,540	Crucible Steel..	78⅛	79¼	76⅝	78
820	Dist. Securities.	44½	44⅜	43	44¼
720	Erie	36¼	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞
20	Erie 1st pf.....	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
190	Goodrich Co....	75	75	73⅞	74⅝
240	Gt. North. Ore.	36	36¼	33⅞	33⅞
70	Greene-Can.....	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞
150	Int. Mer. Ma.....	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅝
7,880	Int. M. M. pf..	91⅛	92⅝	87⅞	88⅝
90	Int. Nickel.....	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
470	Inspiration Cop.	47⅞	48⅞	47	48⅞
10	Interb. Cons. pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
25	Int. Paper pf...	58	58	58	58
870	Kennecott Cop..	47¼	48	47	47⅞
20	Lack. Steel.....	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
10	Lee Rubber.....	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
360	Lehigh Valley..	79	79⅛	77⅞	77⅞
490	Maxwell Motor.	83¼	83½	81⅝	82⅜
4,740	Mexican Petrol..	97⅞	98⅞	95⅞	97¼
30	Miami Copper...	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
70	N. Y. Central..	104⅛	104⅛	103½	103½
80	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	61⅞	62⅜	61⅜	61⅜
20	Ontario Mining.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Pennsylvania...	57⅞	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
70	Ry. Steel Spg..	43⅛	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝
115	Ray Copper	20⅜	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛
6,090	Reading	100⅛	100⅞	99⅜	99⅞
170	Rep. Iron & S..	45⅛	45⅛	43	43
70	Shattuck Copper	30⅞	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞
20	Southern Pacific	96½	96½	96½	96½
590	Studebaker	138⅛	138⅛	134½	135⅞
2,870	Tenn. Copper ..	37	37⅛	32⅞	34⅛
180	Third Avenue..	68⅛	68⅛	67⅞	67⅞
880	Union Pacific...	136	136⅞	135⅜	135⅜
420	United Fruit ...	161¼	161⅛	156⅜	158
1,320	U. S.Indus.Alco.	146⅜	147⅛	136	140¾
50	U. S. Rubber...	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼
9,560	U. S. Steel......	83⅞	84¼	83⅜	84
370	Utah Copper ...	75	75⅞	74⅞	75⅛
50	Va.-Car. Chem..	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
890	Westingh. Elec.	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	58
	BOND.				
$1,000	Am. Sm.Sec.6s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
1,500	Cracker Jack.	.03	.03	.03	.03
800	Jim Butler ...	.91	.91	.91	.91
800	Jumbo Ext ...	.80	.80	.80	.80
1,000	Lone Star	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Tonopah Ext.	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½
300	Union Consol..	.92	.92	.92	.92
800	West End ...	.95	.95	.94	.94

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'16	100½	101¼	3.50
Argen.Govt.Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅝	96⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅛	101¼	5.10
Argen. Govt..	6	May 15,'20	100⅛	101⅛	5.60
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.40
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100¼	2.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.95
Dom of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅝	99 15-16	5.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1923	99⅛	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100	100¼	4.98
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101	103	3.75
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101¼	3.25
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100½	4.60
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	99½	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T...	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.48
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	98	98½	4.50
Anacon. Cop..	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.70
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101½	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅝	102¼	5.50
Bklyn. R. T...	5	July, 1918	100 1-16	100¼	4.85
Can. North....	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.80
Can. Pacific..	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅝	101⅞	5.70
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	3.50
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	99⅞	5.15
C., B. & Q...	4	July, 1921	98	98¼	4.30
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	..
Den. G. & E..	6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	..
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.00
Gen. Rubber...	5	Dec., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.93
Great W. P...	6	Nov., 1925	98	99⅛	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅞	5.20
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.28
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.90
L. Gas & El..	6	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	101	101¼	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	96¾	97⅝	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97⅛	98⅝	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100 1-16	100⅜	4.83
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow..	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅜	99¼	5.10
Nor. S. Pow..	6	Apr. 1,'26	98⅜	99⅛	..
Penn. Co.....	4½	June 15,'21	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100½	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..	5	Feb. 19,'19	97½	98	5.80
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.65
U.Ry.,G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¼	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	109	111	4.85
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅝	101	4.45
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.....	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅝	3.85
W. P. Trac...	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101⅛	4.90
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	98⅞	5.70
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Lt.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week June.	$324,928	$316,050	$8,878
July 1-Jun. 15.	14,387,323	13,312,816	1,074,507

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT combined earnings of subsidiaries for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$634,705	$582,933	$51,772
Net after tax.	281,961	250,586	31,375
12 mos. gross.	8,041,049	7,641,337	399,712
Net after tax.	3,711,713	3,480,199	231,514

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT for May—

Gross	39,433	35,552	3,881
Net after tax.	17,571	15,493	2,078
Surp. aft. chg.	13,355	11,037	2,298
12 mos. gross.	456,885	447,154	9,731
Net after tax.	206,164	205,351	813
Surp. aft. chg.	154,608	153,160	1,448

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for May—

Gross	174,517	165,033	9,484
Net after tax.	17,996	11,231	6,765
Surp. aft. chg.	13,268	6,660	6,608
11-mos. gross.	1,793,309	1,818,854	*25,545
Net after tax.	190,968	204,879	*13,911
Surp. aft. chg.	139,208	163,882	*24,674

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for May—

Gross	101,821	96,189	5,631
Net after tax..	43,565	40,669	2,895
12 mos. gross..	1,210,452	1,157,167	53,284
Net after tax..	530,174	460,739	69,434

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT for May—

Gross	61,699	55,282	6,417
Net after tax..	20,241	18,385	1,856
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,626	3,820	2,806
12 mos. gross..	735,099	646,343	88,756
Net after tax..	278,892	225,886	53,006
Total income..	338,892	280,886	58,006
Sur. aft. chgs.	166,127	111,710	54,417

NEW ENGLAND POWER CO. for May—

Gross	173,856	118,226	55,630
Net after tax..	118,991	81,048	37,943
Sur. aft. chgs.	66,847	36,382	30,465
Bal. after accr. dividends ...	39,694	9,837	29,857
12 mos. gross..	1,732,266	......	......
Net after tax..	1,132,897	......	......
Sur. aft. chgs.	561,921	......	......
Bal. after accr. dividends ...	237,358	......	......

NORTHERN STATES POWER for May—

Gross	448,802	374,830	73,972
Net after tax..	237,347	202,713	34,634
12 mos. gross..	5,546,573	4,688,438	858,135
Net earnings..	3,090,014	2,584,863	505,151

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for May—

Gross	431,917	373,356	58,561
Net after tax..	227,959	198,133	29,826
Total income..	231,357	200,382	30,975
Sur. aft. chgs.	87,259	77,908	9,351
Gr. since Jan.1	2,047,412	1,880,849	166,563
Net after tax..	1,085,487	998,702	86,785
Total income..	1,152,188	1,029,044	123,144
Sur aft. chgs.	478,244	391,675	86,569

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin, spot.........	....	41.00	....	40.00
Lead	....	6.90	....	6.85
Spelter	12.00	....	12.25	....
Antimony	18.00	....	18.00	19.00
Quicksilver	$76.00	....	$76.00	....
Aluminium	*63.00	64.00	*63.00	64.00
Iron No. 2X fdry..	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot..........	98	0	0	97	0	0
Copper, futures........	96	0	0	95	0	0
Tin, spot..............	175	15	0	172	5	0
Tin, futures............	176	5	0	172	15	0
Spelter	66	0	0	67	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	30	0	0

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
2,821	Cities Service.	329⅝	306	320	322
528	Cities Ser. pf.	86¼	85½	85½	86
425	Commonw.	64⅝	64	64	65
200	C'wealth pf...	85	84⅝	84¼	85
30	InterstateE.C.	32	32	30	35
220	Rep. Ry.&Lt.	38⅝	37¼	37⅛	38⅛
120	Tenn. R.&Lt.	12½	10	10	11
500	Toledo Trac.	46⅛	45¼	46	46¼
810	Toledo Tr. pf.	83½	82½	83	83½
	BONDS.				
$3,000	Cities Ser.7s.	102 1-16	102 1-16	102	102¼
1,000	H. L.&R.1st5s	85	85	85	86
10,000	Penn.W.&P.5s	91¼	91¼	91⅛	91⅝

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	78	80
Adirondack Electric Power........	24	26
American Gas Co................	120	123
American G. & E.	50	52
*‡American Gas & Electric........	140	145
American Light & Traction........	380	385
Am. Light & Trac. pf.............	110½	112½
American Power & Light..........	68	71
American Power & Light pf.......	84	86
American Public Utilities.........	45	47
American Public Utilities pf......	75	78
American W. W. & E..............	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. Participating pf.	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf...........	54	56
Atlantic P. & L. pf..............	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf..............	88	91
Baton Rouge 1st 5s..............	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes...............	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light...........	26	30
Carolina Light & Power pf........	97	101
Central Ill. Lt. 5s...............	95	97
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf......	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf................	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.............	74	..
Connecticut Power pf.............	92	95
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.........	96	..
Dallas Electric notes..............	98⅝	99½
Dayton P. & L....................	60	64
‡Dayton P. & L. pf...............	95	96
Denver Gas & Electric ref. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond & Share pf.........	99½	100
Eastern Texas Electric...........	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf........	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s....	91	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes.....	100	101
†El Paso Electric.................	122	127
El Paso Electric col. 5s..........	97	99½
Electric B. D. pf................	85	..
Empire D. E. pf..................	87½	92
Empire G. & F. 6s................	99⅝	100
Federal Light and Traction.......	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf......	46	50
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.........	89	94
Galveston-Houston Electric......	82½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	..	77½
Galveston-Houston Elec. 1st 5s...	90	94
‡Gas & Electric Securities.......	290	..
‡Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	101	..
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-88...	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946....	90	91
Houston Electric 1st 5s..........	97½	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.....	98	99
Mississippi River Power..........	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.......	38	42
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s....	77	78
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power............	89	90
Northern States Power pf........	96	98
Northern States Power 5s, 1941..	96	96½
Northern Texas Electric..........	61	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.......	85	88
Northern Texas El. col. tr. 5s....	91	94
Ozark P. & W....................	46	50
Pac. G. & E.....................	57½	58
Pac. G. & E., (orig.).............	89	91
Pac. G. & E. pf.................	89	91
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.........	85	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.............	83	86
Puget Sound Traction............	18	21
Pugent Sound Traction pf........	55	60
Railway & Light Sec. pf.........	96	..
Railway & Light Sec. ser. 5......	96½	..
Republic Ry. & Light pf.........	75	78
Seattle Electric con. 5s..........	94	97
Southern California Edison......	91	93
Southern California Edison pf....	105	106½
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric........	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf......	41	43
Tampa Electric	132½	137½
Tampa Electric 1st 5s............	98	101½
Tenn. Ry. & L...................	11	12
Tenn. Ry & L. pf................	51	52½
Toledo Trac. pf..................	82	84
United Light & Rys..............	53	54
†United Light & Rys. pf..........	76	77
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf................	70	71
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s....	91	94

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend, 1½ per cent. ‡Ex dividend.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

There is no longer the rush to buy that featured recent operations—the high costs entering more into calculations now that requirements are mainly covered far ahead—but in most instances new demands are greater than is usual at the beginning of Summer. In certain branches, such as in footwear, there has been relatively little abatement of buying, while in some departments of the dry goods markets stimulus is imparted by actual and prospective Government orders. No machinery is idle in any important industry through lack of contracts, but in some full production is not possible because of strikes and labor shortage, the textile mills being particularly unfortunate in this respect.

That general business continues remarkably well sustained is evidenced by Clearing House transactions, the total exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States amounting to $4,220,048,988, an increase of 54.4 per cent. as compared with the $2,667,979,278 of the same week last year and of 67.4 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1914, when $2,521,655,432 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

So far the only effects of the Mexican disturbance besides calling out for service thousands of useful workers has been stimulation of demand for provisions, essential army equipment, horses and mules. Indeed, it is possible that just as sagging tendencies in trade were logically due, home wants for preparedness may take up the slack. Nevertheless, the situation is marked by the development of some cross currents, certain of which, the quieter tone of steel, the notable weakness in lumber demand and prices, the continued ease in the minor metals, and the laying off of common workmen at a leading munitions plant, disclose ebbing tendencies.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916......	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1917......	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	June, 1965......	107	107½	107⅛	107½
4½s	Mar., 1963......	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957......	106⅞	107	106⅞	107¼
4½s	May, 1957......	106⅞	107	106⅞	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1917......	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May, 1917......	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4½s	April, 1966, w. i.	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
4¼s	Mar., 1964......	102	102⅝	102¼	102½
4¼s	Mar., 1962......	102	102½	102	102½
4¼s	Sept., 1960......	102	102½	102	102½
4¼s	Mar., '60 op. '30.	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4s	May, 1959......	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958......	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	May, 1957......	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956......	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955......	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1936......	99½	100	99½	100
3½s	Nov., 1955......	89	..	89⅛	..
3½s	May, 1954......	89½	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917......	4.00	..	3.85	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.07	4.00	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.07	4.00	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930.	4.07	4.00	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	4.00	4.05	3.90
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1942	4.07	4.00	4.02	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1916-1918	4.00	..	3.95	..

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining.....	685	690	685	695
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line....	86	89	85	90
Chesebrough Mfg.....	302	307	300	305
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	315	320	315	320
Crescent Pipe Line..	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L..	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line....	200	205	200	205
Galena S. Oil........	153	155	152	154
Galena S. Oil pf.....	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line.....	157	160	160	162
Indiana Pipe Line....	87	90	87	90
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	10	10¼	10	10¼
National Transit	14½	15½	15	17
New York Transit....	180	*185	185	190
Northern Pipe Line...	92	95	93	96
Ohio Oil	224	227	225	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	55	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12¼	12⅝
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	80	83	80	83
Prairie Oil & Gas....	395	400	400	405
Prairie Pipe Line....	217	219	217	219
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line..	185	190	185	190
South Penn. Oil......	345	350	345	350
South. W. Penn.......	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal.....	247	249	248	250
Stand. Oil of Ind.....	555	560	555	560
Stand. Oil of Kan.....	435	445	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb....	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J....	520	523	521	524
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	206	208	206	208
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	620	625	620	630
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	80	82	81	83
Vacuum Oil	252	255	253	256
Washington Oil......	30	40	30	40

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Ahmeek	97	97	96	96
205	Alaska Gold...	20¼	20¼	20	20
200	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
120	Allouez	64	64	63	63
1,675	Am. Zinc	41	42	40½	41⅛
825	Am. Zinc pf...	65	65	64½	64⅞
185	Anaconda	80⅝	81	79¼	79¼
501	Arizona Com..	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8¼
175	Arnold	60c	60c	60c	60c
100	Butte & Bal...	2	2	2	2
460	Butte & Sup...	65¼	66½	65½	66
755	Calumet & A..	69	69¼	67½	68½
5	Calumet & H..	530	530	530	530
230	Centennial	16½	16½	15¾	15¾
5	Chino	48½	48½	48½	48½
1,219	Copper Range..	60¼	60¼	59	59½
285	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
460	East Butte ...	12½	12½	12	12
90	Franklin	6	6	6	6
55	Granby	88	88	87	87
140	Greene-Can. ...	40	40	37⅞	37⅞
95	Hancock	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
75	Inspiration	47⅝	48	47⅝	48
460	Isle Royale.....	28	28	27½	27½
725	Keweenaw	4	4½	3½	4½
400	Lake	12½	12½	10½	10½
25	La Salle	3½	3½	3½	3½
150	Mason Valley..	2½	2½	2½	2½
110	Mass Con......	11	11	11	11
150	Michigan	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
325	Mohawk	97	97	96	96
20	New Arcadian.	6	6	6	6
460	New Idria.....	13¼	14	13¼	14
10	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
675	North Butte...	21	21¼	21	21
70	Ojibway	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
261	Old Dominion.	66½	66½	65⅛	65⅛
150	Osceola	90½	90½	89	89
325	Pond Creek....	13½	13½	13¼	13½
45	Quincy	88	88	87½	88
185	Santa Fe	2	2	1 15-16	2
265	Shannon	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
40	Shattuck	29	29½	29	29
50	South Lake....	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
70	St. Mary's	75¼	75¼	74	74
1,060	Sup. & Boston.	4¼	4¼	4	4
35	Tamarack	45	45	45	45
860	Trinity	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
200	Tuolumne	40	40	40	40
2,799	U. S. Smelter..	67½	68¼	67¼	68¼
171	U. S. Sm. pf..	50¼	50¼	50⅛	50¼
2,635	Utah Apex....	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
50	Utah Copper...	75½	75½	75½	75½
605	Utah Metal....	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
100	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
100	Winona	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
80	Wolverine	54½	54½	54	54
80	Wyandot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	RAILROADS.				
8	Boston & Alb..	184½	184½	184½	184½
100	Boston Elev ..	74	74¼	74	74¼
290	Boston & Me..	46	46	45	45
25	Me. Central ...	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
25	Mass. Elec ...	6	6	6	6
8	West End pf..	74	74	74	74
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	Am. Agr.Ch.pf.	99	99	99	99
25	Amoskeag	72	72	72	72
820	Am. Pneu.Serv.	2⅜	2½	2	2⅜
88	Am. P.Serv.pf.	14½	14½	14	14
25	Am. Sugar	110	110½	109⅛	109⅛
59	Am. Sugar pf.	117	118	117	118
99	Am.Tel. & Tel.	130¼	130⅜	130¼	130¼
25	Am. Woolen ..	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
80	Am.Woolen pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
7,855	A., G. & W. I.	64⅛	64½	62½	64¼
840	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	57¼	57⅝	57	57¼
160	Cuban Cement.	15¼	15¼	15	15
50	E. Boston Ld..	10	10	10	10
30	Edison	240¼	240¼	240¼	240¼
100	Ga.Ry. & Elec.	127½	127½	127½	127½
25	General Elec..	167	167	167	167
22	Mass. Gas....	81¼	81¼	81	81
25	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84	84
8	N. E. Cot. Yn.	25	25	25	25
17	N. E. C. Y. pf.	50	50¼	50	50¼
82	Swift	135	135	135	135
735	United Fruit..	162	162	156	158
186	Un. Sh. Mach.	50¼	51	50	50¼
24	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29½	29½	29	29
235	U. S. Steel....	84½	84½	83⅝	83⅞
290	Ventura Oil...	9½	9½	9	9
15	West. Un.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
	BONDS.				
$9,000	Am. Tel. 4s...	91⅞	92	91⅞	92
15,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	83	83¼	83	83¼
5,000	C.B.&Q. Jt. 4s.	98	98	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	N.E.Tel. 5s,'32.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
12,000	Swift 5s.......	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Torrington 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
14,000	U. S. Sm. 6s..	110	110	110	110
8,000	West. Tel. 5s..	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,055	Am. W. G. M..	59	61	59	60¼
20	A. W. G. M.pf.	139	139	139	139
480	Columbia Gas..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
40	Mfrs. L. & H...	51	51	51	51
120	Nat. F'proof....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Ohio Fuel......	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
130	Pitts. Coal.....	26½	26½	26	26
100	Nev. Con. Cop..	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
125	Pitts. P. Glass..	119	119	118¼	118¼
180	Pure Oil........	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
500	Ross Mining....	12c	12c	12c	12c
50	Union Switch...	115	115	115	115
12	Un. Nat. Gas...	149	149	149	149
185	W'house A. B..	143¼	143¼	143	143
260	W'house Elec..	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Balt. Tube	123	123	122½	122½
25	Balt. Tube pf..	97	97	97	97
20	Con. Coal	99	99	99	99
675	Con. Power ...	116⅛	116⅛	115	115
65	Con. Power pf.	114	114	113	113
1,160	Cosden Ref....	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
4,973	Cosden O. & G.	16¼	16¼	16	16
50	Davidson Chem.	51½	51½	51	51½
85	Mer.& M. Bank	28	28½	28	28½
50	Oklahoma Ref.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Penn. W. & P..	74	74	74	74
355	Sapulpa Ref...	12⅛	12½	12	12½
5	Un. Rys. & E..	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1,125	Wayl'd O. & G.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
	BONDS.				
$1,000	A. C. L. con.4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Balt. D. D. 6s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Con. Coal 6s..	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10,000	Cosden Ref.6s.	128½	128½	128	128
212,000	Cosden Oil & Gas 6s	111	111	109	109¼
2,000	Merch. & M. Trans. 6s...	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s....	85	85	85	85
2,000	Un. Ry. & E. income 4s...	61	61	61	61
2,100	Un. Ry. & E. funding 5s..	86⅝	87	86⅝	86⅝
1,000	Un.Ry.& E. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Shipbldg.	43	43	43	43
40	Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
125	Chi. Pneu. Tool	68	70	68	70
115	Chi. Rys., Sr.2.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
35	Chi. T. & Tr.	234	235	234	235
40	Com. Edison...	143	143½	143	143½
15	Diam Match...	109	109	109	109
5	Deere pf.	91	91	91	91
45	Ill. Brick	80½	80½	80½	80½
120	Lindsay Light.	21½	21½	21	21
20	Lindsay L. pf.	10	10	10	10
9	People's Gas..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
20	Quaker Oats..	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Sears-Roeb. ..	182½	182½	182½	182½
1,710	Stew. Warner.	97½	97½	96	96⅝
70	Swift	135½	135½	135¼	135½
75	Union Carb....	180	180	180	180
	BONDS.				
$1,000	City Ry. 5s.....	99	99	99	99
5,000	Edison 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Fish. 6s	86	86	86	86
12,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100	100¼
1,000	Sulzberger 6s ..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Allis-Chalmers.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
600	Acme Tea ctfs.	52	52½	52	52
800	Ac. T. ctfs pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
50	Buf. & Sus....	54	54	54	54
855	El. Stor. Bat..	63	63	62½	62½
200	Erie	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
11	Gen. Asph. pf.	71	71	70	70
20	Int. Mer. M...	23½	23½	23½	23½
150	Ins. of N. A...	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
100	Inspir. Cop....	48	48	48	48
800	Ken. Cop......	47	47¼	47	47¼
100	Lake Sup......	10½	10½	10½	10½
23	Lehigh Nav....	75½	75⅞	75½	75⅞
122	*Lehigh Valley	79⅜	79⅜	78	78
15	L. Val. Tr. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
40	No. Cent......	88½	88½	88½	88½
658	Penn.	57¾	57¾	57⅝	57⅝
4	Penn. Steel pf.	98	98	98	98
100	Phila. Co......	40	40	40	40
147	Phila. Elec....	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
875	Ph. R. T. t. c.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
278	Reading	100⅛	100⅛	100	100
1,445	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
440	Tono. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
110	Union Trac....	43	43	42½	42½
18	Un. Gas Imp..	88⅝	88⅝	88	88
7,760	U. S. Steel...	83⅞	84⅛	83¼	83⅞
100	Va.-Caro. Ch...	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
500	Warw. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
50	Wm. Cramps..	83	83	83	83
845	York Ry. pf...	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
	BONDS.				
$6,000	Baldwin Loco. 1st 5s......	104	104	104	104
1,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s....	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
27,000	Le. V. con.4½s.	100¼	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10,000	P. & Md. S. 6s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
3,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1,000	Phila. El. 5s...	104	104	104	104
2,000	St. G. & E. 6s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Yk. Ry. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar.......	127	128	127	130
American Cigar pf...	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	825	840	825	840
J. S. Young..........	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf......	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M..	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F....	175	178	175	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	230	240	230	240
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	495	515	480	500
R. J. Reynolds Tob.pf.	121	123	121	123

GOLD INFLOW HINT OF ALLIED LOANS

Financial Interests Think It an Index of New Credits for Munitions Buyers.

$75,000,000 MARK PASSED

Shipments from Canada Steadily Increase—Philadelphia Also Getting a Share.

The $75,000,000 mark in gold imports on the current movement from Canada to this city was surpassed yesterday when $4,600,000 was put in the vaults of the Assay Office by J. P. Morgan & Co. The gold was in bars, as were the preceding shipments, and is understood to have had its origin in the mines of South Africa. The exact amount so far brought across the border since the first week of May is $75,775,000, exclusive of transfers made from Ottawa to Philadelphia.

The shipments to Philadelphia were also for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. and were deposited in the mint. It was learned yesterday that, all told, $10,000,000 had gone to the Quaker City during the periods of shipments to New York, making the total imports at the direction of the British Government $85,775,000.

The extent of the gold transfers from the Ottawa reserves has been amazing to local bankers except those who were cognizant of the British Treasury's plans from the start. When the first consignment came in around May 11, a prediction was made in financial circles of London that perhaps $20,000,000 would be sent for the purpose of stabilizing sterling exchange at this centre. The movement has already been more than four times as large, and it is believed that round amounts are still to come. Last Autumn the English Treasury undertook similar measures to bolster sterling rates upward, but while a heavy total of gold came in then, there was by no means as extensive a concentration of shipments from Canada as in the present inflow. In the full months of September and October no more than $58,300,000 came across the border, whereas it has required but six weeks to see more than $85,000,00 brought down from Ottawa this Spring. In the two Autumn months, however, the aggregate of gold imports from all sources was in excess of $121,000,000, and part of those which came from the Far East and from Europe direct were understood to be in behalf of the Bank of England.

The continued importation of the precious metal on a large scale is increasing this country's gold reserve at a rapid rate, and this means an expansion of credit facilities. In banking quarters it is believed that the inflow foreshadows further large loans by one or more of the allied nations. A French credit for $100,000,000 has been practically arranged, and a few days ago announcement was made of a Russian loan of $50,000,000. A great British loan has been rumored in the financial district of late, but nothing of an official nature has been said about it.

NEW CLOAK STRIKE APPEAL.

Manufacturers Declare They Are Not Bluffing—Row in 5th Av.

The Suit, Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association yesterday issued its third appeal to the striking cloakmakers to return to work. The appeal said that the union leaders were making objects of charity of the strikers and asks them if they prefer "to stand in line for a plate of soup handed out by rich women sympathizers" or "to bring home a fat pay envelope."

The appeal opens with warning that in the last week 125 New York cloak manufacturers had opened shops in other cities, and advised the strikers not to be "misled by the union leaders' fine words" or to labor under the impression that "the manufacturers are bluffing."

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, characterized the appeal as a "sad affair."

Mr. Schlesinger received a letter yesterday from District Attorney Swann in reply to the union's request to be heard if the Grand Jury were investigating the activity of the strikers' pickets. Mr. Swann said the investigation had been undertaken not at his request, but at the instigation of a member of the Grand Jury, and without the District Attorney's sanction.

Mr. Schlesinger announced last night that, because of the mass meeting to be held on Tuesday night in Carnegie Hall by the Citizens' Committee for the Support of the Locked-out Cloak and Suit Makers, the parade planned for next week would be postponed until the following week. The committee has raised about $12,000.

There was a near riot in Fifth Avenue at Fifty-first Street yesterday afternoon, when more than 3,000 strikers, marching in a body, threw hats and missiles at St. Patrick's Cathedral and jostled pedestrians from the sidewalks in a spirit of rowdyism until the arrival of the police reserves from the East Fifty-first Street Station. On hearing the clang of the gongs of the patrol wagons the strikers dispersed before any arrests could be made.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jacket Con.	.06
Con	.05	Julia	.01
Andes	.11	Justice	.03
Best & B........	.07	Mexican	.18
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con....	.70
Caledonia	.37	Ophir	.81
Challenge Con....	.07	Overman	.86
Chollar	.06	Savage	.10
Confidence	.22	Seg Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va...	.12	Sierra Nevada	.27
Con. Imperial.....	.02	Union Con.	.93
Gould & Curry....	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross.	.09		

TONOPAH.		D'field Daisy	.02
Belmont	4.10	Florence	.36
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Con. Min..	.80
MacNamara	.07	Goldfield Merger..	.08
Midway	.22	Jumbo Ext.	.76
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.17	Lone Star	.05
Rescue	.88	Red Lion	.22
Tonopah Ext. ...	5.62½	Silver Pick	.09
Tono. Nevada...	6.00	Spearhead	.05
West End	.94	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.92
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.19
Booth	.15	Packard	.40
C. O. D.........	.03	Rochester Min....	.57
Comb'n Fract'n.	.07	Round Mountain...	.60
D'field B. B....	.02	White Cap	.21

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9	9⅞	Granite ...	66	75
Elkton	16	20	Isabella ..	16⅞	17½
El Paso ..	78	80	Jackpot ..	5	8
Findlay ...	3½	4½	McKinney..	38	40
Gold. Cycle.	212	217	Portland ..	165	175
Gold Sov..	3½	4	Vindicator.	236	240

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.50	1	Houghton..	1⅛	1⅜
Amer Oil..	.30	.34	Humboldt..	1⅝	2¼
Bay S Gas	.11	.14	Iron Cap..	3⅞	4¼
Begole ...	.90	.99	Ir Cap pf.	6	6½
Bingham...	10½	11	Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛
Bohemia...	1⅝	2	Jerome V.	1⅞	2
Bost Ariz.	2⅝	3	Majestic...	.68	.70
Bost Corb..	.70	.75	Max Met...	.28	.30
Boston Ely	.60	.61	Mojave T.	5⅞	6¼
Bost Mont	2	2 1-16	Nat L & Z	1⅜	1 7-16
Butte & L.	.68	.70	Nev Doug.	.94	.97
Cal Corbin	4	5	N Cornelia	13	13½
Calaveras..	5	5¼	New Baltic	2	2⅛
Champion..	.10	.12	N Utah B.	1⅛	2⅛
Chief Con.	1¾	1 13-16	Nixon	.36	.38
Con Ariz..	1⅜	1½	Ohio	.14	.18
Con Cop...	2¼	2½	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez ...	.45	.55	Onondaga..	1⅜	1⅝
Crown Res	.48	.52	Pilot Butte	8	11
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1½	Rilla	.55	.60
Eagle & B.	1⅞	2	S W Miami	1¼	1¾
Fortuna ..	1⅞	2	Truro	4	4½
Gold Lake.	.80	.82	U Verde E	27½	28¼
Hema Oil.	.92	.95	Yuk Gold.	2	2⅛

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market broke violently during yesterday's transactions, and new low records for the season were established. The July position in Chicago sold under the dollar mark, and there was a general unloading of long holdings. Stop-loss orders were encountered on the decline, and the more bullish feeling which had developed in some quarters on the theory that prices were low enough for war times was completely dissipated, and a great deal of wheat which had been purchased for a rally was thrown over on the decline. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.10⅝; No. 2 hard, $1.10¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.19⅝; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.23½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.02¼	99⅝	99⅞	1.02⅞	1.04
September .	1.05⅞	1.02⅝	1.02⅝	1.05⅞	1.02½
December .	1.08½	1.05⅝	1.05⅝	1.08⅝	1.05⅝

CORN.

Decided weakness was also a feature of the corn market, prices declining 1⅝@2⅛c for the day and closing at the lowest. No export business was reported, and cash corn here was weak, with No. 2 yellow quoted 84⅝c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	73⅝	71⅝	71⅞	73⅝	73⅞
September ...	72⅞	70⅝	70⅝	72⅞	73
December ...	63⅜	60⅞	60⅞	63⅜	65¼

OATS.

Under the influence of the weakness in other grains, and active liquidation, due to very favorable weather and crop conditions, including reports of very beneficial rains in the Canadian Northwest, the oats market was generally weak all day, closing ⅝@1⅛c net lower. Cash oats locally were easy, as follows: Standard, 46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c, and ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	40	39¼	39¼	39⅞	44
September ...	39⅛	38	38	39⅛	38¼
December	40½	39¼	39⅜	40⅝	40

PROVISIONS.

Prices in the provision market were slightly lower, owing to a decline in the price of live hogs and reports that receipts of hogs are running heavier, with prospects of a still larger increase in weight. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Saturday, 17,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	13.00	12.92	12.92	13.07	9.30
September.	13.15	13.07	13.07	13.20	9.57
Ribs—					
July	13.52	13.40	13.40	13.60	10.35
September.	13.62	13.47	13.47	13.67	10.65
Pork—					
July	24.25	24.10	24.10	24.50	16.75
September.	23.90	23.65	23.70	24.00	17.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sharing the weakness in other commodities, cottonseed oil was lower, closing 7 to 10 points under the previous night and not far from bottom of the day. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.80@....	10.90
June	....	....	10.80@....	10.90
July	10.85	10.85	10.85@10.88	10.95
August	10.79	10.76	10.79@10.80	10.87
September	10.77	10.75	10.78@10.80	10.86
October	9.81	9.74	9.79@9.80	9.88
November	8.87	8.87	8.88@8.90	8.97
December	8.80	8.75	8.77@8.80	8.84
January	....	....	8.78@8.82	8.84

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the coffee market here yesterday, with December contracts selling off to 8.15, or 39 points under the high level of Monday, under renewed liquidation or trade selling, following reports of easier cost and freight offers from Brazil. Closing prices were at practically the low point of the day, and from 2 to 7 points under the previous night's closing figures. The local spot market continued dull and quotations were reported more or less nominal on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10⅝c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.85@7.87	7.87
July	7.88	7.88	7.85@7.87	7.90
August	..	..	7.92@7.94	7.96
September	8.06	8.00	8.00@8.01	8.06
October	..	..	8.05@8.06	8.11
November	..	..	8.10@8.11	8.16
December	8.21	8.15	8.15@8.16	8.22
January	..	..	8.20@8.21	8.26
February	..	..	8.25@8.26	8.31
March	8.36	8.30	8.30@8.32	8.36
April	..	..	8.35@8.36	8.41
May	8.47	8.47	8.40@8.42	8.46

SUGAR.

Opening steady, 1@4 points higher, futures about held that price level throughout the day, the price range being narrow. The close was unchanged to a net advance of 8 points, with sales for the day 7,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.38@5.42	5.36
July	5.40	5.38	5.39@5.40	5.37
August	5.46	5.46	5.46@5.47	5.43
September	5.53	5.52	5.52@5.53	5.50
October	5.48	5.47	5.46@5.48	5.43
November	5.39	5.39	5.37@5.39	5.35
December	5.17	5.16	5.15@5.17	5.14
January	4.87	4.84	4.85@4.87	4.84
February	..	..	4.55@4.57	4.55
March	..	..	4.58@4.60	4.58
April	..	..	4.61@4.63	4.61
May	..	..	4.64@4.66	4.64

Raw sugar was steady and unchanged at 5⅜c, cost and freight. Operators bought 21,000 bags, July shipment Cubas, at 5⅜c, and local refiners bought 15,000 bags, July clearance Cubas, at the same price level. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.27c; cost and freight, 5⅜c; molasses, 5.50c; Porto Ricos, 6.08c. Refined sugar was unchanged at 7.30@7.65c, less 2 per cent. for cash, basis fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,040 pkgs. Slightly firmer feeling on the top grades of creamery, with increased speculative buying. Medium and choice grades are quiet and easy. Renovated almost nominal in the absence of supplies. Ladles are firmer and selling exceedingly well. Packing stock in pretty good demand. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) per pound, 29½@29¾c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, (89 to 92 score,) 28@29¼c; seconds, (84 to 88 score,) 26@27½c; thirds, 25@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30c; higher scoring, 30½@31½c; firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 26½@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 27c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23½c; lower grades, 22@23c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,293 cases. There is a pretty good demand for the very highest grades of fresh gathered stock and for cheaper qualities. So far there has not been a very close clearance of the good to prime qualities of current receipts or of graded eggs, but asking prices on these are firmly maintained, and occasional sales of very fancy qualities are reported at slightly higher prices than realized a few days ago. On fancy dirties and checks the market is firm. Highest grades of nearby eggs closely cleared, and occasional sales of very fancy up to 30c for white, though that figure is exceptional. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 25@26½c; extra firsts, 24@24½c; firsts, 22¾@23½c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds and poorer, 19½@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 16½@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@30c; ordinary to good, 26@27½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25½@27½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@26½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 27@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23½@26c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 23@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Partly cloudy, with probably thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Ohio and Ind.—Probably thunder showers Sat. Sun. fair; moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Mich.—Probably showers Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. w. winds.

La.—Cloudy, with probably showers in s. Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.

Okla. and E. Texas—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

W. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler in n. e.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except possibly unsettled in s.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably showers in n.

Minn.—Cloudy, with probably showers in n. Sat., and in. e. Sun.

Iowa, S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., preceded by unsettled in e. on Sat.; warmer Sat.

Kan.—Fair Sat., probably becoming unsettled Sun.

Won't Resign from Central Trust.

Dudley Olcott, 2d, Lieutenant in the First Armored Motor Battery, will leave for the front with his company and serve throughout the period of the command's campaigning, but will not, as was said in THE TIMES yesterday, resign as Vice President of the Central Trust Company. Mr. Olcott will retain his position with the trust company as do the eight employes who are enrolled in the National Guard.

COTTON PRICES REACT UNDER BULL SELLING

Market Opens at About Closing Figures for Thursday, but Drops 14 to 18 Points Net.

WEATHER AIDS IN SETBACK

Recent Rises Lead to Profit Taking in Belief Bullish Factors of Situation Are Discounted.

Cotton was somewhat reactionary yesterday, under the weight of profit taking and selling by some of the leading bulls, who expressed the view that the recent rise of nearly $4 per bale to new high levels had discounted a good deal that was bullish in the existing situation. Liverpool was not quite up to expectations and spot sales in that market continued rather small. After opening around Thursday's closing prices, pressure developed and the market slipped off about 15 to 18 points, closing at a net loss of 14 to 18 points.

The improved weather may have had something to do with the setback. The weather was all that could be desired, with conditions now more settled and farmers able to go ahead more rapidly with cultivation. A letter from an important producing section in Texas said:

> So far as our reports indicate, the Texas crop is now doing well. The weather has been improving for some time. With the exception of the extreme southern part of the State, there has been a fair amount of rainfall, and there is plenty of moisture in the ground now to take care of the growing plant. The weather is warm and fine for the crop.

Exports were again very large yesterday, with 32,000 bales reported up to 1 o'clock. Exports for the present week were more than double those of the corresponding week last season.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the into-sight for the week was 91,593,000 bales, against 56,387,000 bales last year; total, 212,040,000 bales this year, as compared with 15,125,721 bales for 1915.

There is still a good demand for spot cotton. A New Orleans wire yesterday stated that about 10,000 bales originally intended for delivery on July contracts had been sold, and consequently could not be put out for delivery.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; Norfolk, 13 points advance; Houston, 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points decline. Middling, 13.45c. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.30	13.11	13.11@13.13	13.29@13.30
Oct.	13.42	13.23	13.26@13.28	13.41@13.42
Dec.	13.59	13.42	13.43@13.45	13.57@13.59
Jan.	13.65	13.48	13.50 flat	13.65@13.66
March ..	13.80	13.64	13.66@13.67	13.80@13.81

Total port receipts, 17,513 bales; last week, 10,402 bales; last year, 9,894 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,699	3,577	747
New Orleans......	1,398	861	2,084
Mobile	1,402	206	2
Savannah	511	395	978
Charleston	13	8	158
Wilmington	254	314	176
Norfolk	644	518	5,322

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	81	52	195
Memphis	211	450	574
St. Louis	50	4,196	184
Houston	1,233	1,541	1,728

Exports, 32,731 bales; total thus far this season, 5,367,745 bales; total last season, 8,079,672 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
3,524	Galveston	13.65	150,558	168,554
8,350	New Orleans..	13.00	218,342	180,275
25	Mobile	12.88	26,803	16,549
523	Savannah	12¾	96,560	69,084
50	Charleston	12⅝	37,984	54,579
—	Wilmington ..	12⅝	49,031	38,335
1,119	Norfolk	13.13	57,950	52,638
1,402	Augusta	12.94	79,609	86,341
600	Memphis	13.12	67,779	96,624
—	St. Louis......	13.00	12,684	23,268
768	Houston	13.65	47,438	70,757

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance at 8.29d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 25,000 bales, all American. Market closed easy.

More Curb Favorites Leave.

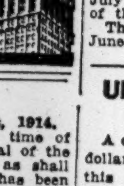
Closely following the applications of Cuba Cane Sugar, Ajax Rubber, Harbison-Walker Refractories, Driggs-Seabury, and other curb shares for admission to the big board, other favorites of the outside market asked for places on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Among these others are Bingham Mines, Saxon Motor, American Bank Note, and Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies. But that there is still enough material for speculation outside the Exchange may be seen plainly enough on the board of one of the curb houses. The board contains the names of 300 shares, none of which is listed on the exchange.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W., 26 Old Broad St., E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

Foreign Exchange
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells foreign exchange at current rates and has excellent facilities for financing imports and exports, and for handling collections on all parts of the world.

LIBERTY
NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.



TO THE HOLDERS OF
LORD & TAYLOR
6% Gold Notes, Dated July 1st, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the time of payment of so much of the principal of the 6% Gold Notes of Lord & Taylor as shall remain unpaid on June 6th, 1916, has been duly extended to January 1st, 1917, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement securing said notes, dated July 1st, 1914, as modified by the supplemental agreement, dated December 7th, 1915. Upon presentation of their notes to the undersigned for notation of said extension, the holders thereof will receive the payment provided by said trust agreement and said supplemental agreement for such extension.

Dated New York, June 21, 1916.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES CO.
New York, June 23, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. ($1.25 per share), payable July 15, 1916, to those stockholders of the Company who are holders of full share certificates of stock, registered on the Company's books at the close of business, July 6th, 1916. Checks will be mailed. W. J. BURTON, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, June 22, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Saturday, July 1, 1916.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO.
Common Dividend No. 45.

A dividend (No. 45) of One and three quarters (1¾%) per cent., has been declared upon the Common capital stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.
C. W. WOODROP, Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
June 15th, 1916.

One hundred and thirtieth consecutive semi-annual dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record June 24th, 1916.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR CO.,
37 Wall Street, New York.
June 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1916, to all stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1916.
HENRY P. DU BOIS, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, N. Y., June 23d, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent., (1½%,) payable July 1st next to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Friday, June 23d, 1916.
M. D. BROMBERG, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916 to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1916.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803

226th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.
June 22d, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, Near 42d Street
The Fifty-sixth Consecutive Dividend
June 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent, free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1, 1916, to the shareholders of record of this day.

The transfer books will be closed from June 21, 1916, to July 2, 1916.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 68

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.

The transfer books do not close.
JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY
Boston, June 23, 1916.

The Directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared dividend No. 127 of $1.00 per share, payable June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business June 26, 1916. Transfer books do not close.
W. B. BUCKMINSTER, Treasurer.

KENEFICK ZINC CORPORATION
115 Broadway, New York City.

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 4 of ten cents ($0.10) per share has been this day declared by the Board of Directors on the common without nominal or par value capital stock of Kenefick Zinc Corporation, payable June 30 to holders of record June 28th.

Transfer books close at 3 P. M., June 28th, and reopen at 10 A. M., July 1st.
ARTHUR DAY, Treasurer.
New York, June 23, 1916.

Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company.
White Plains, N. Y., June 23, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this company, payable on July 7, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1916.
FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 30, 1916, for furnishing and delivering as called for, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, from 1 to 2,000 1½-ton, and from 1 to 2,000 3-ton, Motor Trucks. Alternate bids invited for bodies only, and for chasses only, for above trucks. Bids are also invited for 1 to 35 Machine Shop Trucks, complete with equipment. Further information upon application.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the E-L-B-O, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 14th day of June, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved. Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 14th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[L. S.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Outside Securities
The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. High class financial weekly. Times Square, New York.

CALLS COPPER MINE GREATEST IN WORLD

303,300,780 Tons of 2% Ore in Guggenheim Property, Engineer Testifies.

HIS REPORT HALTS TRIAL

Counsel for William Guggenheim, Who Is Suing His Five Brothers, Needs Time to Examine Data.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 23.—Rumors of a settlement of the suit now on trial in the Supreme Court in which William Guggenheim is seeking to recover $16,000,000 from his five brothers as a share of alleged profits in the Chuquicamata copper mine in Chile were denied by Samuel Untermyer of defendants' counsel today. Stephen C. Baldwin for the plaintiff and Mr. Untermyer were called into a conference in Justice Callaghan's private chambers and at its close the court announced that an adjournment would be taken until Monday.

Mr. Baldwin said that counsel desired time to look over reports bearing on the condition of the Chuquicamata mine and especially a report submitted by Pope Yeatman, chief mining engineer for the Guggenheims. This was produced by the defendants this morning. Mr. Baldwin had eagerly sought it yesterday by examining Yeatman and Charles K. Lipman, the Chile Exploration Company filing manager.

When Mr. Baldwin learned that the court would not bar him from offering evidence to show the copper produced by the Chuquicamata prospect and its selling price he remarked, "I may now sue to recover $26,000,000 instead of $10,000,000."

Pope Yeatman was recalled as a witness for the plaintiff today and stated that the tonnage of ore in the Chuquicamata mine, as disclosed by his examinations conducted between August, 1914, and May 20, 1915, was 303,300,780 tons, and that the average copper contents were estimated at 2 per cent. Yesterday Yeatman testified that the minimum deposit on Dec. 21, 1912 was, as far as had been learned, about 75,000,000 tons. Later he withdrew his estimate, saying he could not state the amount of ore without taking time to figure it out. The plaintiff is understood to base his claim as much on the amount of copper in the mine on Jan. 12, 1912, as on the alleged profits of his five brothers.

Yeatman's recollection as to the quantity of ore in the Chile mine was refreshed when Mr. Baldwin read to him paragraphs from an article published in a mining journal under date of Feb. 12, 1916, and which contained the report of a paper which the publication stated was read by Yeatman before the Pan-American Scientific Congress in December, 1915, and January, 1916. The report contained Yeatman's estimate of the tonnage of ore in the mine, and he identified the following paragraph as having been contained in the report when Mr. Baldwin read it to the jury.

"The mine of the Chile Exploration Company at Chile is, as regards tonnage and contents of valuable metal, the greatest known copper deposit in the world and is unique in that its principal copper metal, brackenite, is mined on a commercial scale in no other locality."

Another paragraph in the report read in part:

"Negotiations were entered into and options taken on practically the whole of the main deposits in 1910 and 1911 by Mr. Burrage of Boston. In 1912 Mr. Guggenheim became associated with him and on April 21, 1912, the first drill was started. Results were so satisfactory that in October of the same year the purchase of the main part of the property was made."

Yeatman will be called to testify by the plaintiff again on Monday.

SMITH LIBRARY SOLD.

New York Manual of 1841 Brings $159, the Top Price.

The library of Herbert W. Smith of Islip, L. I., with additions, was sold by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at the Collectors' Club, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday. It was the last sale of the season.

F. W. Hunter paid the highest price, $159, for Catalogue No. 554, the first and rarest of all of D. T. Valentine's New York Manuals, 1841, with a genuine impression of the very rare map.

Other items, with their catalogue numbers, sold as follows:

8—"Memoirs of John Quincy Adams," edited by Charles F. Adams, Philadelphia, 1874-77; Cadmus Book Store	$43.00
108—Hutchings's "California Magazine," San Francisco, 1856-61; Philip Furman	33.00
142A—Sword presented General Horatio Gates by the people of Virginia in gratitude for his services during the French and Indian war; Mr. Gates	46.00
142C—Old gun used by Edward Marshall of Pennsylvania, who figured in the famous "Indian Walk," engineered by Governor Thomas Penn; John F. Lewis	51.00
559—D. T. Valentine's New York Manual for 1848, which is reported, next to the first manual, the rarest of the series; Charles Scribner's Sons	42.00

The total of the sale was $3,100.

AIRMAN SHOWERS FLOWERS

Drops Them on Boat Carrying 1,200 Piano Men and Wives.

As the Day Line steamer Albany, with 1,200 piano men, their wives and daughters was approaching the 129th Street pier late yesterday afternoon on the return trip from West Point, those on the upper decks of the vessel observed an airship rise from the Palisades on the Jersey side of the river and head directly for the steamer.

Presently the dirigible, flying low, passed and repassed in circles over the steamer, showering the decks with white carnations intended as souvenirs for the women aboard. There was a wild scramble by men and women to gain possession of the blossoms.

Mark P. Campbell, President of the Brambach Piano Company, conceived the idea of greeting the women of the party in this unusual way. Roy A. Goodale, the Palisades Park flyer, was the dispenser of the souvenirs from his perch in the sky.

The excursion was tendered by the local piano manufacturing and selling interests to the delegates to the national conventions held in this city this week. Every one of the States of the Union was represented in the excursion party.

When the Albany reached West Point the piano men decided to have a preparedness parade of their own. Accordingly, after the women had been taken to the grounds of the military reservation in automobiles, the men, 700 strong, mobilized, and, in ranks of fours, marched up the steep hill leading to the reservation, headed by a band playing patriotic airs. They were reviewed on the parade ground by the women, army officers and cadets in the locality at the time. At the other end of the parade ground, what might be termed awkward squads of this year's class of cadets just arrived at the academy, were being drilled.

Last night the Kohler & Campbell Industries were hosts at a beefsteak dinner at the concern's restaurant, Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, for which 8,000 invitations had been sent out to piano factors in every section of the United States. An entertainment, modeled along the lines of the famous Washington Gridiron Club dinners, was provided. The committee in charge consisted of George W. Gittings, Richard W. Lawrence, Mark P. Campbell, John La Cato, William Keeley, and John Parnham.

VALUES BOY'S LIFE AT $42.

Jury Disregards Court's Orders and Gives $2,500 Verdict.

Although Justice John M. Tierney directed a jury in the Supreme Court in the Bronx yesterday to bring a verdict of not more than $42 for the plaintiff in an action the jury returned a verdict of $2,500. The Justice reserved decision on a motion to set the verdict aside.

The action was for $25,000, brought by Simon Greenberger of 1,282 Webster Avenue, against Mrs. Marie Salzsieder, widow of a wealthy stockholder in the Consumers Brewery, for the death of the plaintiff's nephew, Arthur Greenberger, a high school student, 12 years old. Greenberger sued as administrator of the boy's estate. The boy was crossing Lenox Avenue at 131st Street on August 17, 1914, when he was struck and killed by Mrs. Salzsieders automobile.

His father died seven weeks later. His mother had died previously. The boy had worked in vacations as a messenger, earning $6 a week, and the Justice instructed the jury that the uncle was entitled only to the amount of money the boy would have earned—$42—up to the time of his father's death.

HEARS BIDDINGER CASE.

Governor Will Honor Requisition for Detective's Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 23.—Governor Whitman held a short hearing on the requisition of Governor Dunne, of Illinois, for the extradiction of Guy Biddinger, the detective, who is wanted in Chicago to answer several indictments against him, and then adjourned the matter until next Wednesday.

The Governor said that his duty would require him to honor the requisition, particularly in view of the fact that there was an understanding between the Illinois authorities and himself that Biddinger would not be placed on trial until after he had received an opportunity to appear as a witness for the prosecution in the trial of A. Leo Weil, a Pittsburgh attorney, who has been indicted in West Virginia for attempting to bribe the Public Service Commission.

Assistant District Attorney Berger, of Cook County, Illinois, told the Governor he knew of no such understanding and the hearing was suspended to permit Berger to communicate by telephone with the District Attorney of Cook County, who could not be raised. Adjournment was therefore taken.

SHUBERT CASE DROPPED.

Yale Man Decides Not to Press Assault Charge Against Producer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—The case against J. J. Shubert, the New York theatrical producer, was nolled in the City Court here when Francis Hartley, the Yale Junior, whom Mr. Shubert assaulted in a hotel lobby here last Saturday night, decided not to press the charge.

Mr. Shubert asserted that the Yale man had insulted a chorus girl. Hartley's friends caused Shubert's arrest as he was about to leave the hotel in his automobile with Miss Williams.

FIRST!

In five months of 1916 The New York Times published a greater volume of advertising in each of the sixteen classifications listed below than any other New York morning newspaper.

	Times. Lines.	American. Lines.	World. Lines.	Herald. Lines.	Tribune. Lines.
Automobiles	342,364	209,792	179,804	228,525	103,836
Beverages	53,603	7,996	26,733	15,387	11,186
Books	210,667	58,275	52,397	12,664	75,467
Charities & Religious	49,823	22,378	25,786	27,205	38,759
Druggists' Preparat'ns	44,805	2,757	31,629	14,378	6,011
Financial	516,105	178,879	89,670	121,646	134,150
Men's Furnishings	135,994	74,840	121,541	28,968	63,471
Hotels & Restaurants	105,082	44,777	21,611	62,415	56,782
Legal	71,731	51,348	6,282	1,945	39,526
Newspapers	40,746	15,019	12,013	14,764	11,684
Office Appliances	38,265	1,200	3,965	384	11,998
Railroads	41,645	20,401	20,557	26,646	29,631
Resorts	101,556	38,061	71,265	94,953	50,336
Steamship & Travel	85,514	36,534	33,608	56,561	48,453
Tobacco	91,730	60,003	66,656	600	73,892
Women's Spec. Shop	257,897	129,853	111,793	163,666	104,644
Total	2,185,527	952,113	875,310	870,707	859,826

1,233,414 lines more in The Times than in any other New York morning newspaper.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RECREATION BRINGS BETTER CITY WORK

Dancing and Swimming Classes That Cost Public Nothing Improve Employes.

BACK TO DESKS REFRESHED

All Came About Through Girl Stenographer's Plea for Advice on How Best to Rest.

A stenographer employed in one of the city departments, who combined the ability and the efficiency of the twentieth century business woman with the delicate charm of the nineteenth century girl, asked the advice of one of the executives of her department regarding courses of instruction in the evening—which in his opinion would be of most value to her? He solved her problem in this way:

He told her that after spending the day in the office, engaged in mental activities under high nervous tension, she was in greater need of physical activities possessing recreative features than of additional mental activities. He pointed out that she had gained by experience a more comprehensive grasp of the subjects usually taught to stenographers than she could ever expect to gain from theoretical evening courses in business English, secretarial duties and the like.

His suggestion that she join a class in folk dancing, which would give her the physical exercise and recreation that would be of greater benefit to her, appealed to her sound business judgment. Inquiry of the colleges and the universities of the city revealed the fact that none of them offered late afternoon or evening classes in folk dancing. Their classes in folk dancing, intended primarily for college students and public school teachers, were held in the early afternoon, with a view to discouraging the registration of office workers, for whom these institutions believed they lacked the necessary facilities.

Unable to find the necessary facilities he turned his attention to their creation. His suggestion that the stenographers be permitted to organize a dancing class in the evening in one of the large rooms of the Municipal Building was met by the objection that such a use of the building might be considered improper. His suggestion that a dance expert be employed to instruct the stenographers was discouraged on the ground that it might savor of commercialism. Undeterred by these setbacks he continued his efforts, meeting each objection as it was presented until he succeeded in organizing for the stenographers the educational and the recreative facilities which he believed beneficial for their personal welfare and their business efficiency.

He first submitted his plans to Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and was delighted to find that this busy official took a sincere interest in the personal welfare of his employes. The Borough President at once appointed a committee of his own employes to improve the welfare of the men and the women employed by him, and, although the executive who had brought this matter to his attention was not employed in his department, he appointed him a member of this committee and the Chairman of one of its most important sub-committtees. This gave him a quasi-official status for the planning of these recreative activities. Furthermore, the Borough President gave him freely of his time for purposes of conference, so that in the planning of these activities the zeal of the social enthusiast was tempered by the wisdom of the experienced administrator.

A dancing class for women was the first recreative activity that was organized by the Chairman of the Borough President's sub-committee. Through the co-operation of Professor Thomas D. Wood of the Department of Physical Education of Columbia University he was able to secure as an instructor for this class a post-graduate student who consented to teach the class for the experience which it gave her. Through the co-operation of William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Department of Parks, he obtained the use of a Victrola and the necessary dance records. Through the co-operation of the secretary of the Public Recreation Commission he secured the use of one of the city's gymnasiums one hour a week in the evening at a time when it was not in use.

An organization meeting was called and invitations were sent to a few of the stenographers employed in one department. The night selected for this meeting proved to be an extremely stormy one, with rain, sleet, and a high wind. The gymnasium was situated about a quarter of a mile from the Municipal Building in a section of the city which did not have a particularly good reputation. Under these circumstances the organizer of the class feared, as he trudged his way to the gymnasium, at the end of a heavy day's work, that very few would attend the meeting.

He was agreeably surprised that almost all of those to whom invitations had been sent were present and eager to organize the class. A President was elected. It was decided to hold weekly meetings, on Tuesday evenings, from 5:15 to 6:15 o'clock. Invitations were extended to the stenographers employed in other departments of the city government to join the class. Half of each hour, it was decided, would be devoted to folk dancing and half an hour to the latest social dances.

The ability, tact, and winsome personality of the teacher, who was a Vassar graduate, with excellent training in folk dancing at Columbia, won the admiration of the stenographers. The complete freedom and relaxation which they enjoyed during this hour was a novel and most pleasurable sensation. The return of a healthy, ruddy color to cheeks which had been pale from confinement in the office, and the transformation of the careworn faces of the business women into fresh, radiant, buoyant, girlish expressions were rich compensation for the efforts expended in organizing this class.

As soon as this class had been fully established the young men employed in the Municipal Building asked permission to join it. It was not deemed advisable to admit them, because their admission would have necessitated the substitution by the young women of the formalities of the ballroom for the freedom of the playground. Yet the request of the young men for recreative opportunities was a reasonable one, which was not to be denied. Through the co-operation of William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Department of Parks, two classes were organized for the men. In one of these classes the young men who were unable to dance were given instruction in the latest social dances and in the other a competent instructor taught gymnastics and setting-up exercises to the members. One of these classes met on Monday evenings and the other on Friday evenings at one of the city's gymnasia. Both in the men's classes and in the women's class there was no fee, charge or expense of any kind for membership or for instruction.

At the beginning of the Summer the dancing classes were discontinued and the members of each class formed a swimming class for the Summer months. Each class was given the exclusive use of one of the city's swimming pools for one hour a week from 5 to 6, through the co-operation of Colonel Charles H. Hines, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices. Through the co-operation of Commodore Edward Raynor of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps two competent women instructors were obtained for the women's class, one of whom devoted her time to teaching those young women to swim who had not yet mastered this art, and the other spent her time in teaching advanced strokes to those who could swim.

About 200 young women and an equal number of young men enrolled for this work and received an opportunity to learn to swim and facilities for refreshing relaxation after the day's work in the office during the hot months of June, July, and August, without any expense or outlay of any kind other than that involved in the purchase of the inexpensive one-piece bathing suit which all patrons of the city's pool are required to wear.

The swimming class for men received instruction without charge or expense from an officer of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Both in the men's class and in the women's class each member who attended during the Summer was able to swim in the Autumn.

That these classes have improved the personal physical efficiency of their members, and especially of the young women, is certain. It is also extremely likely that these classes have materially improved the business efficiency of the young men and the young women who attended them. The fact that all of these recreative activities were carried on without any fee, charge, or expense to those who took part in them convinced the employes that the organizers had their interests at heart and served to stimulate interest in these classes.

What was done by this city executive in organizing these dancing and these swimming classes for city employes in New York may easily be done by any executive officer who has the interests of his employes sincerely at heart.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—Fifty corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $3,016,725, were chartered today. They include:

Pratt Fork and Hoe Co., Frankfort, farming implements, tools, $1,000,000; E. S. Doolittle, J. D. Judson, J. F. Hubbell, Utica.

The Margaret Anglin Picture Corporation, Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $750,000; W. M. Card, J. B. Knox, T. F. Garrity, 286 President St., Brooklyn.

Iroquois Holding Corporation, Saratoga Springs, realty, construction, $250,000; E. B. Ashton, H. W. Somers, W. E. Bennett, Saratoga Springs.

Won't-Slip, Inc., overshoe for horses, $250,000; F. A. Smith, S. L. Levi, E. H. Hazen, 309 Broadway.

Trans-Oceanic Trading Co., Inc., agents, brokers, merchants, $110,000; S. M. Baeder, H. J. Lucke, I. E. A. Konigsburg, 2 Rector St.

Sew-On-O Grain Sales Co., Inc., laces, embroidery, $50,000; I. A. Rommer, S. and A. Ratner, 1,804 Arthur Av., Bronx.

Dee Allen Steel Corporation, articles made of iron, steel, manganese, copper, brass, $100,000; M. V. Bradshaw, F. J. Beukart, D. Allen, Produce Exchange Building.

Atterbury & McKelvey, Inc., paper, $60,000; F. L. Scheffey, J. A. McKelvey, R. B. Atterbury, 339 West 85th St.

W. J. Hinrichs Co., Inc., commission, food products, $50,000; B. Fisher, L. and W. J. Hinrichs, 556 West 140th St.

Butte Parquet Floor Co., Inc., flooring, wood mosaic, capital no par value; carry on business with $50,000; B. Stender, F. A. Williamson, N. B., Buttle, 746 Kearny Av., Arlington, N. J.

W. J. Birmingham, Inc., fabrics, trimmings, laces, dry goods, notions, $30,000; M. R. D. and W. J. Birmingham, 437 5th Av.

James C. Gismond & Co., Inc., importer, exporter, $25,000; J. C. and L. Gismond, S. Caplau, 284 Pearl St.

H. & I. Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; I. and I. Feinman, H. Rein, 570 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

The Thompson Laundry Company, Inc., Schenectady, $50,000; N. R. Thompson, E. E. Hayden, E. B. Ashton, Saratoga.

Logwood Products Corporation, dyes, extracts from logwood, 1,100 shares, carry on business with $53,000; N. A. Smyth, T. Rheim, J. F. Farias, 115 Broadway.

Richard Walton Tully, Inc., theatrical, capital no par value, carry on business with $10,000; J. M. Allen, J. G. Peede, R. W. Tully, 1,582 Broadway.

Ham Boiler Corporation, Brooklyn, kitchen utensils, $15,000; S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, J. F. Curtin, 28 Nassau St.

East Forty-fifth Street Corporation, realty, construction, $10,000; H. A. Canter, A. R. Kehoe, C. Bernhart, 28 Pinehurst Av.

New Market Land and Improvement Company, realty, construction, $10,000; E. Wisiner, A. Brauer, W. K. Hartpence, Dunellen, N. J.

Albany Italian Hall Corporation, Albany, public hall, restaurant, cafe, $10,025; T. Mondello, B. Pagano, E. P. Giacomino, 23 South Pearl St., Albany.

Employers' Welfare Underwriting Service, Inc., insurance, agency, brokerage, $10,000; I. B. Pratt, W. Piel, J. S. Tunmore, 100 Broadway.

Hopper-Cousins Press Syndicate, Inc., printing, publishing, $10,000; J. H. Robley, R. G. Hopper, W. S. Cousins, 52 Broadway.

Relsah Realty Corporation, realty, construction, $10,000; H. M. Hewitt, W. N. Westerlund, F. E. Hasler, 4 Broadway.

Hygeia Can Co., Inc., sanitary cans, receptacles, $10,000; C. Koechlein, J. A. Brady, J. A. McGovern, 1,379 Plimpton Av., Bronx.

No-Tear-Glove Manufacturing Co., Inc., gloves, $15,000; H. Hoffman, W. Hoffman, D. Eder, 17 Catharine St.

Superior Machine and Tool Works, Inc., hardware, toolmakers, supplies, $5,000; J. Ovslovitsch, J. Borsuk, A. Avrntoc, 448 Linwood St., Buffalo.

Ammonoosuc Realty Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; D. Binder, J. Wolowitz, S. Cohen, 418 17th St., Brooklyn.

Wagner Rug Works, Inc., Seneca Falls, repairing, rugs, carpets, $5,000; B. H. Delavan, C. S. and E. S. Wagner, Seneca Falls.

The C. M. Winchester Corp'n, Albany, publishing, printing, selling, bookbinding, engravers, electrotypers, capital no par value, begin business with $500; E. A. Barvoets, E. C. Carrington, C. M. Winchester, Albany. (It is understood that this is the holding company for the J. B. Lyon Company, State printers, which is to change ownership.)

Bernard Koenen, Inc., Brooklyn, hardware, supplies, gas fixtures, $5,000; A. Selioh, B. Yehl, B. Koenen, 1,486 Myrtle Av.

Charles O. Seamans Son, Inc., Brooklyn, trucking, contracting, stevedoring, livery, $5,000; C. O. Bristoll, E. G. and W. H. Seaman, 158 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

The Lenox Electric Company, Inc., contracting, electric work, $5,000; J. Myers, B. Salzman, W. Cohen, 100 West 142d St.

Nineteen East, Forty-eighth Street, Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; A. and J. E. McNally, E. Norton, 2 Rector St.

Industrial Materials Company, Inc., construction, building materials, $6,000; E. Edgecombe, W. M. Schwarz, J. A. Stone, 324 West 84th St.

Wright Flying Field, Inc., aeroplanes, mechanical devices, capital no par value, begin business with $500; G. Wilson, J. H. Barbazette, E. M. Hagar, 60 Broadway.

Authorization:—John J. White, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., drugs, medicines, chemicals, dyestuffs, hospital supplies, $125,000. Representative, John J. White, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases:—Falk Tobacco Company, Manhattan, $50,000 to $1,000,000; C. W. Chadwick & Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions:—The Armand Producing Company, Inc., Manhattan, J. Berglas Company, Inc., Manhattan, Parr Estate, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 23.—Charters filed:

Trinity Coal and Iron Company, acquire lands containing coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, &c., $10,000,000; Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Arizona Copperfields, Inc., carry on general business of mining for copper, gold, silver, &c., $5,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Magdalena Commercial and Industrial Corp., acquire farming lands and to develop the same, $1,000,000; William O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

San Luis Sugar Company, plant, grow, and cultivate sugar cane and its products, $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Iron Products Company, manufacture iron, steel, and other metallic substances, $500,000; Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Capital Increase: Northern States Power Company, $30,000,000 to $100,000,000. This company was first incorporated in Delaware Dec. 23, 1909, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. On Nov. 21, 1910, a certificate was filed increasing the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. The business of the corporation is to generate, buy, sell, accumulate, store, transmit, and furnish electric current for light, heat, and power plants of all kinds. The incorporators include R. J. Graf, Mathew A. Morris, Gerrison Grawolg, F. W. Sterns, all of Chicago, Ill., and Warren N. Akers, Wilmington, Del.

Capital Increase: Cuban Sugar Mills, Inc., $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. This company was first incorporated here June 5, 1916.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—Charters filed:

Stratford Paper Company, Jersey City, deal in papers, $150,000; Arthur C. Stratford, Jersey City; Frank B. Stratford, New York; Edwin H. Stratford, Jersey City.

Jones & Auerbacher, Inc., Newark, deal in mill supplies, $50,000; Paul P. Auerbacher, Gertrude C. Auerbacher, Newark; Stanley W. Jones, Edna L. Jones, Rahway.

P. L. G. Embroidery Works, town of Union, manufacture and deal in textiles, $7,500; Ely Pollock, Jacob Loopo, Robert Gerisch, town of Union.

Drew Leather Belting Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in leather and oils, $25,000; Catharine E. Drew, William V. Drew, Marie E. Drew, Newark.

Rock Lodge Reserve, Stockholm, N. J., real estate, $5,000; Lester J. Miller, Alexander Lewis, New York; E. Frank Finnerty, Jersey City.

W. K. B. Building Co., Inc., Bogota, real estate and securities, $5,000; John A. Walker, Bogota; John Kelly, Jersey City; James Benson, Brooklyn.

OUR DOLLMAKERS NOW GO ON STRIKE

And Every Country but England Depends on Us for Stuffed Toys Since the War.

UNION SAYS 1,800 ARE OUT

About 2,000 Men and Women in Forty New York Shops Demand Shorter Hours and More Pay.

Over in Petrograd there's a little girl who has already been promised a big doll for Christmas whether papa gets home from the trenches or not; down in Buenos Aires there's a little boy who is already planning what he will do with the hobby horse Santa Claus will bring him—but neither may get their heart's desire if New York toymakers and the workers who make the dolls are both telling the truth. For many of the workers are on strike and declare they won't go back until their demands are granted, and yesterday the manufacturers made plans to fight them.

Since the great war started people in Europe have been too busy making rifles and bullets to bother with Santa Claus's orders and so the dolls for the world are being made in America, a great many of them in New York. When the strikers laid down their tools they were making dolls for all parts of the world with the exception of England. South Africa has sent in large orders as has Australia.

J. L. Amberg, President of the Doll and Stuffed Toy Manufacturers' Protective Association, said last night that the employers were getting ready to fight the union demands to the end and were considering a lockout. They say that July and August is their dullest season, although the shops have been very busy up to the last few weeks. The busy season begins in September. Mr. Amberg said that about 600 of the 2,000 workers were on strike; the union leaders said 1,800 were out.

"The union's demands are simply impossible," said Mr. Amberg. "It is a case of too much prosperity. The workers are making 100 per cent. more than they did a year ago because of the big business, and yet they ask for more. They won't get it, and that's all there is to it. We have in the association thirty of the forty toymakers in New York, and by tomorrow night we expect to have them all.

"Some of the shops are still running, but many of them have been paralyzed by the strike."

The toymakers went on strike Thursday, demanding shorter hours, longer luncheon time, recognition of the union, and more pay.

PLEA FOR RESPECT FOR LAW.

Justice Russell Tells Business Men It Is the People's Will.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Neckwear Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel Wallick last night Chief Justice Russell of the Court of Special Sessions spoke on "Business and Law."

"The law is only the expression of the people's will," said Justice Russell. "It lies within your power to change it, mold it, influence it. It is therefore your duty and your interest to uphold and support those who execute and adjudicate the law. The cynical attitude of some business men toward the bench and bar cannot be too strongly condemned."

John F. Shillady, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, showed how manufacturers in the needle industries could avoid labor disturbances by stabilizing seasonal production.

The following officers were elected: President, Leo Lewek; Vice President, William Trevor; Secretary, Andrew J. Haire, Jr.; Treasurer, Louis M. Simson; Directors, Edwin Baruch, Alois Preisich and Max Engel.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Will pay $4 cash for any colors, F and H. Bolivia cloth, style 5,771. Apply New Bedford Mills, 147 West 26th. Telephone 2275 Farragut.

COATS.—Samples looked at, 145 West 28th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies'; all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

CONTRACTORS with two-needle machines, capable making good quality khaki boys' play suits. Call mornings, 149 Grand St. Levin.

DRESS MATERIALS.—Felt material wanted for cash; lightweight, any color, and width. M 72 Times.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for navy French serges, any quantity. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

MESSALINE.—For prompt delivery, twenty-four pieces Stehli messaline, No. 2,561; all colors, navy, black, white, pink, light blue, Copenhagen, garnet, Kelly green, &c.; 94 cents net cash for lot only. Haslin Mills, 39 Worth St., City.

PONGEE SILKS.—One thousand pieces or more, for sale in one lot, direct from our own house in Shanghai, China, now in warehouse New York, to importers and jobbers only; cash against warehouse order and in bond; immediate delivery. Telephone Hanover 6503.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap Fasteners Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent. for the best names

Thursday...3¾@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Knives Are Being Held Up.

Apropos of the unusual current demand for plated and sterling silver flatware, it was said yesterday that one of the biggest concerns in the business was being handicapped in filling its orders by the slow delivery of the special metal it uses in the blades of its knives. It is understood that the concern in question has about 2,000 dozen handles made up and waiting for the needed blades. The metal used is said to differ from the ordinary steel employed in knife blades in that it wears better and can be given an edge almost as sharp as a razor's.

Some Sport Shoes Not So Popular.

Sport shoes with colored trimmings are being pushed hard now by retailers who have them, because the demand for them is not as active as it is for all-white shoes. With the approach of the vacation season a steadily increasing business is being done on tennis shoes and sport oxfords for adults and barefoot sandals for children. The last-named are especially favored in the better grades of goods. Now that the shortage of women's shoes is not so acute as it was a month or two back, dealers who are still getting goods on late Spring deliveries are getting more critical than they were regarding the quality of the stuff they are receiving. The result is that there are quite a few job lots of high-grade shoes in the market, particularly in the more extreme styles.

To Get the Price Difference.

The fixed-price manufacturers have been having their own troubles as a result of rising costs. Not a few of them have found substitutes for the materials they have been accustomed to use. A way that has more than the temporary benefit to commend it was found by a certain clothing manufacturer to solve the problem of increased costs. He sold his product formerly at $10.50, regular terms, which was the usual wholesale cost of a suit or an overcoat to retail at $15. When the advances came in the woolen market it seemed necessary for him either to raise his price or substitute cheaper materials. Instead of pursuing either of these courses, however, he has changed his selling terms, and now sells at $10.50 net, the saving to him covering the price increases he has to pay on woolens. The advantage to him will be in getting his customers used to paying on a net basis, so that he may be able to continue such terms even when normal conditions return.

Puzzled Over Prices.

The representative of a dress goods house wants to do business with the clothing trade on a line of men's wear fabrics that were made up to provide business while the tie-up in the garment trade continues. The jobbers he has seen admit that his styles and fabrics are all right, but they are puzzled over prices and will have to wait a while before they can make up their minds on what they are going to pay. This is a typical instance of the situation in the woolen market. Buyers are willing to pay high prices, but they want to look over all lines and get a general idea of values before they commit themselves. Summed up in the words of one mill agent: "Buyers seem perfectly agreeable to paying more, but they want to be sure the other fellow is getting stuck, too."

Fancy Sweaters Will Be Few.

Sweater manufacturers see little prospect of novelty goods being produced this year to the same extent as they have been in other seasons. The reason is the quantity of staple business that has been taken. The operations of the trade are restricted as the result of the scarcity of knitting needles, and manufacturers are even finding it difficult to turn out the orders they have on hand. Reorders are beginning to come in from jobbers, and they show that the retailers are in need of merchandise. These duplicates are being accepted at advances that range from 10 to 12½ per cent. over the original prices. About the same sort of goods are being used as during the former season, and the colors most in demand are the staples gray, blue, and maroon, and old rose and copenhagen.

Classification of Raw Silk.

The case of the Silk Association of America against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al. will be heard before Examiner Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission next Tuesday, at 10 A. M. The contention of the association is that raw silk should be in the same classification as dry goods. Previous to the Cummins amendment, the rate was one first-class freight. With the full declaration of value required by the Cummins law, the rate on raw silk was raised to three times first-class freight. The railroads, however, asked only one and a half times this amount. The loss of raw silk in shipment is said to be a negligible amount, and shippers see no reason why the same rate should not apply to it as to other commodities in the dry goods classification.

Are Demanding Color Guarantees.

The unwillingness of consumers to be satisfied with merchandise dyed with the so-called fugitive colors is apparent in the demands of many jobbers for guarantees as to color fastness in the further purchasing of colored cottons in this market. The inference drawn here is that the consumer has put this matter up to the retailer, that the retailer has put it up to the jobber, and that the jobber has been "stung" because the mills could not or would not give the redress that probably was desired. Trading has been pretty good in the last week where the mills could guarantee the colors in their cloths. Both dress and staple ginghams have been sought, in spite of their scarcity and price firmness, but prints have been quiet. In the denim end the mills are covered for some time, it is reported, with not as much said as formerly about the scarcity of fast blues. Tickings, plaids, chambrays, &c., have been seasonably active.

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

Gray goods prices continued steady in this market yesterday, with the demand about on a par with that of earlier days of the week. Spot business was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 6¼ cents, presumably from second hands, with the mills asking an eighth more. Spot business was also done on 38½-inch 64-56s at 5⅛ cents, with few, if any, buyers willing to pay 5⅝ cents for 64-60s in that width. On 36-inch three-yard sheetings business was done at 7¾ cents for July-September delivery, with a fair inquiry reported for the wider goods. Twills and drills did not show much life, and fine goods and fancies were about the same. Closing print-cloth prices were:

39-inch,	80-80s	7⅝c	38½-inch,	64-60s	*5⅝c
39-inch,	72-76s	6⅝c	38½-inch,	64-56s	5⅛c
39-inch,	68-72s	*6⅜c	38½-inch,	60-52s	4⅞c
39-inch,	56-44s	4½c	38½-inch,	60-48s	4⅝c
38½-inch,	64-64s	5⅜c	27-inch,	64-60s	3⅞c

*Asked.

Fine Gems Selling Best.

Reports of the Astor-Dick wedding, telling that the bride's engagement ring was a large emerald, instead of the customary diamond, was received with more or less interest in the gem trade yesterday. It was not thought, however, that the report would result in the birth of a vogue for such rings, though it was said to be possible that some effects of the change in this case would be seen in the future. In the business now being done in the general market practically all kinds of fine stones are selling, with the demand still largest for good-quality aquamarines, tourmalines, peridots, &c. The increase in the call for tourmalines is one of the features. With the coming of the Summer season the demand has slackened somewhat all around, and cutters have stopped working nights. There is nothing of particular interest in the diamond trade aside from the steady uptrend of rough and cut stones.

Have No Complaints to Make.

So far as actual business is concerned, little complaint is heard from local sellers of cotton goods for export. Prints are selling freely for shipment to foreign markets, as are bleached goods. Neither seem to be marked by the lethargy that is a feature of domestic business in these goods at the moment. The business in brown sheetings is fair enough and a good yarn business is told of. The foreign demand for duck is eclipsed by domestic activities along this line. From all appearances, foreign buyers are none too pleased with the added price strength of heavy cottons. The embargo on many cottons for British destinations is hampering trade here quite a little, but this is not minded half so much as the restrictions that are being put on American business with neutral countries under the British "trading with enemy" regulations. These are preventing the shipment of goods in British bottoms to firms suspected of Teutonic trade alliances, a fact not lightly to be overlooked in the face of the present scarcity of tonnage.

BUSINESS NOTES.

From present indications practically all of the leading silk firms will not do business on Monday, July 3, as a result of the holiday on the following day. Many of them have already expressed their intention of remaining closed.

The T. R. Emerson Shoe Company of this city announces the establishment of a "style studio and salesroom" in the Knox Building, 452 Fifth Avenue, where fashionable designs of women's footwear will be shown. The stock rooms of the company will continue at 148-150 Duane Street.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WINTER BROS.—Louis and Philip Winter, trading as Winter Bros., 184 East Second Street, have filed petitions in bankruptcy, individually and as a firm, with liabilities of $810 and no assets.

D. & E. DRESS COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles D. Folsom receiver for the D. & E. Dress Company, 151 West Twenty-fifth Street, in $1,500 bond.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 304 business failures in the United States during the week, against 285 for the previous week and 376, 280, 260, and 239 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 90, New England 26, Southern 71, Western 64, Northwestern 22, and Far Western 31. Canada had 26, against 37 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Averbuch, Philip—M. J. Dunn et al.	$288.06
Associated Properties, Inc.—Reilly Maintenance Co.	259.66
Apex Leasing Co., Inc.—Litke Stores, Inc.	251.98
Brown, Grant H.—J. G. Lynch	906.44
Bodlander, Arthur—York Mfg. Co.	173.21
Brander, George A.—Maxim's Hotel and Restaurant Co., Inc.	136.41
Bromberg, Isaac—G. Geller	259.26
Cook, John G.—A. D. Curtis et al.	170.87
Cotter, Thomas F.—J. Rankin	122.53
Clarke Stable Co.—P. Wasserman	175.00
Caldwell, Charles—Bloomingdale Bros., costs	148.00
Collins, Vincent—H. L. Judd Co.	158.25
Anderson, Frederic—R. B. Cowing	366.16
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—J. Burkhardt	3,483.12
Dahm, James H., President—F. J. Robinson	632.56
Dahm, James H., President, and James B. Galvin, Chairman—Same	114.72
Davis, Henry—American Woolen Co. of N. Y.	3,000.00
Dalberg, Melvin H.—C. W. Francis	231.74
De Cordiva, Evelyn, ex'x—A. J. Sanville, costs	111.80
Drew, Putnam—G. O. L. Frank	166.60
Economical Flush Valve Mfg. Co., Inc.—G. Fusco	782.12
Erman, George—Richman & Ginsburg	188.44
Elice, Sarah, ex'x—D. Frank et al.	481.40
Einhorn-Frosch Co.—J. Gans et al.	190.91
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn—O. B. Hensler	3,882.75
Edelstein, Willie—I. Kunstler	167.41
Fleitmann, Lida M., adm.—Chemical National Bank of N. Y.	30,863.79
Friedman, Sam—B. Greef et al.	107.89
Frost, Frank L., and Edward E. Sheldon—Crocker-Wheeler Co.	522.54
Firstenberg, Benjamin—J. Rubinstein, Sons & Co.	111.66
Goldsmith, Joseph E.—B. Wallman	284.90
Gassman, Fred or Frederick—C. Grafunder	380.41
Gruber, Anne—Switzerland Realty Co., Inc.	234.91
Grover, Will D.—J. W. Stoltz	198.85
Handelsman, Joseph—J. Talcott	565.16
Hills, Virginia—Finn Holding Co.	563.26
J. B. C. Building Co., Inc.—M. E. Cummings	230.60
Jacobs, William E.—A. Goldman	1,220.28
J. A. Stevenson & Co., Inc.—Kantor Brothers	224.94
Kutter, Marion G.—M. Kutter	130.15
Krenich, J. H.—Charles H. Zinn	2,166.62
Levine, Michael—W. Goldenberg et al.	133.15
Lepanto, Joe—A. Diunto et al.	127.34
Lithgow, Leslie G.—W. Erath	177.67
Potters and Art Club Pub. Co., Inc.—E. Bogni	1,491.63
McDonald, Mary E.—Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.	123.01
MacKenzie School, a corporation, James C. MacKenzie, Ella S. MacKenzie, and Cameron MacKenzie—Dobbs Ferry Bk.	387.88
Marks, Joseph—J. S. Van Wezel	126.81
Miller, Harold B.—Thread Agency	377.67
Masterson, Eugene A.—Lincoln Merchandise Co., Inc.	123.72
Midtown Contracting Co.—New York Clay Products Co.	1,067.27
Marcus, Hyman—J. Colderia	15,129.97
Mollan, George A., and Tansey B—A. Elsinger	257.04
N. Y. Railways Co.—H. Wirthelmer	1,178.82
Oppenheimer, August—L. Purdy, costs	111.12
M., K. & T. Ry. Co.—A. Oppenheimer	3,323.44
Palmer, Josephine, or Josephine Boyle and Francis A. P. Flynn—Cooke's Auction Rooms, Inc.	864.22
Phinney, Ernest G.—Saks & Co.	215.50
Quartararo, Vincent—A. Manniello et al.	101.84
Pearlman & Goldsmith Co., Inc.—F. Krowitz	150.00
Posnick, Morris—Sieling Furniture Co.	111.75
Robinson, Horace B. C.—G. Armstrong	695.50
Renault, Freres Selling Branch, Inc.—A. Brudie	111.80
Rodgers, James—M. Staunton	150.00
Slater, Frank—M. Meyers et al.	309.91
Smart, Wm. E., Jr.—C. A. Hauck	823.22
Stump, John—H. Schachner	106.72
Sussman, Saul—H. Waterson, costs	118.18
Sterling, Harry L.—P. Hildreth et al.	217.00
Simowitz, Benjamin—S. J. Jacobson Co., Inc.	218.01
Stern, Samuel—J. Goldstein	259.86
Shapiro, Harry, and Harry Askenas—S. Asch & Co., Inc.	295.21
Stern Selling Service, Inc.—S. N. Beck & Co.	270.22
Tucker, George O.—C. Ogilvy	227.50
Thomas, Edw. R., and Charles A. Hamilton—E. M. Post et al.	95,167.99
Verdies, Louise—N. Y. Urban Real Estate Co.	395.81
Van Alstyne, Louis I.—R. H. Macdonald et al.	159.42
Uptown Theatre Co., Inc.—A. Botaille et al.	200.26
Van Slyke, Edgar I.—J. C. Clark	272.03
Vogel, Rebe—M. Cohen et al.	983.08
Washington Heights Bottling Co. and Margaret E. Williams—Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co.	181.78
William Henderson, Inc.—J. Marinelli et al.	195.41
Warren, Joseph H., and Charles W. Hall—C. F. Gens	700.98
Wall, James—G. W. Bachman	175.41
Wolff, Jacob—Burtis & Powell, Inc.	237.95
Wallace, Alice C.—Long Island R. R. Co., costs	107.85
Wehr, Henry—S. Goldstein et al.	177.21
Wittmeyer, Edward L.—Busham & Phillips, Inc.	319.98
Williamsport Planing Mill Co.—J. H. Hull	584.98
Zaldari, Peter G.—A. Mistelbauer	421.61

In Bronx County.

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—M. Gollubier	$115.84
Bernhardt, August—L. B. Cohen et al.	444.40
Bowden, John A.—E. W. Fredericks	334.41
Consolidated Telegraph & Electric Subway Co.—M. O'Connor	308.04
Cleland, Henry, and Davidson Avenue Realty Co.—Mugler's Iron Works	842.29
Friedman, Jacob B.—J. Solomon	145.72
Karet, Hannah L.—H. Parmet	85.12
Levy, Saul W.—L. A. Rosen	385.06
Lively, James—H. Eising et al.	79.14
Mark, Margaret W.—M. C. Heine et al.	1,068.24
Mularkey & Co., Inc.—M. Malbin	382.83
Santi Storage Warehouse Co., Inc.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.	84.91
Slaff, Jacob—J. Schiffino et al.	68.60
Sahlke, Harry and John—C. W. Berg	99.24
Shapiro, Isaac L.—J. E. Bates et al.	284.63
Schwartz, Louis—Merritt Elliott & Co., Inc.	121.91
Schwab, Frank S.—I. L. Theuman	425.35
Schaffner, Walter E.—R. Teuner, as gdn.	84.88
Tressalt, Herman—A. M. Winterroth	43.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Carter, Marietta—District Realty Co., July 18, 1914	$243.40
De Kalb Holding Co. and Samuel A. Cunningham—Madison Theatre Co., April 18, 1915	11,614.54
Finley, Emily—H. Kraft, March 6, 1913	104.12
Gein, Louis H.—B. S. Coler, April 28, 1914	118.74
Kabus, Edward—M. Mayer, June 20, 1916	287.81
Kaufmann, Bertha and Leopold—E. Ridley et al., March 28, 1916	1,849.93
Logomalsini, Lorenzo—N. Y. Contracting Co., Penna. Terminal, Jan. 24, 1916	106.02
Pompa, Carmola, and Tony Brocapoli—People, &c., Aug. 14, 1911	500.00
Strumsky, Maurice I.—Manhattan Leasing Co., Feb. 23, 1911	289.26
Smith, William—J. Kuschner, April 26, 1915	210.78
Sloane Furniture Co.—J. H. Levine Co., Inc., June 5, 1916	131.69
Schlitz, Henry—Fiat Automobile Co., April 22, 1911	522.93
Van Lake Construction Co., Isaac Muss, and Meyer Michovitz—E. J. McLaughlin, June 17, 1916	333.51
Strumsky, Maurice I.—Robert Griffen Co., June 19, 1914	212.78
Wolin, Abraham—A. Smith, July 7, 1908	162.01
House Furnishing Review Co.—S. I. Hepner, Feb. 2, 1916	318.12
Hoffman, Chas. S.—City of N. Y., May 25, 1911	303.71

BRITAIN'S WOOL CLIP.

Government Arranging Prices It Will Pay for the Same.

A cablegram received here yesterday gave the results of a meeting, which took place the day before at the Hotel Cecil in London between the Executive Committee of the National Farmers' Union, the representatives of the War Office, and the Board of Agriculture to discuss the Government's intentions with regard to the purchase of the 1916 clip of wool.

It is proposed to divide the United Kingdom into convenient areas, in each of which an executive officer will be appointed by the Government to organize the details of purchase. The various interests concerned will be represented on local advisory committees in each area.

The War Office representatives announced that it was the intention of the Government to make up a schedule of prices for the different classes and grades of wool, based upon the price ruling in the months immediately preceding the outbreak of the war with the addition of a fixed percentage of 30 per cent. to cover the expenses of farmers. The farmers' representatives unanimously asked that the Government should fix a more favorable price.

GAINS IN DRY GOODS TRADE.

Wholesale Distribution Is Far Ahead of a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods shows a substantial gain over the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for immediate delivery are considerably ahead of the corresponding period of several years past, and are in greater volume for Fall delivery than for the corresponding period of last year.

"Buyers have attended the market in much larger numbers than during the same week a year ago. Collections show improvement over the corresponding period in 1915. The market on domestic cotton goods is strong."

URGE INCOME TAX PAYMENT.

Official Circular Warns That June 30 Is the Last Day.

Collectors of Internal Revenue for the New York City districts have sent out notices calling attention to the fact that income tax payments were due on or before June 30, and that thereafter a penalty may be charged for non-payment. The circular has been mailed to all persons who have not as yet paid their income tax assessments. Those liable were urged in the circular not to delay payment till the last day, as this would have the effect of overwhelming the collection offices.

Collector Eisner of the Third New York District, in his circular, asked for co-operation with his office in the remittance of income taxes prior to June 30.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Polish Stock Co.; A. Szesukoski, clothing, furn. goods, &c.; B'way Central.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, piece goods; 1,270 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Keystone Skirt Co.; S. Caplan, mfrs'. skirts; Herald Square.

CANTON, Ohio—C. S. Harrison Co.; C. S. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, underwear, laces; Imperial.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. Hawkins, knit goods, hosiery; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; W. K. Spence, women's, juniors' dresses; 210 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. B. Smith, women's neckwear; 104 Worth; New Victoria.

CINCINNATI—Smith-Kasson Co.; Miss E. Freeze, hosiery, hdkfs., neckwear; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; C. D. McCormick, furniture, carpets; 220 5th Av.

CROMWELL, Conn.—A. F. Oberg, dry goods, shoes, furniture; St. Denis.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss C. Miller, hosiery; 95 Madison Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, muslin underwear, corsets; Miss A. Murphy, negligees; 353 4th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss A. Bellamy, suits, dresses; W. P. Gerber, ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—M. Friedman & Co.; Miss Berry, jobs coats, suits, dresses; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; G. C. Watt, furnishing goods, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; J. T. Gilmer, general mdse.; 215 4th Av.; Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Boston Underselling Store; B. Roman, Fall coats, suits; 13 E. 30th.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; S. R. Maxwell, housefurn. goods; 353 4th Av.; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Solomon & Co.; J. Solomon, clothing; Navarre.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Wallace Co.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Murray Hill.

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — England Bros.; D. England, representing; 315 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—E. E. Taylor Co.; A. J. Parrish, wholesale buyer; York.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 72 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; S. Rubin, President; G. W. Russell, merchandise manager; 353 4th Av.

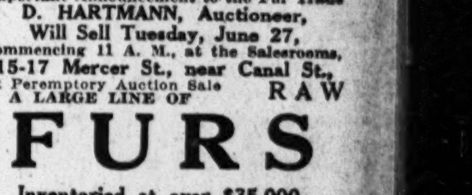
TAMPA, Fla.—H. E. Adams, jewelry; Monticello.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal"; J. J. Erwig, upholstery goods; 43 West 23d.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Reid & Co.; Gaston Mervall, merchandise; St. James.

WESTERLY, R. I.—H. B. Gavitt Co.; F. L. Gavitt, china, glassware; Continental.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnis Co.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.


CIGAR Par Excellence
Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
TRY ONE
10¢
E. KLEINER & CO. INC. Makers N.Y.

Important Announcement to the Fur Trade
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Tuesday, June 27,
Commencing 11 A. M., at the Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St.,
At Peremptory Auction Sale
A LARGE LINE OF RAW
FURS
Inventoried at over $35,000,
All from Alaska, Yukon, and Mackensie River District, consisting of about
10,000 Extra Fine and Large Raw Rats,
750 Large Beavers, 250 Minks,
250 Ermines, 75 Otters,
75 Bears and Wolves, 250 Kolinskys,
100 Cross, Blue and Red Foxes,
150 Lynx, 2,500 Moles, and
80 of the Finest Selected Silver Foxes,
Some Valued as High as $750.
Also a stock of Jenettes, Nutrias, Martens, Skunks, Raccoons, etc.
NOTICE—I beg to announce that all these Furs were shipped to me only a few days ago direct from Alaska in original bale lots and are of the highest quality and will be put up in suitable large lots to the trade. Sale will be held strictly without reserve.
Will be open for inspection Monday,
From 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
For further information Tel. Spring 4399.

W. A WIEBOLDT & COMPANY
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
Cloak Buyer will be in New York on
MONDAY, JUNE 26, at 8:30 A. M.
At 334 Fourth Avenue,
JOSEPH NEW & COMPANY.
Open for Jobs
in Silk and Cloth Suits, in Wash Dresses,
in Silk and Cloth Coats, in Wash Skirts,
in Silk Dresses, in Silk Skirts,
in Cloth Skirts.
Also open to buy about 5,000 Plush Coats.

COMMITTEE FAVORS 8 CAPITAL SHIPS

Senators Also Recommend an Immediate Increase of 24,700 in Personnel of Navy.

MORE IN CASE OF NEED

Measure Now Incorporates First of the Five-Year Program Recommended by the General Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Senate Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs today revised its tentative draft of a naval program so as to make still further increases in the authorizations for the first year. Instead of four battle-cruisers and three first-class battleships, as announced yesterday, the sub-committee today decided on four superdreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers—eight capital ships in all for the first year. One gunboat, not to exceed $860,000 in cost, exclusive of armor and armament, was also listed for authorization this year, while it was decided to recommend an increase in naval personnel from 54,000 to 74,700, to be immediately effective, with power to the President to increase this to 87,000 men in time of emergency.

The proposed increase in personnel follows the decision of the naval authorities recently to recruit the navy to such an extent as to allow a full complement of men to all ships capable of being fitted for sea service within the next twelve months. It is understood that the possible need of reserve ships for blockading both Mexican coasts in case of trouble was a compelling motive in regard to this recommendation. As passed by the House the measure provides for five battle-cruisers and no dreadnoughts.

The same policy is followed in regard to the Marine Corps. The sub-committee recommends an immediate increase from 9,000 to 15,000 men, which the President would be empowered to raise to 17,000 in time of emergency. The sub-committee also provides that the total of commissioned officers shall equal 4 per cent. of the total active enlisted strength.

Among the administrative provisions recommended by the sub-committee is one requiring that rules and regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, governing the Chief of Oeprations be inserted in the law.

The bill as agreed on by the sub-committee now incorporates the five-year building program, and for the first year embodies the recommendations of the General Naval Board, except that for the first year it provides for four battleships instead of three, twenty-seven submarines instead of twenty, and one gunboat instead of two.

The appropriation recommended by the Senate sub-committee for ammunition is $18,873,500, instead of $11,245,925, as provided in the House bill. The House provision of $3,500,000 for aviation is retained, with an amendment permitting the Navy Department to devote a part of it to the purchase of dirigibles. The House provision of a bonus for speeding up is also retained.

Other increases recommended by the sub-committee are an item of $1,085,000 for the navy yard at Charleston, S. C.; $600,000 for a floating crane of the revolving type, for use at the Mare Island Yard, and $90,000 for additional ground for an ammunition plant.

Red Cross Line to Keep Ships.

Sir Edgar B. Bowring, Managing Director of Bowring Brothers, British steamship owners, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic, stated that the easing of the Atlantic freight market recently was, in his opinion, due to a readjustment of Government controlled cargoes and steamships. He added that the offer from Russia to purchase the ships of the Red Cross Line still held good, but the company had no intention of selling if it could be avoided.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID KOTLARSKY and ABRAHAM KOTLARSKY and NATHAN LOVE, individually and as co-partners, trading as the METROPOLITAN SKIRT & DRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 138 West 22nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of finished and unfinished skirts and dresses, corduroy skirts, linen and cotton goods, trimmings, machinery, fixtures, etc.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

HON. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
67 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN GRANT LYMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 30, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, consisting of wearing apparel, desk, chairs, addressograph, typewriter, safe, rugs, fixtures, etc. JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver. PRINCE & NATHAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 19 Cedar Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—DIStrict of New Jersey.—In the matter of MAURICE M. RABIN, Bankrupt.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the receiver will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation, on Wednesday, June 28, 1916, at 2 P. M., at the store, No. 155 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J., the stock of women's wearing apparel, furniture, fixtures, good-will, bankrupt's right, title, and interest in lease.

WILLIAM A. STEVENS, Receiver,
176 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23325.—In Bankruptcy.—SLAVIN BROS., Bankrupt.

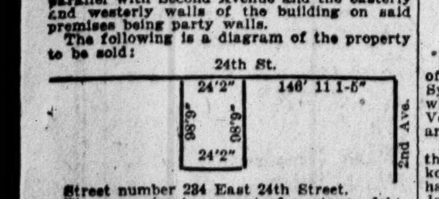
Creditors of said William Slavin, Sol Slavin, and Philip Nadelberg, individually and as copartners, composing the firms of Slavin Bros. and Aetna Waist Mfg. Co., and the firms of Slavin Bros. and Aetna Waist Mfg. Co., are hereby given notice that on June 14th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 6th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The bankrupts propose to offer terms of composition to their creditors of 33 1-3 per cent., payable 25 per cent. cash and 8 1-3 per cent. in two notes, to be paid within ten days after confirmation of composition.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN FORECLOSURE.—SUPREME COURT, New York County.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH of New York, Plaintiff, against MARY T. McQUAID and others, Defendants. Smith & Bowman, plaintiff's attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

Pursuant to judgment entered June 15, 1916, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on July 14th, 1916, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, situated on the southerly side of East 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 146 feet 11 1-5 inches westerly from the westerly side of Second Avenue, being 24 feet 2 inches in width in front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side. Said side lines being parallel with Second Avenue and the easterly and westerly walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Street number 234 East 24th Street.

The approximate amount of mortgage debt, costs and allowances is $17,630.85 and interest; taxes and water rates $856.79 and interest.

THEODORE M. RIEHLE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1916.

BARR BRINGS CARPATHIA IN.

Cunard Captain's First Visit Here Since the War Began.

The Cunarder Carpathia arrived yesterday from Liverpool in command of Captain J. C. Barr, C. B., the Commodore of the fleet, who was the Staff Commander of the auxiliary cruiser Carmania when she fought and sank the German auxiliary cruiser Cap Trafalgar off the coast of Brazil early in the war.

After the fight the Carmania went to Gibraltar for repairs, and was later detailed for duty at the Dardanelles and in the North Sea. This is Captain Barr's first visit to this country since the commencement of the war.

W. B. Woodrow, a Director of one of the English oil companies owning large interests in Mexico, arrived on the Carpathia with his wife, on his way to Tampico. Before leaving the steamship he requested the agent to reserve the same cabin he and his wife had occupied for the return voyage to Liverpool next Tuesday because he did not think it would be healthy to proceed to Mexico just now.

CHURCH WEEKLIES CUT SIZE

Paper Shortage Hampers Bible and All Religious Publishing Houses.

A call went out yesterday to local committees of Methodists in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago to meet Methodist Book Concern publishing agents in Chicago next week and take up the matter of prices of Christian Advocates and books, the former now published at financial loss and the latter likely to be because of the big advance in the prices of paper. The New York agent, Dr. E. R. Graham, said yesterday:

"I do not see how it is going to be possible to avoid advance in subscription price of our Christian Advocates and some of our books. In the case of the Advocates the advance may make losses even greater than they are now. I cannot tell. The judgment is that some changes must be made. I am told that similar conditions confronted when the civil war came on. We had the usual advance orders out for paper, but they were not enough. I do not know what our committees will do in Chicago, but most of us feel we must do something."

The American Bible Society reported yesterday increasing difficulties in getting Bibles from the British and Foreign Society of London, especially those published in languages other than English. It was admitted that, unless things improved, the society would be seriously hampered in its work. Usually the American Society imports many Bibles from Europe, not to supply the American demands always, but to go to many parts of the world.

The society also reported itself unable to get paper at any price in quantities needed, and said yesterday that fear was felt that the lower prices of Testaments, selling at 5 and 10 cents, and Bibles selling at 15 cents, would be curtailed in numbers if not cut off altogether. The society has had orders for paper out many months ago, and is now only beginning to receive it.

Publishers of religious weeklies are giving notice that beginning on the first week in July sizes of issues will be curtailed, and ministers and others are being exhorted to cut down their sermons and addresses. Several papers of thirty-six and forty pages give notice this week they will hereafter be reduced to twenty pages. None have yet announced advances in price.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Sale of Americana Brings in a Total of $1,562.

The sale of Americana by Charles F. Hartman at 36 Lexington Avenue yesterday realized $1,562. The highest price, $170, was paid by George D. Smith for Catalogue No. 19, the extremely rare first Statutes of California, of which only four other copies are known to exist. The session of this legislature was begun Dec. 15, 1849, and ended April 22, 1850, at the City of Pueblo Di San José.

Other items, with their catalogue numbers, sold as follows: 15, John Armstrong's "Art of Preserving Health," printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1745, Charles Scribner's Sons, $50; 18, "An Appeal to the World, or a Vindication of the Town of Boston," in binding by Riviere, Lathrop C. Harper, $22.50; 51, "Reasonable Religion," by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1700, only one other copy known, Mr. Bernstein, $71; 52, "Sermons Wherein Those Eight Characters of the Blessed, Commonly Called the Beatitudes, are Opened and Applyed," by Increase Mather, Boston, 1718, Mr. Bernstein, $26; 58, "The New England Primer," Boston, printed by John W. Folsom, about 1780, unique copy, George D. Smith, $65; 59, "The New England Primer," Middletown, 1793, unique copy, George D. Smith, $40; 80, "An Answer to a Book Lately Put Forth by Peter Pratt," by John Rogers, 2d, New York, William Bradford, 1726, George D. Smith, $150; 85, "The Present State of Hudson's Bay," by Edward Umfreville, London, 1790, George D. Smith, $42; 92, "Astronomy Improved," by Nehemiah Strong, New Haven, 1784, George D. Smith, $52.50; 93, "The Annals or History of Yale College," by Thomas Clap, New Haven, 1766, George D. Smith, $105; 89, Iron spectacle case with edged inscription, "Presented to George Washington by Mother, Aug. 10th, 1777," George D. Smith, $110.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Atland, at Malmo, June 21.
SS Iroquois, at London, June 23.
SS Frederick Luckenbach, at Malta, June 22.
SS Framlington Court, at Havre, June 21.
SS Maartensdyk, at Kirkwall, June 21.
SS Romsdalfjord, at Kirkwall, June 22.
SS Coya, at Callao, June 22.
SS Concho, at Madras, June 21.
SS Gallia, at Rotterdam, June 19.
SS Memling, at Genoa, June 19.
SS Clifton, at Havre, June 19.
SS City of Naples, at Vladivostok, June 18.
SS Adonis, at Barcelona, June 18.
SS Thistleford, at Portishead, June 21.
SS Acre, at Pernambuco, June 22.
SS Melford Hall, at Liverpool, June 22.
SS Zambesi, at Avonmouth, June 23.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, June 23.
SS Principe de Udine, at Fayal, June 23.

Sailed.

SS Ootmarsum, from Kirkwall, June 21.
SS Ubbergen, from Kirkwall, June 21.
SS Senta, from St. Vincent, June 22.
SS Ikalis, from Fowey, June 22.
SS Andree, from Havre, June 20.
SS Nigretia, from Havre, June 20.
SS Roath, from Havre, June 20.
SS Skipton Castle, from Manila, June 22.
SS City of Hankow, from Sabang, June 20.
SS Alaunia, from London, June 21.
SS Lancastrian, from London, June 21.
SS Avellida, from Bordeaux, June 11.
SS Difton, from Bordeaux, June 17.
SS Trecaine, from Oran, June 14.
SS Netherby Hall, from Port Said, June 19.
SS Lepanto, from Middlesborough, June 22.
SS Edgar F. Luckenbach, from Panama, June 23.
SS City of Norwich, from Panama, June 22.
SS Almirante, from Colon, June 23.
SS Santa Catalina, from Colon, June 22.
SS Strathardle, from Manila, June 23.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 24, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 24, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Tamele.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. June 24, SS Canopic.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. June 24, SS Bergensfjord.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 30; Sydney, May 31, and Honolulu, June 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on June 19, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 27; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 3, and Yokohama, June 9—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 21, and mails dated Shanghai, May 31; Yokohama, June 7, which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 22. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 26.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:24 | Sun sets..7:32 | Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook........	2:32	3:12	8:48	9:34
Governors Island...	3:11	3:52	9:29	10:15
Hell Gate..........	5:17	5:58	11:10	11:56

Arrived—Friday, June 23.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, June 14.
SS Carpathia, Liverpool, June 13.
SS Walton Hall, Oran, June 6.
SS Italia, Gibraltar, June 10.
SS Crickett, St. Andrew's Bay, June 10.
SS Idaho, Hull, June 4.
SS Clan Bucham, Boston, June 22.
SS Minnesotan, Boston, June 22.
SS Erviken, Weymouth, June 3.
SS Nelson, Matanzas, June 18.
SS Vela, Newport News, June 21.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, June 20.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, June 17.
SS Corby, Baltimore, June 21.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, June 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Kroonland.............	Liverpool	....June 14
Epsilon...............	Kirkwall	....June 8
Andania...............	London	....June 14
Ancon.................	Colon	....June 17
DUE TOMORROW.		
*St. Paul.............	Liverpool	....June 17
Cedric................	Liverpool	....June 17
Duca d'Aosta..........	Naples	....June 10
Miguel Jover..........	Buenos Aires	..June 11
Monadnock.............	London	....June 10
Morro Castle..........	Havana	....June 11
Barendrecht...........	Seville	....June 11
Esperanza.............	Nassau	....June 22
Mohawk................	Jacksonville	...June 22
DUE MONDAY.		
*Cameronia............	Liverpool	....June 17
Teikoku Maru..........	Marseilles	....June 8
Silver Cedar..........	Cardiff	....June 11
Galileo...............	Hull	....June 11
Coamo.................	San Juan	....June 21
Tenadores.............	Havana	....June 23
Bayamon...............	San Juan	....June 20
Sixaola...............	Santiago	....June 21
DUE TUESDAY.		
*Chicago..............	Bordeaux	....June 19
Alaino................	Key West	....June 23
City of Augusta.......	Savannah	....June 24
Canadian..............	Demerara	....June 17
St. Dunstan...........	Leghorn	....June 7
Saratoga..............	Havana	....June 24
Guantanamo............	P'rto Mexico	..June 19
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Michigan..............	London	....June 14
Rotterdam (tank)......	Amsterdam	..June 13
Northern..............	La Pallice	....June 13
Monviso...............	Palermo	....June 8
Bowden................	Jamaica	....June 23
DUE THURSDAY.		
Stephen R. Jones......	R. de Janeiro	.June 8
Wentworth.............	St. Nazaire	..June 14
Manin.................	Palermo	....June 6
Saxoleine.............	Cardiff	....June 13
Santa Marta...........	Kingston	....June 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool...	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergensfjord, Bergen..	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux...	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples.......	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Siddons, Buenos Aires.	7:50 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pannonia, London......	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda..	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica..	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan...	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana.......	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Justin, Para.........	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hawaiian, Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana..	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla.....	——	12:00 M.
Edith, Porto Rico......	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans..	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston....	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Mobile......	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston..	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Venus, Buenos Aires..	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
American Inca, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tamele, Monrovia.....	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Munwood, Matanzas...	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Carpathia, Liverpool..	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ringborg, Archangel..	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's..	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Panaman, Montevideo.	——	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville..	——	1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica.....	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples.........	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	2:00 P.M.
Wien, Gibara.........	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Kroonland, Liverpool..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal.......	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana.	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza Vera Cruz.	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville.	——	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Sixaola, Santiago......	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Santiago...	——	12:00 M.
Norden, Cienfuegos....	——	12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 23.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 785 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 25th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 600 miles S. at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 806 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 59 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 29 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Briliant, Tampico to New York, was 250 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 915 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 66 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 9 miles N. of Fowey at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 25 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 98 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 323 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 493 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Charleston to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cubadist, Matanzas to New York, was 360 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 138 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Vasilefs Constantinos..........June 24
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—SS St. Louis..........June 24
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—SS Canopic..........June 24
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Bergensfjord..........June 24
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Lafayette..........June 24

Transpacific Mails.

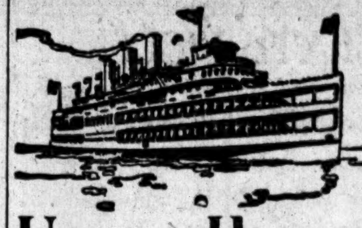
These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan..........June 24
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru..........June 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura..........June 29

YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

Diesel Engined Yacht for Sale

Idealia, built by the Elco Co. in 1913, is 84' x 14' x 4', and equipped with a 120 H. P. Elseco Diesel Crude Oil Engine. She makes a good 12 miles per hour on 6 gallons of fuel which costs only 5 cents per gallon. Idealia is a comfortable, speedy and seaworthy cruiser and sleeps five to nine in addition to the crew. She has a large dining saloon on the main deck forward and a well-equipped galley. The engine-room is amidships and there is ample deck space aft. Idealia, cost about $30,000, is now being put into commission, and will be demonstrated to prospective purchasers by appointment.

NEW LONDON SHIP & ENGINE CO., GROTON, CONN.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

"Freshen Up"

Spend Sunday on the Hudson and "freshen up" for the week's work ahead. No better way to enjoy the holiday than on the broad, roomy decks of

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Sunday Excursion, $1
Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and Return

leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie, and return. Restaurant, lunchroom, music.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

GLEN ISLANDS
NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE RESORT

The Steamer "GENERAL LINCOLN" will leave for the Islands at Battery Park TODAY at 2 P. M. and 6 P. M. and at East 24th St. at 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
—OTHER ROUTES—
New Rochelle Trolley at 177th St., Bronx Subway Station direct to Islands.
N. Y., Boston & Westchester R. R. 180th St. Bronx Subway or 129th St. 3d Ave. Elevated.
Trains from Grand Central to New Rochelle.
FULL NEW STEAMBOAT SERVICE JULY 1.
Schedule to be announced later.

SUNDAY "UP THE HUDSON"
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10 A. M. Returning due 8:30 P. M.
To Newburgh and return. Music, Dancing, Restaurant. Round Trip $1.00
Hudson Navigation Company.
S.S. "TROJAN"

S.S. 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
For Jersey Coast Resorts
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
Leaving NEW YORK, Battery Landing, at 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 8 P. M. Returning leave ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS 11:45 A. M., 5:30 and 9:45 P. M.
Fare 25 CENTS Each Way
TELEPHONES 179-3263 BROAD.

VALLEY GROVE
80 Mile Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday, 75c
Commencing June 25th
Bathing, Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. ROCKAWAY BEACH SEASON OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE, Saturday, Str. "Homer Ramsdell" for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Str. "W. F. Romer" leaves Franklin St., 2:30; West 129th St., 3:00 P. M., for landings Highland Falls to Kingston.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN. 7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes $40. Meals and berth included. STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Phone 665 Gramercy.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leaves Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 2875. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG TO LIVERPOOL
American Steamer
580 Feet Long 60 Feet Broad **"KROONLAND"** 22,000 Tons Displ't 12,241 Tons Reg.
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, AT 12 NOON
From Pier 61, North River, New York
AMERICAN LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†S.S. LAFAYETTE
Saturday.........June 24, 3 P. M.
*S. S. Chicago..Sat., July 1, 3 P. M.
*Rochambeau...Sat., July 8, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark 8.30 a. m.
Atlantic City TO-MORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a. m.
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Sunday Excursions
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St. & North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, due New York 8:00 P. M.
TWO HOURS IN BRIDGEPORT.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK
To New Haven
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.
Return due New York, 9:00 P. M.
TWO HOURS IN NEW HAVEN.
Delightful Sunday Outings on L. I. Sound.
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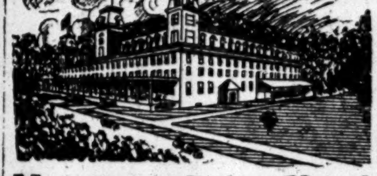

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

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NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Re John S. Foster, decd.; Carry O. Foster et al., indiv. and as exrs., applts., v. Controller of the State of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry Moran, respt., v. New York Railways Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment to $987.66, without costs, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

The R. & L. Company, applt., v. Herman A. Metz, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below, on the opinion of Pendleton, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Franklin W. Sears, applt.—Judgment affirmed on the authority of People v. Cole, 163, App. Div., 202. McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting on the dissenting opinion in People v. Cole, 163, App. Div., 316. Order filed.

Henry J. Schnitzer, applt., v. John Nemeth, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Societe Francaise des Films et Cinematographes "Eclair," respt., v. Frederick C. Rawolle et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. Pine Holding Corporation et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Hudson Wrecking and Lumber Co., Inc., applt., v. Spencer Aldrich, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah C. Howes, as admx., &c., applt., v. New York Press Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York, applt., v. Frederick A. Brohmer et al., respts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Giovanni Bertoli, applt., v. Imperial Paint Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eleanor B. Fox, an infant, &c., respt., v. Equitable Trust Co. of New York as Trustee, &c., et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Merrick Theatre Co., applt., v. Weissager Amusement Const. Co., et al., impld., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People on complaint of Adele E. Preiss, respt., v. Christen P. Christensen, applt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Clyde G. Benedict, respt., v. Carroll M. Robertson, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Julia Kiley, respt., v. Eleazer C. Rich, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Re Public Service Commission, (East 135th St.,) The Ebling Co., applt., The City of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Eig, as admr., &c., applt., v. Martin Schrenkeisen, Jr., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John D. Ostrander, as admr., &c., respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin Jaffe, respt., v. John A. Sonntag, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce recovery to $22.30, without costs, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Re Charles A. Shearson, decd., Edward Shearson as exr., applt., Eugene M. Travis, as Controller, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Pietro Brusco and Niva Funnera, applts.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

George Tauza, respt., v. Susquehanna Coal Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. McLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting. Order filed.

Re Caroline A. Eldridge, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna Marie Lyon, applt., v. Israel L. Currier, impld., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Bruns, applt., v. Raymond Dominy, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas Hughes, as admr., &c., applt., v. New York Contracting Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William W. McLaughlin, respt., v. Albert I. Sire, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Meade et al., applts., v. E. B. & A. C. Whiting Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Maria Mazzarelli, an infant, &c., respt., v. Nicholas Mazzarelli, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Charles Chaplin, applt., v. Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay, Inc., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry L. Morris, applt., v. Francis D. Walbridge, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re James Chittick, applt., v. British War Relief Association, Inc., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ford Motor Co., applt., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Largey, applt., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Hyman Weitzer, on behalf of himself, &c., applt., v. Max Turkeltaub et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Alfred C. Beatty, respt., v. Samuel Kurzman et al., applts.—Order modified by requiring defendant to give security in the sum of $145,000 to secure past and future dividends on the 39,000 shares of stock which are the subject of an option, and as so modified, affirmed without costs. No opinion. McLaughlin, J., dissents, on the ground that the plaintiff has all the security he is entitled to. Settle order on notice.

Marcel Levy, as recvr, respt., v. Samuel Kurzman et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jose M. Ortiz, applt., v. Volney D. Williamson et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Maurice Bamberger, as trustee, &c., applt., v. Jacob A. Cantor et al., respt., impld., with Edwin Wolf et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Edward C. Newdorf, as exr., &c., of Thomas S. Doyle, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Herman Lowe, respt., v. Frederick Sobol, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Reitman, respt., v. same, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna Daum, as guardian, &c., respt., v. Essanbee Film Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Home Insurance Co. of New York, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re N. Y. Central R. R. Co.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Schuessler, respt., v. Katharina F. Lindemann, indiv. and as exex., et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Joseph Kronethal.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Re City of New York, (Rosedale Av. and St. Lawrence Av.,) Morris Kushner, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. McLaughlin and Smith, JJ., dissenting. Order filed.

Re Cornelius Foley, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Kent Manufacturing Co., respt., v. William H. Wellington et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Ann Murray, respt., v. New York Title Insurance Co. et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William N. Amory, applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert M. Stadler, applt., v. Robert A. Scott et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination so modified as to provide for the examination of the defendant, Robert A. Scott. If plaintiff should hereafter desire to examine any other defendant, a separate motion can be made therefor. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Julius Blauner et al., applts., v. Caroline V. Cramer et al., respts.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Susanna Schleich, as administratrix, &c., respt., v. Paul Schleich, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry D. Greenwald et al., respts., v. 501 West 118th Street, Inc., et al., applts.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted on condition that appellants pay $10 costs and serve proposed case within ten days. No opinion. Order filed.

Alex Yandoli, applt., v. Sheriff or Warden of Bronx Co. Jail, respt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Abraham Kaplan, dec'd.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed. Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Otto H. Schultz v. Israel Feinberg et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Percy Davidson v. William Williams, as Commr.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Patrick J. McNulty v. the Mayor, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

John Tyrell v. City of New York, (6.)—Motions to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs each. Order filed.

Minnie Rubinowitz v. City of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs, on the ground that the moving papers do not show that the time to serve the proposed case has expired. Order filed.

Re Jacob Berman.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Joseph M. L. Striker, an infant, v. Marie Farrington et al., impld., &c.—Motion denied on conditions stated in memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

William G. Cameron v. Bernard Levin.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Beulah H. Tompers v. Julius N. Tompers.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Alfred Marsich v. George H. Muscat et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with leave to renew, on the ground that no notice of this motion has been given to the appellant. Order filed.

Leonello Valenti, an infant, &c, v. Henry Mesinger, et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Antonio Valenti v. same.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Edward Laska v. Charles K. Harris.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Arthur J. May v. Cort Film Corp.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People, &c, v. Thomas Reilly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Eugene P. Martin v. George Ringler & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Robert Holmes et al. v. Hugh N. Camp et al.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

J. Albert Fish v. Adrian Iselin, Jr.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

Ten Eyck R. Beardsley v. Isaac W. Sherrill et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. M. Hart, Inc., v. Nona E. Prizer, impld., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as supt. &c., v. Charles M. Schwab et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sophia A. Dougherty v. Elbridge G. Duvall et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Champe S. Andrews v. Asa B. Gardiner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Herrick C. Allen v. Gen. Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corp., Ltd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel E. Bolles v. William Scheer.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William D. Brown et al., v. Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co., et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Boris Koloschik v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

George Tauza v. Susquehanna Coal Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Newburger-Morris Co., v. James Talcott.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Max Kleinman v. Henry Kupfer & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry Baum v. Max Rosenberg.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Henry D. Greenwald et al. v. 501 West 118th Street, Inc., et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Helen B. Lugar v. Catherine Lugar.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 9:30 A. M.—Estate of Lamon V Harkness.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Shearn, J.—Bohlman<Goodman—Benno Levinson.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—Re Ashner—Geoffrey Konta.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—Union Dime Sav Bank<Claire Forshew—J Romaine Brown. Frank Wallach<Henry Wollner—Richard C Harter. City R E Co<Forderow Co—Percival H Gregory. Henry A. Smith<Johann Hengian—Adolph Stern. Mary E McNulty<Patrick J McNulty—Charles T. Green.

SUPREME COURT.—Whitaker, J.—The Havens Relief Fund Socy<Zachariah Zacharias—Alexander Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Koch<Williams—Frank V. Barns. Leahy et al.<Flynn et al.—Emil E. Fuchs.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

J. F. Carney, applt., v. Penn. Realty Co., respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Minnie Dahl, pltf., v. S. Levenberg et al., defts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

J. M. Fairchild, applt., v. Scarsdale Estates, respdt.; White Plains Devlp. Co. et al., defts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

J. M. Fairchild, pltf., v. E. de Guzman, applt.; Scarsdale Estates, respt.; White Plains Devlp. Co. et al., defts.—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect the appeal, place the case on Sept. calendar, and be ready when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

F. Farthing, applt., v. L. H. Strouse, respt., and M. Strouse, deft.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

A. Fenn v. M. Kirstein, deft.—Motion for stay denied unless within ten days the defendant execute the two bonds and mortgages required by the judgment. Also give an undertaking of $500 to perfect her appeal, in which case the defendant will be discharged from custody.

Sarah Flynn, rspt., v. J. G. McLaughlin, etc., applt.—Motion denied without costs.

I. Holzman, an infant, &c., rspt., v. E. Levinson, applt.—Motion denied and without prejudice.

Re W. J. Brock, an attorney.—Matter referred to J. T. Marean as official referee.

Re application of E. N. Curtis for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Re the public park at Coney Island, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re A. Halsey, an attorney.—Matter referred to J. T. Marean as official referee.

Re Ernest Johnson for admission to the bar.—Application referred to the Committee on Character to act upon it in the first instance.

Re George F. Reynolds for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Re application of L. Zirinsky for license and admission to practice as official examiner of title.—Application denied without prejudice to a renewal on satisfactory papers.

W. S. Maxson, respt., v. C. W. Bardeen, applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Laura Porter, as admx., &c., of J. J. Porter, dec'd, respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Motion denied, without costs.

People, &c., respts., v. Richmond Borough Publishing and Printing Co., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

People, &c., respts., v. J. W. Burke, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

E. C. Hunt, applt., v. W. A. Prendergast as Cont., &c., respt.—Motion to resettle order granted.

Westchester Lighting Co., respt., v. J. Y. Lavery et al., as members of the Board of Education, &c., applts.—Motion denied on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

H. E. Schwab, applt., v. N. J. Schwab, respt.—Motion denied on condition, otherwise granted, with $10 costs.

M. T. Smith, applt., v. J. J. Bartlett, respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

G. V. Stacy, applt., v. A. M Kruser, respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Grace Thompson, applt., v. C. I. and B. R. R. et al., respts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

W. W. Walling, respt., v. Commercial Advertiser Assn., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

F. A. Weisbecker et al., respt., v. Muller Paper Goods Co., Inc., applt.—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect his appeal, place the case on September calendar, and be ready when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

J. Bischofsky, respt., v. I. Wohl, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Borough Bank of Brooklyn, respt., v. J. S. Jenkins, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

F. Q. Brown et al., applt.-respt., v. L. B. Wilson and L. Chardon, respts.-applts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Commissioner of Charities of the City of New York, on complaint of Jennie Shoemaker, respt., v. F. H. Knight, applt.—Order of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed, with costs.

J. Corrigan, respt. v. Green Fuel Economizer, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

N. Fedelman, applt., v. St. Dean Realty Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Gustav Gardner, applt., v. C. H. Gardner et al., defdts.; Mechanic's Bank, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion for judgment on the pleadings granted, with $10 costs, with leave to the demurrant to plead over upon the payment of costs.

M. M. Gugel et al., applts., v. E. S. and J. F. Hiscox, respts., (acts. 1 and 2.)—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. F. A. Hahan, as admr., &c., of A. H. Hahan, dec'd applt., v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., respt.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

T. C. Hobson, applt., v. W. Linder, respt.—Order of the County Court of Kings affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re Judicial settlement of the account of F. J. Greifenstein and F. Herb, as exrs., &c., of F. Roos, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

Re proceedings supplementary to execution, G. Rader & Co., respts., v. S. Boniello, deft., L. Huethwohl, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re final settlement of the account of proceedings of J. M. Lyon as sole exer, &c., of D. E. Merritt, dec'd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County modified in accordance with opinion and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

Re settlement of the account of the Westchester Trust Co, as substituted trustees, &c., of Margaret De Fraste Hodgman, dec'd, &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westechester County reversed in so far as it directs payment to Nina Von Bach Seaman as exrx. of the last will of Allan Seaman, dec'd, or any portion of the trust fund, either corpus or accrued income held in the trusts during the life of L. M. Seaman, decd., and modified by directing the payment of said fund and accumulated income to the appellant, J. S. Van Etten and as so modified is affirmed, with costs to the appellant.

G. F. Loper, respt., v. L. Nixon, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

F. Marcus, applt., v. A. and R. Cohen, respt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

B. Massa, applt., v. T. F. Lawler, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Metzler, as admx., &c. of W. Metzler, decd., respt., v. L. I. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. Pechulis, rspt., v. Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co., applt.—Order modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

People, &c., rspts., v. H. C. Kuster, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

J. P. Ballou, relator, v. William Williams, as Commr. of Water Supply, Gas and Elec. of C. N. Y., rspt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

L. G. Sheldon, as admx., &c., of A. L. Gilbert, decd., applt., v. E. Zimmer, rspt., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. A. and J. J. Thompson, rspts., v. A. Radick, applt.—Order of County Court of Westchester County Court affirmed, without costs.

F. L. Voss, rspt., v. J. C. Conkling et al., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

D. Waclaski, rspt., v. Nassau El. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. Zubow, respt., v. Main Building Co., Inc., et al., defts.; I. Levine, applt.—Order of County Court of Kings County modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

DECISIONS BY PRESIDING JUSTICE.

On application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

N. Stern v. J. Krott, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

C. E. Tice, applt., v. Feldberg Const. Co., defts.; Van Mater Stillwell, rspt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Reynolds<Ormes.
Tidridge<Goelet.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
Weissner<Weissner.
De Fina<De Fina.
Abelson<Kaplan.
Pillsbury Flour Co< Segall.
Handelsman<Thuman.
Dragwa<Tidewater Paper Mills Co.
Leale<Leale.
Mackey<Ill Surety (2) (Adjd to June 27.)
Re Av Z (Voorhies) (Hearing.)
Wymer<Lorell.
Wagner<Wagner.
Auto Supply Mfg< Aufiero.
Ferrando<Calderozzo.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,517, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100, June 21; The Loretta Corporation to Annie Landau, 516 Chester St, Brooklyn, due as per bond; attorney, Henry M. Orenstein, 51 Chambers St..........$2,600

HOUSTON ST, n e corner Greene St, 20x83, June 22; Empire State Holding Corporation, New York City, to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..........$16,500

7TH AV, 117-25, n e corner 17th St, 147-165 West, 103x250x irregular, June 22; Weber Piano Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond.....$150,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, prior mtg $150,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$50,000

9TH AV, s w corner of 208th St, 99.11x100, June 20; Terfos Construction Co. to Catharine C. Middleton, 127 West 92d St, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..........$13,000

17TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 92x75x irregular, June 23; Dayton Estates Corporation to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 3 years; address, 160 Broadway.......$22,000

28TH ST, 113 West, n s, 185.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x98.1, 1-3 part, June 21; Edward B. Dunne to Peter J. Devine, Hotel Theresa, 7th Av, and 125th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,500

47TH, 118 West, s s, 550 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5, June 22; Christopher D. Sullivan to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane..........$5,000

60TH ST, s s, 195.8 ft w of 3d Av, 224.4 to s s of Lexington Av x100.5, June 17; Arcade Realty Co. to Bank for Savings, 284 4th Av, building loan, 5 years, 5 p. c. until completion of building, and then 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..........$400,000

73D ST, s s, 58 ft w of Madison Av, 21x79.7, with all title to strip on e 0.¼x79.7, June 28; Edyth G. Josephthal to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years; address, 160 Broadway..........$50,000

91ST ST, 57 and 59 East, n s, 261.1 ft w of Park Av, 34.1x100.8, June 23; Bertha K. Bartlett to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$20,000

119TH ST, 124 West, s s, 307 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, June 22; Daniel H. Jackson to Lydia P. Steel, 256 West 99th St..$8,000

119TH ST, 124 West, same property, June 22; Jane Hooker to Daniel H. Jackson, 1,064 Morris Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$2,000

186TH ST, 486 and 488 West, s s, 136.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 36.3x99.11; Ada D. Ward to Preferred Mortgage Corporation, 109 East 61st St, due Feb. 8, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$2,500

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,420, e s, 25x100; Woichock Construction Co., Inc., to Philip Wattenberg, 1,109 Forest Av, prior mtg $5,500, June 16, due as per bond; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St..........$1,000

DALY AV, w s, 115 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.11x89.4; Samuel Garland to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$3,000

DECATUR AV, 3,162, e s, 16.8x112.5; Carrie M. S. Nors to Marie K. Link, 3,156 Decatur Av, June 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Raphael Link, 55 Nassau St..........$1,000

LOTS 445 and 446, Block P, amended map of Mapes Estate; Dorothy Reutter to Michael M. Hanley, 1,117 Fulton Av, June 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$8,000

WEEKS AV, 1,784 and 1,786, e s, 50x95; Gertrude Lennen to Charles E. Nessle, 2,504 Grand Av, prior mtg $4,000, June 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$1,000

156TH ST, n s, 274.9 ft e of Courtland Av, 24x100; Anna M. Wirth to Mary Wirth, Greenwich, Conn., May 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Pavey, W. & G., 32 Nassau St..........$3,150

184TH ST, s e corner of Granite Place, 107.10x45.8; Alfred Kellenberger to Werner Buner, 125 Vernon Place, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $9,000, June 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Ridding, G. & G., 38 Park Row..$1,550

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

4TH AV, Madison Av, 26th and 27th Sts, block, &c.; George Connelly et al. against F. & D. Co., owner and contractor......$108

Bronx.

WILDER AV, w s, 350 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 20x100; Romaldo Palmieri against Gaetano Amigrone, owner and contractor, renewal..........$600

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, 60.6 ft s of 6th St, 20x64; Samuel Abramowitz against Max Froomkin et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, J. Rosthal.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 81.6 ft n of 101st St, 38.6x100; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Robert Rankin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

RUTGERS ST, 54; Bernhard Feifer against Mary Schulman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Hyman.

WEST ST, 420; Joseph Roth et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Coller & Coller.

6TH AV, 848; Seamens Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Frederic Klingman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

2D ST, n s, 120.2 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x100; Clara C. Friedlander against Mary V. O'Brien et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lindsay, Kalish & Palmer.

17TH ST, 12 West, and 133d St, 528 West; Daniel E. Griffin et al. against Michael Wielandt et al., action to set aside deed; attorneys, Kendall & Herzog.

129TH ST, 107 West; Solomon Cohen against Henry Ikela et al., action to enforce lien; attorney, S. B. Hamburger.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,390; Metropolitan Flour Mill and Grain Co. against David Moskovitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Levy.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Huguenot Av, 260x800; Catherine C. Hill against Josiah C. Briggs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Hill.

217TH ST, 1,012 East; Charles Mengelle against Emelie Hohwiller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. W. Baker.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Deal Pending for Resale of Old American Baseball Field on Washington Heights—John S. Harrman Enlarges His Thirty-eighth Street Holdings—Active Buying in the Suburbs.

Negotiations, which have been pending between various operators and syndicates and the New York Institute for the Blind, for the old American baseball field, in the upper Heights section, are said to be well advanced toward the consummation of a sale. The Trustees of the Blind Society have been cutting the big tract up into blocks for development during the last year, extending the streets, and cutting through a new north and south thoroughfare, known as Knowlton Place, from 165th to 168th Street, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue. The frontage is 702 feet on Broadway, 666.8 feet on Fort Washington Avenue, 536.7 feet on 165th Street, and 675 feet on 168th Street.

The Presbyterian Hospital, with Columbia University, took an option on the entire tract over a year ago to buy it for a great medical centre, for about $2,000,000, but inability to raise the funds led to a temporary abandonment of the plan, although efforts have still been continued toward acquiring the site in the near future.

The holding price has been $2,500,000, and the assessed valuation is $1,600,000. The property is in the centre of a great apartment house section and is close to the subway station at 167th Street. No statement regarding the prospective plans for the property were obtainable from the Trustees yesterday.

Another Heights Deal Pending.

Another important deal on the Heights reported almost ready to close involves a plot of about ten lots, 100 by 240, on the east side of Northern Avenue, 349 feet north of 181st Street.

The property is owned by the American Real Estate Company, now in the hands of a receiver, and is part of the real estate which the company took in part payment from Robert B. Dula last December, for the sixteen-story Harriman National Bank Building, at 527 Fifth Avenue, which it sold for $1,825,000.

The prospective buyer is an apartment house builder.

$400,000 Heights Investment Deal.

The Universal Holding and Leasing Company purchased for investment from David Levine the six-story elevator apartments occupying the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue between 166th and 167th Streets.

The structures occupy a plot 200 by 100 and were held at $400,000. It was an all cash transaction negotiated by the Nehring Company.

Enlarges 38th Street Holdings.

John S. Herrman has purchased the old four-story dwelling at 106 West Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9, from the A-I Building Corporation, (T. G. Galardi and Max Just.) He owns the adjoining property at 108 and 110, leased to Maxim's restaurant. With his recent acquisition, Mr. Herrman has a 60-foot frontage on the south side of the street between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. He will remodel the building at 106 for business use.

Builders Buy Dyckman Corner.

Frank Volz and Leonard Morgan sold a plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Adrian Avenue and West 227th Street for J. B. Reed to The Loyal Building Company, who contemplate the erection of five-story apartments on same.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

An investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. has purchased from Mrs. Florence Meyer, for occupancy, 85 West Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Archibald S. White to Richard S. Childs the three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 31.6 by 93, at 8 West Ninth Street, adjoining Fifth Avenue.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

Jacob Smolinsky has purchased for investment from the Lawyers Mortgage Company, 34 West 128th Street, a six-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. Louis Rappaport and B. Cohen negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Hurley Caldwell Construction Company the five-story flat occupying a plot 47 by 95 feet on the northeast corner of 182d Street and Walton Avenue.

A. W. Hamilton & Sons, builders, sold the five-story apartment house, plot 57.5 by 100, at the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and Field Place, opposite the Evander Childs High School.

Walter E. Brown sold for Mrs. Henrietta H. Woolf a plot on the east side of Morris Avenue, about fifty feet south of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50 by 85, to a builder for improvement with an apartment house.

Brooklyn.

Martin Spinelli sold for estate of Louise Squier, property 221 Ninth Street, 50 by 120. The buyers will erect a twenty-nine family apartment house on the plot.

The Bulkly & Horton Co. sold 181 Washington Avenue, a three-story and basement brick house, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, for a client, to A. Graham, Jr., for investment.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold for Jacob Moskowitz to John W. Siebert, 815 Bay Ridge Avenue, a four-story, twenty-family flat. The buyer gave in part payment the four-story double flat, 212 Hull Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Moskowitz has since sold to Lena Blum of the Bronx, 212 Hull Street, and also the adjoining apartment house, 821 Bay Ridge Avenue.

Long Island.

The Neponsit Realty Company sold at Neponsit, West Rockaway, L. I., to Magnus Ash a plot 40 by 100 adjoining his new home on Seminole Street, on which he intends to build another house for investment; to M. J. Hansen a house costing $5,750, on a plot 40 by 100, on Huron Street; to S. B. Mandell a plot 100 by 148 adjoining his new residence on Newport Avenue, facing Jamaica Bay, and to Miss C. A. Miller of Boston a plot 60 by 100, on Dakota Street.

New Jersey.

Walter J. Dozier sold to C. Marshall Sandford of New York City his estate, Rock Springs, containing 204 acres, near Far Hills, N. J. The property is known as one of the best stock raising and dairy farms in that section of New Jersey, and was held at $25,000. Allabough & Son were the brokers in the transaction.

Nels P. Nelson, a contractor, has sold the residence recently completed by him at 195 Midland Avenue, Montclair, to a New York banker. The property was held at $27,000. Simpson, Merritt & Co. negotiated the sale.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins the Binney residence with seven and one-half acres and outbuildings on the cliff of Orange Mountain, West Orange, N. J.

Recent Buyers.

Joseph McNamara is the buyer of the two-story garage, 108 East Eighty-third Street, negotiated by Duff & Conger.

Catherine C. Middleton is the buyer of the new six-story flat at the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 179th Street, sold recently by the Aldus Construction Company.

To Foreclose $295,000 Mortgage on 648 Broadway.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed J. Romaine Brown receiver of the rents of 648 Broadway, a ten-story mercantile building, on a plot 30.4 by 150.4, in a suit brought by the Union Dime Savings Bank to foreclose a mortgage of $295,000.

$400,000 Mortgage on Bloomingdale Brothers' New Building.

Hughes & Hammond have placed a mortgage of $400,000 on the new addition being erected by Bloomingdale Brothers on Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street. The building will be five stories high and will have an area of 100.5 by 225 feet.

With this mortgage the same firm has now placed for Bloomingdale Brothers $1,355,000 on part of their holdings on the block bounded by Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets.

City Appoints Appraisers.

Joseph P. Day, William H. Archibald, and Henry Brady have been appointed by the Sinking Fund Commission of the city of New York to appraise the value of the property lying between 213th and 215th Streets, Bolton Road, and the Hudson River, comprising about 100 lots; also the property at Broome and Essex Streets and Essex Market Place. The appraisal is to be made in connection with the proposed improvement and relocation of the New York Central Railroad tracks.

Apartments Leased.

Cyril Hatch, who was married Thursday to Miss Rutherfurd, daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, has rented an apartment through Pease & Elliman in the structure Bing & Bing are constructing at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, adjoining the new Colony Club. The apartment has been rented for one year from the date of completion, which will give sufficient time to erect the dwelling on the former Drexel stable property at 153 and 155 East Sixty-third Street which Mrs. Vanderbilt bought recently as a gift to her daughter.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a large apartment in the new building under construction at 930 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-first Street, for Edgar A. Levy to W. J. Spain.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company rented apartments to the following: Joseph L. Rice, Jesse F. Rosenfeld and John Ford in the Belnord, 225 West Eighty-sixth Street; Charles W. Haaren, Jr., and Charles W. Haaren in 315 West Ninety-eighth Street; Samuel C. Kuhn in 817 West End Avenue, and Edwin O. Wood in 155 Riverside Drive.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company leased a duplex studio apartment in 257 West Eighty-sixth Street to Louis J. Vance.

Commercial Leases.

The four-story dwelling at 256 West Thirty-fourth Street has been leased by Manheimer Brothers for M. & L. Pinkus to Louis Courand for business use.

Clinton H. Booth leased for Gus J. Staats the store at 160 East Fifty-ninth Street to Herbert Trigger for a term of ten years.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., has leased to the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company the store at 2,477 Broadway, corner Ninety-second Street, for a term of years.

A. A. Hageman has leased the store at 626 Sixth Avenue to the McAlpin Lunch Company.

Realty Notes.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has arranged for an amortized loan of $235,000 at 5 per cent. for three years with a savings bank on the twelve-story building located at 318-24 East Thirty-second Street.

The Bowling Green Building, one of the largest on lower Broadway, is installing eleven new electric passenger elevators of the latest type.

Louis Kempner & Son have moved their offices to the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 440 East, s s, 150 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; A. H. Atterbury v. Cecelia Abrams et al.; A. H. Atterbury, attorney; due on judgment, $22,669; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

12th St, 621 East, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, five-story stable; adjourned to July 24.

By Daniel Greenwald.

27th St, 161 West, n s, 106.1 ft e of 7th Av, 25.2x98.9, five-story building and stores; Warren Cruikshank, sub trustee, against W. F. Donnelly et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due on judgment, $27,168.07; taxes, &c., $2,450.21; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

163d St, 729 East, n s, 81 ft w of Forest Av, 25x86.4x irregular, four-story flat; William Sieling against J. F. Farrell et al.; F. E. Yung, attorney; due on judgment, $1,171.24; taxes, &c., $159.61; prior mtg, $12,000; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, e s, 525 ft s of 156th St, 27.8x116, three-story frame house; adjourned to June 30.

By James J. Donovan.

Nelson Av, n w corner Seton Av, 25x100; Land & Lien Co. against F. L. Fossume et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; due on judgment, $278.38; to the plaintiff for $425.

By John P. O'Connell.

218th St, n s, 105 ft e of Bronxwood Av, buildings; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

47th St, 205 to 213 East, for a three-story garage, 112.5x100.5; R. W. Goelet, Newport, R. I., owner; Biltmore Garage, Inc., lessee; A. M. Gray, 1,402 Broadway, architect; cost, $68,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

62d St, 144 East, to a four-story dwelling; F. Rogers, 115 East 53d St, owner; T. Tryib, 57 East 28th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

4th Av, 469, to a five-story tenement and store; M. Auster, 467 4th Av, owner; B. W. Levitan, 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, June 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Aldus Construction Co. to Catherine C. Middleton, 127 West 92d St, mtg $55,000, June 22; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..........$100

BROOME ST, 318, s s, 74.11 ft w of Forsyth St, 25.2x75; Anna Weintraub to Samuel J. Kessler, 528 West 111th St, mtg $25,000, June 23; attorney, Nathan A. Stone, 346 Broadway..........$100

CANAL ST, 41, n s, 21.10 ft w of Ludlow St, 21.10x50, all liens; Ludlow St, 5, w s, 50 ft n of Canal St, 25.5x87.6, mtg $25,500, all liens; Kobre Assets Corporation to Walter L. Clark, 720 Mount Royal Av, Baltimore, Md., b. and s., June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway......$1

MADISON AV, 1,980, w s, 60 ft n of 126th St, 20x85, foreclosure June 20; Louis J. Schwartz, referee, to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, June 28; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane..........$10,000

MONROE ST, 102, s s, 52 ft e of Pelham St, 25.10x98.10; William and Emanuel Fichandler to Elizabeth Fichandler, 1,072 Park Place, Brooklyn, and Rosetta Fichandler, 755 East 160th St, mtg $30,000, June 23; address, 134 East 101st St..........$1

9TH AV, s w corner of 208th St, 99.11x100; Catherine C. Middleton to Terfos Construction Co., 15 William St, June 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$100

11TH ST, s s, 143 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Josephine Kennel to Mary L. Meyer et al., 583 11th St, Brooklyn, all title, quitclaim, June 15; attorney, R. B. Meyer, 15 William St..........$1

24TH ST, 43 to 47 West, n s, 200.6 ft e of 6th Av, 62x98.9, foreclosure June 20; Townsend Morgan, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, June 23; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av..........$300,000

60TH ST, s s, 195.8 ft w of 3d Av, 224.4 to s s of Lexington Av x 100.5; Hattie Bloomingdale and another to Arcade Realty Co., 155 East 59th St, quitclaim, June 17; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..........$1

60TH ST, 148 East, s s, 80.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.7x100.5; Maurice J. Kraus to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, mtg $10,000, Feb. 1, 1901; attorneys, same..........$19,132.45

65TH ST, 101 East, n e corner of Park Av, 20x80; John S. Hoyt to Gifford A. Cochran, Mount Kisco, N. Y., May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

73D ST, 26 East, s s, 58 ft w of Madison Av, 21x97.7, with all title to strip on e; Edyth G. Josephthal to Barney Estate Co., 61 Broadway, mtg $50,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$100

80TH ST, 228 East, s s, 239.9 ft w of 2d Av, 26.3x102.2; Graham Siegel Co. to Ciryl Holding Corporation, 55 John St, b. & s., all liens; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St..........$1

108TH ST, 316 West, s s, 255.10 ft e of Riverside Drive, 19.1x100.11; J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., to Genevieve K. Hodge, his wife, mtg $25,000, all liens, Oct. 14, 1899; attorney, R. W. Holleman, 5 Nassau St..........$1

116TH ST, 228 west, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 103.7x25x irregular, foreclosure June 1; Frederick W. Bisgood to Isaac Bell, Newport, R. I., June 22; attorneys, Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St..........$25,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 259.2 ft s of Prospect Place, 29.2x90.2x55.4x90; Abraham Naphtalin to Yetta Kranish, 1,744 Anthony Av, June 20; attorney, M. D. Saxe, 387 Main St, New Britain, Conn..........$1

CLAY AV, 1,343, w s, 16.8x80.2; Jacob Lewis to Annie Lewis, his wife, 1,901 Lexington Av, mtg $3,500, June 22; attorneys, Cohn & P., 406 East 149th St..........$100

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 170th St, 100.10x50; C. J. Carey Building Co., Inc., to Verdun Building Co., Inc., 1,359 Findlay Av, June 9; attorney, F. X. Kelly, 500 Willis Av..........$1

CONCORD AV, 611, s w corner 151st St, 98x46; Donohue Contracting Co., Inc., to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, mtg $4,500, June 14; attorney, Moritz Gruenstein, 280 Grand St..........$100

DALY AV, w s, 115 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.11x89.4; Hy. D. Patton, referee, to Samuel Garland, 122 East 238th St, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$5,350

DE KALB AV, centre line, 249.5 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 53.11 ft to centre line of Kossuth Place x irregular; William C. Canning to Harriet Canning, 2,987 West 30th St, Brooklyn, March 1; attorney, Harriet Canning, 2,987 West 30th St, Brooklyn..........$1

JULIANNA ST, n s, 65 ft e of Duncomb Av, 50x100; Adelaide A. Wabst to Gordon Ritchie, Bayside, L. I., mtg $3,500, June 22; attorney, Gordon Ritchie, 1,688 Broadway.$1

LOT 100, map of Varian estate; William C. Canning to Harriet Canning, 2,987 West 30th St, Brooklyn, March 1; attorney, Harriet Canning, 2,987 West 30th St, Brooklyn. $100

LOT 30, Block 50, map of Morris Park; Bella F. Watson to Orin L. Watson, 2,023 Mulliner Av, mtg $5,746, May 1; attorney, R. L. Moran, 707 Morris Park Av..........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Orin L. Watson to Edith Hahn, 730 East 229th St, and another, mtg $5,746, June 17; attorney, R. L. Moran, 707 Morris Park Av..........$1

LOT 229, map of Thompson-Rose Estate; James R. Harper to Ida C. Smith, 4,111 Gunther Av, May 10; attorney, A. T. Rowe, 132 Nassau St..........$100

LOTS 125 to 128, map of Lohbauer Park; John W. Stanton, Jr., to Henrietta C. Stanton, his wife, 311 East 204th St, June 21; attorney, M. M. Green, 3,078 Perry Av..$100

LYON AV, n s, 100 ft w of Parker Av, 25x100; Margaret Jungerman to Minnie Hummel, 3,088 Broadway, mtg $5,000, June 16; attorney, George McCausland, 41 Park Row. $100

MADISON ST, w s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Louise Rossomangno to Minnie H. Harris, 447 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, mtg $3,000, June 23; attorney, J. J. Weinblatt, 309 Broadway..........$100

PLOT begins at n e corner of land hereby conveyed, 2,415.1 ft to land New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., x irregular; Gertrude D. Hawes to Gilbert R. Hawes, 817 West End Av, June 13; attorney, Gilbert R. Hawes, 817 West End Av..........$1

POPLAR ST, 2,527-29, n s, 50x110.7; Sarah E. Coley to Henry Blacklock, 3 Burr Av, Westport, Conn., April 27; attorney, Theodore Baumeister, 35 Nassau St..........$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,241, w s, 20x100; Phelan Estates, Inc., to Edward P. Donohue, 619 East 136th St, mtg $5,500, March 24; attorney, W. L. Phelan, 2,047 Ryer Av..........$1

169TH ST, 456 East, s s, 25x100; Frederick W. Wottisch to Clara Wottisch, 456 East 169th St, mtg $11,500, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

136TH ST, 426 East, s s, 15x100; Cornelius J. Earley to B. T. Realty Co., 300 Broadway, mtg $7,200, March 13; attorney, Thomas J. O'Neill, 309 Broadway..........$1

183D ST, n s, 20 ft w of Grand Av, 20x100; Louis I. Schwartz to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DEY ST, 20, all, 195 Broadway Corporation to the Progressive Lunch, 1,151 Broadway, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; address, 1,151 Broadway..........$8,500

32D ST, 30 West, s. and b., Mabel C. Fowler to Samuel Buchalter, 827 Broadway, 10 years from April 1, 1916; address, 30 West 32d St..........$4,200

73D ST, 326 East, w s floor, &c.; Mary Wiesenberger to Anton Hola, 326 East 73d St, 3 years from July 1, 1916..........$600

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,055, all; Edward S. Prince to J. Lewis Amster, 2,002 Bathgate Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, A. Liberi, Bergen Building..........$900

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 323, store; Mary A. Spellicy to Giovanni Caserta, 323 East Fordham Road, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Giovanni Caserta, 323 East Fordham Road..........$420

PLOT lying west of White Plains Road, owned by Estate Bradish Johnson, runs from White Plains Av to Long Island Sound, except road 10 ft wide; Dietrich Amusement Co., Inc., to Thomas W. Higgs, Clason Point Road, 4 6-12 years from June 5, 1916; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St..........$900 to $1,200

179TH ST, 748 to 752 East, all; Louis Moering to Saul Katz, 203 and 205 East 96th St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, L. W. Eisenberg, 261 Madison Av..........$5,200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK ROW, 39 to 41; Thomas P. Ford Co., Inc., against Park Co. et al, June 14, 1916. $117

37TH ST, 35 and 37 West; Joseph Elias & Co. against L. Edward Frith et al, June 20, 1916, by deposit..........$439

Bronx.

HOME ST, n s, 286.5 ft e of Longfellow Av, 16x100, and Freeman St, s s, 234.5 ft w of Westchester Av, 100x100; Hyman Peskin, Brother & Son, against Durbar Realty Co. et al, June 7, 1916..........$1,475

UNION AV, s e corner of Home St, 26.4x110.2; M. Altieri & Sons Cut Stone Co. against E. Lowenthal & Sons, Inc., et al, June 20, 1916..........$350

WEBSTER AV, e s, 286 ft n of 184th St, 80x250; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corporation against Webster Avenue Realty Corporation et al, June 5, 1916..........$1,377

Astor Court Apartments
Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.
VINCENT ASTOR, Owner

Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.

Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises, or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th St.

REAL ESTATE.

Bear Rock Fall
A Broken Cascade in the Berkshires, 300 feet high.
FOR SALE
by executors to close estate. Valuable buildings, on State Road 2½ miles to station; 260 acres. Suitable for country place, game preserve, cottage colony or farm.
HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK
24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.
Prices $4,000 to $7,000
$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.
Alco Building Co.
OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn. Tele., Bath Beach 1118.

$5,800
CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 348 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARMS
$15 EVERY ACRE HIGH AND DRY. CLEARED OR WOODLAND. BEST SOIL FOR FARMING. NEAR 3 BIG TOWNS. ON MAIN ROAD. STORES. SCHOOLS. CHURCHES. TITLE GUARANTEED. NEAR R. R. STATION.
A LOT IN Acre Plots $10 Down, $3 Monthly
EXCURSIONS 10 A. M. DAILY.
R. BARSHAD, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

ON MANHASSET BAY.
Beautiful shore front property, ten acres, fine old trees, abundance fruit, four hundred feet shore front.
Substantial house. First floor: Billiard room, living room, 30x18; hall, dining room, 30x18; breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen and creamery. Second floor: Four bedrooms, one 30x18; two baths. Extension: Double room with bath for servants.
Electric light, hot and cold water, furnace heat, entire interior recently decorated and modernized. Hardwood floors throughout.
Large, roomy barn. Garage. Chicken house, icehouse, carpenter shop, greenhouse, children's playhouse, old-fashioned flower and rose garden. Ten minutes' walk from station. Easy terms. Inquire Walter I. Hess, 107 West 18th St., New York.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST
SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING the SOUND
Modern house, 14 rooms, 4 baths, hardwood trim throughout; hot water heat. Eight acres, well kept lawns, garden, shrubs, flowers, etc. Unobstructed view of the water. Fireproof, 4-car garage with living quarters and bath. Owner will sacrifice.
Also a house of eight rooms, bath, small garage, two acres; $9,000.
Both places are near S. Norwalk, Conn. Neighborhood is exceptional. Particulars upon request.
Address J. B., Box 53 Times.

AT WATERTOWN, CONN.
Fine Country Home near Taft School, very desirable location, must be sold. Price reasonable. Address
WILLIAM J. BURTON,
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Farms, Country Homes, &c., for Sale or Rent. Rentals Furnished or Unfurnished. Prices Reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Third Ave. and 72nd St.
Northwest Corner.
Three story and basement building, on lot 27x100, to let for long term of years. Suitable for large store and lofts. Apply to CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, 624 Madison Ave.

STORE
317 WEST 110TH ST.
Excellent location, near L station. Between Manhattan Ave. and 8th Ave. Apply premises or 13 Lawrence St.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
NEW, MODERN, 8-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE.
Near Bathing Ground. $400 for season. P. O. BOX 103, BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Large Corner Apartment.
Apartments for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply 175 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apts.
A few apartments to rent; 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Meals served in apartments.
Agent Always on Premises.
Rents $840 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE,
At 53d Street, N. Y.
Phone Plaza 6070.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1890 FORDHAM
AGENT ON PREMISES.

TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

Business and professional men contemplating removal to the Times Square district should inspect the vacant suites and single rooms in New York's most prominent structure, the Times Building. In the tower are suites with a space of 2,050 square feet, comprising half a dozen rooms all beautifully light. These suites are exceptionally desirable and adapted to the purposes of lawyers, physicians, or architects. Rents moderate.

Renting Agent—Room 400.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE $6,200.
Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.
Beautiful Colonial Home
BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, and well-fitted kitchen on the first floor.
Four fine master bedchambers and tiled bath on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.
ATTORNEY, Box H 324 Times Downtown.

Lincoln Park, Cranford, N. J.
Without noise, within reach of city, and within reach of your pocketbook.
ATTRACTIVE HOMES AND LOTS.
Exclusive Residential Section. "Ask the Neighbors."
S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York.

MOUNTAIN LAKE HOME
40 minutes by express. New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; every modern improvement; beautiful grounds, shade. Price $9,000. Suitable terms.
CLARK REALTY CO., 30 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Rent, 3 New Houses.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
11 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
Every modern improvement; fine, high location; 10 minutes to station. Houses open for inspection Sundays.
William E. Morrell, Inc.
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.
Modern house; 14 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; garage; shrubbery and shade. Fine location. Open Sunday.
William E. Morrell, Inc.
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
FURNISHED for the Summer—UNFURNISHED by the year; 6 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Prices from $35.00 to $200 monthly.
BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

Real Estate
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

149th St., 588 West.—10 rooms and 2 bathrooms; inducement to right party. Warren & Skillen, 174 Fulton St.

House for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, 153 West 87th St.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 17th St., (opposite park.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A detached house, new, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; less than cost; near Sea Beach subway. Cost you nothing to have me show it to you. Pickard, 15 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

TWO JAMAICA LOTS for $115 cash, on easy terms, or $200 cash if sold this week; at depot and trolley; perfect title. R., owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

6 and 7 Rooms.—Unfurnished houses for rent; beautiful location and surroundings; on Staten Island. Telephone 788 Tompkinsville.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers; 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on June sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Scarsdale, new eight-room house, hot water heat, large porch, high, fine neighborhood, for sale, on reasonable terms. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Three choice lots, price $1,800. Will trade for desirable property in Denver, Col. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

New eight-room house, attic, and garage; all modern improvements; $45 monthly. Scott, 414 5th Av., North Pelham.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

AT FLUSHING.
Excellent opportunity to purchase complete home of 9 rooms and bath, on easy terms; all improvements, steam heat, electric light, gas, sewer, hot water heater, all windows and porch screened, hardwood floors; never occupied, except by present owner; two minutes to station, 22 minutes Herald Square; close to stores, schools, and churches; on attractive block; possession when desired; owner leaving, and will sell at great sacrifice to quick purchaser. Tel. 847R Flushing, or apply to H. R. Hendrickson, 2,305 Woolworth Building, New York City; tel. 7294 Barclay.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out L. I.; commutation 12½c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 338 E. 81st St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine shade trees, large grounds; near bathing beach; only 30 minutes out; make offer. R 71 Times Annex.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 50x100; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, Box 144 Times Downtown.

Low, rambling English cottage, vine covered, in the old art village of South Hampton, completely and quaintly furnished, overlooking inlet, $6,000. M 84 Times.

$1,300 on easy terms buys my 3-room cosy bungalow, artistic design, open fireplace and large porch, shady ground for chickens, &c. B. Welch, Box 130 Times Downtown.

Beautiful seashore bungalows, all improvements, $2,500 up; few for rent for Summer, $250 up. Saltaire, 47 West 34th. Tel. 1697 Greeley.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

For sale or to let; Montclair, N. J.; ten-room house; bath; steam heat; furnished or unfurnished; lot 70x200; fine neighborhood; ten minutes' walk two railroads; fruit trees; vegetable garden planted. Y 214 Times Annex.

Nature lovers' retreat; bungalow, 36x24, brick fireplace, rustic porches three sides, on shaded plot on mountainside near river; $725, terms; commutation, 18c, Erie, Lackawanna; immediate possession. 95 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Country home, Westfield, 10 rooms, improvements; barn; three acres; fruit; good condition; $6,500; terms. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Brooklyn, Long Island, Jersey, and Westchester, one and two family houses and flats to exchange. Will take lots or smaller property on account, balance mortgage or cash. Brokers note. Gilbert Elliott, 2 Rector St., N. Y. Tel. 879 Rector.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Beautiful Plainfield cottage, 11 rooms, garage; newest improvements, beautiful grounds, best section; brokers note. A. A. Sealy, 2 Rector St.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Western disturbance has advanced northward and Friday night its centre was over Northern Minnesota. During the last twenty-four hours this disturbance was attended by showers and thunder storms in the Mississippi Valley, the upper Lake region, and the north Plains States.

Fair weather prevailed in practically all other sections.

Temperatures have risen considerably over the Northwest and they have fallen locally in the lower Missouri Valley and the interior of the South, although readings approximate the normal in nearly all parts of the country except the north Plains States, New York, and the interior of New England, where cool weather continues.

Indications are that there will be local showers and thunder storms during the next forty-eight hours in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf and South Atlantic States. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature will rise somewhat in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Saturday and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west, with fair weather; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light variable with fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Local showers and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	57	56	4 P. M.	64	73
6 A. M.	58	56	6 P. M.	62	72
9 A. M.	61	[illegible]	9 P. M.	58	60
12 M.	63	67	11 P. M.	57	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 5:10 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
7:10—188 E. 2 St.; John Bacerewska	Slight
8:15—537 E. 12 St.; Sternley Kissel	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—310 E. 70 St.; C. S. Cohn	Not given
1:46—443 E. 15 St.; J. Ricconnelli	Slight
4:15—202 Broome St.; Gussie Stroller	Slight
4:50—649 W. 54 St.; Meade Transfer Co.	Slight
5:25—421-423 Water St.; Gerrish & Co.	Slight
6:50—202-204 Canal St.; Max Kasmowitz & Son	Slight
6:55—134 W. 53 St.; F. J. Johnson	Slight
7:30—783 9 Av., Frank Clark	Slight
8:50—59 Scammel St, Yetta Goldsmith	Slight
8:50—304 E. 103 St., Becky Rosenthal	Slight
9:25—125 Allen St., Abraham Schaner	Slight
9:40—Park Av. and 66 St; 7th Regiment Armory	Slight
9:45—216 Hudson St., Anthony Montano	Slight
10:00—1,066 Clay Av., Bertha Bohm	None
10:40—514 E. 12 St, Max Whatkartie	Slight
11:20—32 Darrow St., Bruno Bedaci	$100
11:30—1,452 Wilkins Av.; Mrs. Kostant	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Colonel W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, is assigned to the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

1st Lt. J. L. Dunsworth, C. A. A., is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

1st Lt. R. E. Cummings, M. C., is honorably discharged with one year's pay.

The board appointed to meet at West Point in orders of May 20 for examination of engineer officers is dissolved.

Capt. L. Parsons, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., July 5, for duty as assistant to officer in charge of the duty pertaining to the purchase of animals.

Name of 1st Lt. E. B. Garey, 18th Inf., to detached, and name of 1st Lt. W. G. Murchison, Inf., removed.

Lt. Col. H. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., will report to Lt. Gen. N. A. Miles, retired, President of the board appointed to consider the questions of persons entitled to medals of honor, for duty until further orders.

1st Lt. T. H. Scott, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to home, and report by telegraph to Adjutant General of the army.

Orders of June 13 relating to Capt. A. R. Piper, retired, revoked.

A board of M. C. officers, to consist of Colonels G. L. Edie, H. I. Raymond, and H. S. T. Harris, is appointed to meet at Letterman Hospital, Cal., for examination of M. C. officers for fitness for promotion.

Following M. C. officers will report to the President of the foregoing board at Letterman Hospital for examination for promotion, then to their stations: Majs. W. H. Wilson, W. F. Lewis, and C. R. Darnall, and Capts. C. H. Conner, J. W. Hanner, L. L. Smith, W. R. Davis, L. J. Owen, F. W. Weed, and H. C. Gibner.

Orders of June 17 directing Maj. L. S. Miller, C. A. C., to proceed at once to Columbus amended to direct him to proceed at once to Laredo, Texas, for duty.

Following assignments in Corps of Engineers ordered: Cols. M. M. Patrick to 1st Regt. of Engrs., July 1; G. A. Zinn to 2d Regt. of Engrs., July 1, and J. E. Kuhn, in addition to his other duties, to the 3d Regt. of Engrs., July 1; Lt. Cols. G. P. Howell to 1st Regt. of Engrs., July 1, and M. L. Walker to 2d Regt. of Engrs., July 1; Majs. R. R. Raymond, in addition to other duties, assigned as Lt. Col. to the 3d Regt. of Engrs., and will report to commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty, and Maj. C. S. Smith to 2d Regt. of Engrs., July 1. He is relieved from duty at St. Louis, and will transfer to such office as the Chief of Engrs. may designate, the duties in his charge, then proceed to his regiment; orders of April 22 relating to 1st Lt. W. C. Sherman revoked; 1st Lt. W. C. Sherman and 2d Lt. L. W. Miller are transferred from 2d Battalion to 1st Battalion of Mounted Engrs., July 1; orders of April 22 assigning Capt. D. I. Sultan and 1st Lt. W. M. Chubb to 3d Battalion amended to assign them to 3d Regt., effective upon arrival at Manila. Except as may have been or may be otherwise ordered all officers of the Corps of Engrs. who on June 30 are assigned to the 1st, 2d, or 3d Battalion of Engrs. are transferred to the 1st, 2d, or 3d Regt. of Engrs., respectively, effective July 1, and will be assigned to battalions and companies by their regimental commanders.

Leave—Capt. W. S. Mapes, 20th Inf., 10 days' extension.

Navy.

Commander Y. Stirling, Aid on Staff, Commander submarine force, Atlantic fleet, to command submarine base, New London, Conn.

Lt. Commander F. L. Pinney, from command Division Three to command Division Six, submarine force, Atlantic fleet.

Lts. E. C. S. Parker, to command the Caesar; C. Taylor, from command of the Ozark to command the Fulton, and C. C. Soule, to Naval Academy.

Jr. Grade Lt. B. Bratton, the Fulton to the Ozark.

Ens. J. J. Mahoney, the Nebraska to the Marietta; H. V. Wiley, the San Diego to the Denver; L. O. Alford, to the Fulton, and C. E. Lewis, the Memphis to the Montana.

P. A. Surg. G. C. Thomas, Guam Station to the Fulton; A. B. Hayward, to the New Orleans, and W. H. Connor, the Fulton to the Kansas.

Chief Gunners H. Johnsen, to the Illinois, and A. Olsson, to the Fulton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda, at Cavite; Benham, at Castine; Cassin, McDougal, Wadsworth, and the Winslow, at Portland; Cummings, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma, at Portsmouth; Cushing, at Eastport; Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Orion, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and the Yankton, at Newport; Eagle, at Mole St. Nicholas; Hector, at Norfolk; Henry, at Boston; Mars and Maryland, at Tiburon; McCall, at Bar Harbor; Milwaukee, at San Diego; Nereus, at Honolulu; Porter, at New York; Stewart, at San Pedro, and the Supply, at Guam.

Sailed—D-3, Bushnell, L-1, L-3, and L-4, Block Island Sound, for Philadelphia; Birmingham, Boston for Eastport; Conyngham, Ericsson, O'Brien, Tucker, Wainwright, Newport for Eastport; Duncan, Booth Bay for Eastport; Hancock, Monte Christi for Guantanamo; Jason, Cristobal for Balboa; Jenkins, Boston for Machiasport; Peoria, Guantanamo for Key West; South Dakota, Bremerton for San Francisco; Texas, New York to sea, and the Vulcan, Hampton Roads for Boston.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ANDREWS, JAMES F., (Feb. 12, 1915;) net estate, $98,939; Cornelia Andrews Gibbs and Doris Andrews and son, Charles Prentiss Andrews, named as beneficiaries. Assets: Equity in realty in Manhattan, Queens Borough, and property on Pot Cove, East River, $115,814; deposits, $3,923; stocks and bonds, $7,068.

BROWN, WALDRON POST, (details elsewhere.)

HORGAN, ELIZABETH, (Oct. 28, 1915;) net estate, $587,246; Katherine Brophy, sister, of 145 West 71st St., sole beneficiary. Assets: realty, $491,295, which comprised 2,401-2,407 Broadway, appraised at $325,000, subject to a mortgage of $30,000; 145 W. 71st St., $30,000; 306 W. 44th St., $25,000; 308 W. 44th St., $25,000; 248 W. 40th St., $34,000; 300 W. 40th St., $21,000; 325 W. 37th St., $30,000; 308 W. 43d St., $32,000; deposits, $4,144; personalty and mortgages, $100,857.

LOUX, the Rev. EDWARD, (Jan. 9, 1916;) net estate, $140,540; Mary Augusta Loux, widow, given a life interest in estate, $41,127; decedent's five sons and two daughters, one-seventh interest each, $8,487. Assets: Equity in realty in Manhattan, $133,533; deposits, $9,185; personalty and insurance, $5,080.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. T. S. Lovett, 26; W. Rooney, 63, and E. Redden, 143, to 5 In. D., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 8 A. M., June 29; J. E. McHugh, 143, to 167, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 24; O. O'Neill, 149, to 169, at station house attend., 50 days, 4 P. M., June 24; J. Dunleavy, 283, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 2 days, 7 A. M., June 26; R. A. Holwell, 283, to 2, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 8 A. M., June 26, to 4 P. M., July 10.

To training school from prects. indicated, from noon, June 25, to 8 A. M., July 11: Patrol J. Schefcik, 33; W. A. Loehman, 65, D. J. Fitzpatrick, 143; A. Lewin, 40; J. Pessalano, 81; J. P. L. Klintworth, 171; Edward Walsh, 275.

For 60 days, from 4 P. M., June 24; A. E. Alles, 167, to 143; E. P. Brennan, 167, to 281, for mounted duty; F. M. Campbell, 274, to 29, as station house attend.; J. J. Cox, 277, to 31, duty on Queensboro Bridge; H. K. Boch, 278, to 276, for bicycle duty; W. H. Harold, 274, to motor cycle duty. From commands indicated to 274, motor cycle duty: M. H. Gliemann, 23; H. Schiesser, 169; J. P. McGannon, Traffic C; F. Sadlo, 28; C. Traenkle, 275.

From 274 to precis indicated: H. Mohrmann, 23; W. J. Hogan, 159; J. Mangan, 161; J. Probst, Jr., 275; L. Juffey, 28, W. Nevins, 160; J. Clancy, 161; W. Hogan, 278.

To motor cycle duty, 277: C. McDonald, E. La Due, F. J. Grote, R. G. Dunham. Bicycle Patrol.: W. McHugh, 274, to foot patrol duty.

Assigned to motor cycle duty, 274: G. W. Meyer, W. K. Cleaver, J. J. Lenninger, F. Holub. From prects. indicated to 274, motor cycle duty: D. J. Foley, 276; P. McGovern, 276; W. Siefert, 276. Mounted patrol.: F. J. Gill, 281, to 276, bicycle duty.

Leaves of absence, (without pay,) patrol.: W. J. Gallagher, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 25; H. L. Carll, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 25; J. B. Kaiser, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 25; V. C. Lavender, 29, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 10; M. Daly, 39, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 3; J. R. Tynan, 148, 1 day, 12 P. M., June 24; J. C. White, 164, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 24; L. R. Churlo, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 25; E. Winter, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 25; E. J. Mayer, 283, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 27.

Death: Lieut. J. T. Smith, Traffic Div., Sub-Div. C, at 5:25 A. M., June 23.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M. Monday, June 26, to complete their course of instruction in the Automobile School: Fire. 1st gr. E. N. McKay, Eng. 211; G. J. Craig, Eng. 18; Fire. 2d gr. J. Dempsey, H. & L. 77; W. J. Driscoll, Eng. 218.

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. J. W. O'Brien, Eng. 78, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., June 24.

Special leaves: Fire. 2d gr. J. A. Flanagan, Eng. 44, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 25; Fire. 2d gr. F. L. Maixner, Eng. 33, 72 hours, 8 A. M., June 27; Fire. 1st gr. J. P. Dugan, Eng. 214, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 24; Chief of Batt. M. J. Cummings, 21st Batt., 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 27; Eng. of Steamer T. A. Campbell, Eng. 40, 12 hours, 12 noon, June 25; Fire. 1st gr. P. Flanneily, Eng. 202, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 24.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced: Superintendent of Industries, Department of Correction—Luther C. White, 81.40; James E. King, 81.40; Harry G. Honeck, 79; George L. Walker, 74.20; Joseph H. Constantine, 73.60.

Dietitian—Elva A. George, 90.60; Vera W. Howard, 86.40; Florence Ferguson, 83.40; Gladys C. Bair, 77.20; Helen V. Sullivan, 77.

United States.

The commission announces for July 18 an examination for assistant petroleum engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 per annum. The duties will be to participate in the engineering and economic work of the Bureau of Mines in relation to the refining and utilization of petroleum and its products, with particular reference to design of plants and equipment. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, engineering experience, and publications, reports, or designs. Graduation in engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and not less than two years' experience in connection with the operations of petroleum properties, including experience in construction, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Four thousand young men and women have taken the June Regents' examinations at the Grand Central Palace this week. The results will be announced in about two weeks.

In each of the public school playgrounds on July 4 there will be patriotic programs beginning at 10 A. M. and closing at noon. There will also be a composition contest open to all those who attend the playgrounds.

Substitute teachers of cooking on the eligible list will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. on June 26 in P. S. 91, Manhattan.

The Association of Teachers on License 1 eligible list will hold a meeting at 2 P. M. today in P. S. 27, Manhattan.

The graduating exercises of P. S. 114, Brooklyn, will be held at 1 P. M. on June 26. The term's shopwork and sewing will be on exhibition in the science room on June 26 and 27.

Of the Hunter College graduates Ruth Lewinson will be dramatic director of the new Camp Wildwood at Wood's Lake, Me.; Susan Sophian expects to take charge of a Maine camp, and Carmela Penque will assist in a fresh-air camp for children. Elizabeth Gunther will be laboratory assistant in geology at Hunter College and Helen S. Lowitt will teach in the Hunter High School Summer session. Beatrice Dosenthal will have charge of a private kindergarten. Fourteen other graduates intend to teach in vacation schools and playgrounds. One graduate expects to undertake bacteriological work in a hospital, another to conduct experiments in an electrical laboratory, and a third to enter journalism.

The regular semi-annual meeting of P. S. 62 Alumni Association will be held at the school at 8:30 P. M. today. Dr. Henry Moskowitz will be the chief speaker. District Supts. Roberts and Goldwasser and Principal Leon W. Goldrich have signified their intention of being present. Election of officers for the ensuing year will be held.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF, 12-14 WEST 26TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
2 Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1633.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Sublet suite two spacious outside offices in Rogers-Peet Building, 258 Broadway, until May 1, 1917. Apply Bothanley Chemical Color & Extract Co., 366 Washington St.

Stores and showrooms on 23d St. and 3d Av.; small and large; $720-$2,500. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

STORE.
320 WEST 111TH ST.
Apply premises, or 16 Lawrence St.

Splendid light office to sublet at a sacrifice. Room 1,006, 1,182 Broadway.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want to sublet half loft; showroom purposes; good location, above 28th St.; also open for showroom fixtures. K 81 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Country home, 10 or 12 rooms, with large plot or acreage, within commuting distance; price must be low; state fully improvements, condition, terms, &c. G 348 Times Downtown.

Small furnished house wanted from middle July; easy commuting distance; quote price, full particulars. C 255 Times Downtown.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.
Dated March 9th, 1916.
RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.
BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 190 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated June 13, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Attractively furnished cottage at Little Compton, R. I., near Sakonnet Country Club and bathing beach; 9 rooms and bath; hot and cold running water; fine lawn; good roads; excellent harbor and fishing; rent for season, with garage, $650. Inquire of gardener, on premises, or of J. S. Tompkins, 12 Broadway, New York.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON. — Colonial seven-room house, attractively furnished; city conveniences; two large living porches; high elevation; no mosquitos; $125 monthly; less yearly. Owner, 323 West 83d. Phone Schuyler 3950.

Furnished house, 8 rooms; sleeping porch; 2 baths; garden; 5 minutes to Park St. station; will lease July and August, adult family, $200. Cairns, 358 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Great Neck.—Ideal Summer home, furnished; 11 rooms, 2 baths; continuous hot water; gas, electricity; vegetable garden; garage, large porch. Haynie. Phone 427.

Ten-room stucco, 8-room frame cottage, two blocks from ocean, at Bradley Beach, N. J. Particulars J. S. Fenrick. Phone 1623 Madison Square.

To Let—Furnished.

At Summit, N. J.—Furnished, July, August, modern home, four bedrooms; gas, electricity, 'phone; large porch; shade; high location; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W.; $90 month; references. OWNER, 84 Mountain Av. 'Phone 2620 Broad, New York.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT
Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills.
Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—3 living rooms, 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, garage, from June 15 to Oct. 15; artistically furnished by well-known decorator; every convenience. Mrs. Jones, 19 East 48th St.

At Oakland Beach, Rye, in private park, furnished, two artistic bungalows, 7 rooms and bath. C. E. Richards. Tel. 569 Rye.

Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath. Bay 129th, Belle Harbor, Rockaway Beach. Rent $300 per season.

Artist's Cedarhurst five-roomed cottage ideally furnished; modern. Pleuthner, 8 West 33d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two small studio apartments, sublet; artistic furnishings; French widows, balcony; service; very cool. $25, $75. Tel. 5487 Stuyvesant, 122 E. 17th St.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Gramercy Park, 151 East 19th.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service. Mr. Browne.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 W. 98th—Between Broadway and Riverside, newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful, 7 rooms, 3 exposures, 2 baths, 12th floor, high-class apartment house; Broadway at 98th St.; china, silver; reasonable; telephone Schuyler 4439.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

SEVERAL exceptionally attractive two and four-room apartments, with bath; seven windows in two rooms; furnished and unfurnished; ½ block from Central Park; near subway express and "L"; $35 to $75. 22 West 72d.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

TO SUBLET.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $75 AND $100 PER MONTH. APPLY HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST.

TO SUBLET.—Four-room apartment, West 70th St.; high, cool; first class in every detail; unfurnished; $80; furnished, $110. Telephone 10085.

Beautiful apartment; housekeeping; overlooking Morningside Park; will rent part; piano, conveniences; $35. Call Saturday, Rooney, 280 Manhattan Av.

78th, 205 West.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, with kitchenette; immaculate, 3 windows south, maid service included; $12.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, N
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

118TH, 418 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Light attractive four-room apartment; elevator. Carter.

In apartment hotel; two rooms and bath; southern exposure; sublet for the Summer; 309 West 86th; Apartment 6A.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

Furnished apartment to sublet for Summer, 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing Drive; references. Apt. 5B, 720 Riverside Drive.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munson, 131 West 58th St.

48th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

Two rooms, bath; cool, 8 windows; electricity, phone, maids service. 52 West 39th.

81st St., 203 West.—Exquisitely furnished four rooms. 4E. Telephone 5520 Schuyler.

Unfurnished—East Side.

81st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

CLAREMONT HALL.
112th St., 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)
Apartments, 5 to 7 rooms; passenger elevators, &c.; rents $720 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

FOUR ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE, $30.
SIX ROOMS, CORNER, $45.
368 West 117th St. Facing Morningside Park.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

96th, 35 West.—Seven bright rooms; liberal concessions; near Park; residential section.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED.—Apartment overlooking Hudson; three rooms, kitchenette; fully furnished; three months; about $50; highest references. K 71 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard,
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penna. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests, young folks, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 108 Beach 66th St., (Gaston Av.)

Private family offers splendid, commodious accommodations in their beautiful seashore home, directly on ocean; private beach; home cooking; tennis; moderate terms; references. Particulars, address Bayview Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

Nicely furnished rooms, with or without meals, 30 minutes from Penn. Depot, on Sound; use of private bathing beach. Address Y 248 Times Annex.

Amityville; waterfront, few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

At Far Rockaway.—Block from beach; best accommodations; refined guests. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th, formerly Central Av.

Westchester County.

A FEW CHILDREN under 10 in the country, within New York City limits; rates very moderate. Miss L. Fridrich, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Grand View Stock Farm, New Paltz, N. Y. Mile station; modern house; improvements; mountain air; excellent table; own farm products; auto service. Booklet. Mrs. Baldwin.

Maine.

The Johnson and cottage, Bailey Island, Maine.—Quiet spot for rest, recuperation; fresh food daily; $10-$12 weekly.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland Station; bright, cheerful rooms, with board; moderate rates. Telephone 1538 Orange, N. J.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA.
McIlvaine House; unexcelled family house; beautiful ocean outlook; superior table and service; $2.50 per day.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St.—Very attractive house in good location; convenient to Lackawanna; excellent home table; references.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, S 95 Times.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple, 2 children and maid, desire board on farm where there no other children, in Long Island, Westchester County. L. Baron, 871 West End Av.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Two bright, quiet, airy, single rooms, in artist's private home; best cuisine; select neighborhood; reference.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence, transients; July reservations made; $9-$12 per week. Telephone Murray Hill 9768.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms; first-class people.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

10 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet rooms, with baths; superior table; telephone; moderate; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; electric light; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; elevator service; Summer rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable rooms; excellent table; fine service; moderate; references; telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 269 WEST. — Attractive double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; excellent meals; outside table guests accommodated; special Summer rates.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Park, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms; subway, 5th Av. buses. Columbus 1085.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST. — Large and small rooms; private bath; board optional.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; baths; also single rooms; fine table.

West Side.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private bath; with or without board. Summer rates; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; superior table; moderate-priced; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST. — Pleasant large and small rooms; excellent location; fine table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 130 WEST. — Refined private family offers handsome suite, two rooms with private bath, or singly; excellent table; references.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; excellent board; phone; reference.

91ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; baths; excellent meals; table guests; Summer rates.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; electricity; excellent meals; reference.

106, 314 WEST.—Large front room in private residence; all conveniences; meals optional.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large, small, airy rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive large suite, overlooking Hudson; exceptional board for two, $24 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized room, private house; all modern improvements; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

38TH ST. and Park Av., (No. 70 Park Av.)—Large and small handsome rooms, private baths; elevator; $5 upward.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $8, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references. Mrs. E. Shaw, agent.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished; electricity; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms, Summer rates; one with kitchenette, $6; others less.

124TH, (1,939 Madison Av.)—Fine, large room, suitable two; every convenience; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

THE HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av.-59th St.—Will rent unusually large room or suite to responsible people very reasonably for Summer; references given, required. Anders.

West Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick,) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also hall room; telephone; references.

13TH, 136 WEST. — Handsome large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reference.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; quiet; high class; bachelors; reference required.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

55 WEST 56TH ST.
Large room, private bath; electricity.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, attractive, airy room, private bath, kitchenette, $7; room, without bath, $6; small rooms, $2.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentlemen only.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Exquisitely clean, wonderfully cool rooms; attractively furnished; very moderate; references.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, with private bath; also single room; Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 3447.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming room, running water; cheerful home; one or two people; reasonable; modern apartment. Vane.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentlemen. Johnson, 5th floor.

West Side.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; telephone; subway, elevated; references. Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; parquet floor; reasonable.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath; kitchenette; other nice rooms; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large room; beautiful view; private bath; electricity.

73D, 158 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private house; electricity; Summer rates; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D ST., 255 and 242.—Large and small rooms; special Summer rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board optional.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 151 WEST.—Just opened; everything new; attractively furnished rooms; private baths.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also medium, small; electricity; $4, $10.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; kitchenette; select house; phone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable large and medium rooms; private bath; $4 to $12.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Near park; large and small rooms; $3.50, $5, $10; telephone.

77TH, 64 WEST. — Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; reasonable. McGregor. Schuyler 5199.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; Southern exposure; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room with bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 202 WEST.—Two delightfully cool rooms; special rates. Harvey, Schuyler 2859.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Manhattan Sq.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable; electricity.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $8-$9; conveniences.

82D, 83 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also small room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Rooms, with running water, electric light, elevator.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, bath, $4; gentleman only.

92D, 46 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; convenient location; house under new management.

93D, 85 WEST.—Front and back rooms, first floor; piano, phone; $3-$4.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Front suite, overlooking Drive; $10; Single rooms, $3.50 upward. Smith.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large, cool, airy room; Summer rates. Apt. 4D.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large, cheerful basement parlor, comfortably furnished; hot and cold water; kitchen privileges; private house; close Broadway.

West Side.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Unfurnished, newly decorated front room, hot, cold water, every convenience, bath adjoining; private house; close Broadway.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Nice bright double room, hot, cold water, every convenience, close bath; private house; also small room.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman. Inquire elevator.

102D, 305 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Large front room, private bath; owner's residence.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; seventh floor; kitchen optional; $8.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large and single, cool front rooms. Apartment 4 East.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Corner apartment; well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 54.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms; water; absolutely clean; private house.

126TH, 155 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms, refined private family; connecting rooms; hot and cold water; bath; all transit facilities; references.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; twin beds; phone.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Lovely large room, three windows; other rooms; home privileges.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room, $5; elevator apartment; references. Brown.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator; evenings. Turner.

152D, 583 WEST.—Large room, private bath; northern exposure; owner's private residence.

BROADWAY, 2,686, (103d.)—Large, sunny front room; attractively furnished; telephone; one flight. Hafner.

HANDSOME SUITE.
70th, (2,030 Broadway.)—In exclusive apartment; living room, bedroom, alcove, bath. Johnson, 5 E.

I WISH to share my small, inexpensive apartment with reliable woman; near 181st St., Broadway subway; references. K 40 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 21.

REFINED woman to share studio apartment; terms moderate; references exchanged. M 67 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223-224, (95th St.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, facing Drive; moderate; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Delightful, large, southern room; Hudson view; twin beds. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th.

WEST END AV., 782.—Corner room, bath; independent; private entrance; no roomers; $12. Apartment 53.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

RESPECTABLE Hindu gentleman wants 2 rooms, bath, in cultured family, quiet part town. Rai, Hotel Latham.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COLE 1915 LIGHT SIX TOURING.
ASKING PRICE, $850.
Cost $1,950, and is practically new, as it has scarcely been used. Motor is positively noiseless; the shoe equipment is exceptional, as all five shoes on demountable rims have been used but a few miles; is painted a dark blue with a white stripe, and there is not a scratch on it; has every possible equipment found on a high-class car, and electric starter and lights are in perfect condition; there is not one penny to be spent for anything, and the future owner of my car has a whole season's touring ahead of him with no expense; an inspection will be most convincing; expert mechanical inspection wanted and will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK ROADSTER.
Model 30; perfect mechanical condition; completely equipped; slip covers, extra rim, tire, and tubes; price $475; no dealers. Phone 2659 Cortlandt, or car can be seen at garage, 55 W. 93d St.

Stearns Knight Special, four passenger, clover leaf body, with disappearing top, wire wheels; absolutely in first-class condition; this is just a car for young boys or small family; must be seen to be appreciated. See Rubin, 802 West 52d St.

STEVENS-DURYEA
Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.
H. C. BEAVER,
22 West 61st St., City.

Great bargain for $600 Mitchell 7-passenger touring car, like new; best condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Stutz six-passenger touring car; first-class condition. Inquire from 7 to 8 P. M., Lowy, 317 West 93d. Telephone River 4700.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7299.

Car of quality, Columbia Knight, excellent condition, seven-passenger, cost $4,500, sell $600. 2,177 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

Panhard light truck, solid tires, A-1 shape, $150. Lowa, 207 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 3861.

Packard twin 6, seven-passenger touring car. L. J. McCracken, telephone 4120 Columbus.

Mercer 1914 touring; 1915 Mercer raceabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

Packard 14-48, also 13-48; seven passenger. McCracken. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

HUDSON 1915 CAR, 6-40, for sale; good as new. Phone 5068 Madison Square.

Packard, six-cylinder laudaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

1916 Hupmobile; demonstrations; excellent condition. 1,764 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

1915 or 1916 model; pay $600 to $1,200. Particulars, Box C 210 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES,
LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

PACKARDS FOR HIRE.
SIXES AND TWIN SIXES.
Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly.
Packard Garage. Tel. Bryant 2760.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS,
or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

Packard 1910, 30, Touring Car, with extra Packard limousine body in first-class condition. Norman, 153 East 53d.

Packard cars for hire; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Phone Col. 7539. Daly, 22 West 60th St.

A seven-passenger Packard with chauffeur by hour; special rates for trips. 886 Madison Square. 15 East 30th.

Automobiles.—Renaults, $3-$4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandole. Columbus 2908.

Beautiful Garford "Six," seven-passenger touring, wire wheels, hour, month. Lenox 8603.

New Packard "six," touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

For Hire.—Renault touring cars; Victoria tops; moderate prices. Eastman. Tel. Circle 2131.

Fine Packard touring car for rent; weekly, monthly; reasonable. Reinhardt, Circle 4024.

Packard for hire, day or month, very reasonable rates. Gifford. 9021 Columbus.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6848, Lincoln Sq. Garage.

For hire.—Beautiful late model seven passenger Fiat; moderate. Quirk, Circle 1641.

For hire, 1915 Packard, hour, day, week; monthly preferred. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Seven-passenger touring cars by hour, trip, or monthly. Johnson, Schuyler 9670.

Packard 6-cylinder and Lozier touring cars, day, week, or month. Plaza 5440.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.	Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Attendant for institution, for mental and nervous cases; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, lady, 25-40; thoroughly experienced double entry; steady position. Write B. S., 163 East 125th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; one who has worked in a cloak and suit house; must correspond first. P. Wolf, 236 5th Av.

CARETAKER.—Wanted, middle-aged Jewish woman, prepared to reside in institution, who must speak English without accent, to act as caretaker for young boys. Apply by mail only, stating qualifications, to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, to substitute for three weeks beginning June 26; reply in own handwriting, stating former positions and salary expected. K 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; must be quick and accurate; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; good salary. G 340 Times Downtown.

TEACHER for classes of stutterers and other speech defectives; experienced woman only. Apply by letter to Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TYPIST.—An American young lady wanted; experienced; willing to do clerical work, with good reference; moderate salary. Call 25 Church St., city, Room 1,310, between 10 and noon, next Monday.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

COOK, Swedish, first class, wishes position by day, dinners, or parties. Ericson, 118 Rogers Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to place her cook. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

COST CLERK or JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, capable, experienced, conscientious, refined, college training, desires permanent position, with good opportunity for advancement; references. Address C. C., 211 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Capable woman wishes position as traveling demonstrator to merchants; has managed large Spanish-English publication; wide experience in advertising and millinery lines. J 150 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; linens, remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

GOVERNESS. — A refined young woman, speaking French, German, English, desires position as governess; highest personal references as to character and capability. Present employer before 11 o'clock, 321 West 92d.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, efficient, competent, at present employed, desires change; salary $15. E. S., 1,077 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, correspondent, bookkeeper, (24;) wide awake; hours no object; own machine. C 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, educated, desires position in mountains; salary no object. C 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, acurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 3916 Morningside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Silver chain bag, lost Thursday evening in Shubert Theatre, in Amsterdam-Sixth Avenue car or on way to car. Reward. Werlein, 142 West 73d.

LOST—Cane, crook handle, gold band, left on Erie train leaving Jersey City 9:25 A. M. Wednesday; reward $5. J. D. Underhill, Room 413, 233 Broadway.

LOST.—On Tuesday, June 20, a diamond bar pin, between 57th St. and 5th Av. and 44th St. and Broadway; $50 reward if returned to Cashier, Hotel St. Regis.

LOST—A long, sable boa, from automobile, Oyster Bay to Bayside. Return to Mrs. Bernheim, Montauk Av. and 2d St., Bayside, L. I. Reward.

LOST—June 17, Hotel Raymond, 42 East 28th St., diamond ring, set in plain gold; liberal reward, or receipt of pawn ticket appreciated. K 72 Times.

LOST.—En route Dykeman St. Ferry, pair partly embroidered towels; reward offered; phone 1190 Audubon, Apt. 21.

LOST.—Red cameo and diamond brooch, between 11th and 42d Sts. Finder return to Hotel Van Rensselaer; reward.

LOST.—Open-faced gold watch, initials "E. A. H." Return Gillmore, 615 West 136th St. Reward.

LOST—Round diamond monogramed brooch, initials "C. P. K.," at Biltmore Hotel or Allied Bazaar; liberal reward. M 50 Times.

$350 reward return earring, large pearl, two small diamonds, platinum mounting, lost June 19, between Orange, N. J., via Lackawanna Railroad, Hudson Tubes, West 40th St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St., New York City.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, white blaze collar and paws, uncut ears; black-and-red collar; liberal reward. Rosmer, 340 West 56th St.

LOST—Vicinity of 157th St. and Amsterdam Av., female Boston bull terrier; liberal reward. Bissell, 800 Riverside Drive.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

VINEGAR WORKS
and farm for sale; one of the oldest and largest vinegar works in New England; large, modern mills and storehouses, situated on finest farm in town, of town of 14,000 inhabitants, near Boston; 500 apple trees, 8 years old; good paying business; sickness cause of selling. For further particulars address Vinegar, Box 315, Providence, R. I.

Old-established manufacturing company desires services of branch sales manager; previous experience, in line not essential; executive ability absolutely necessary; small investment required; it is a big opportunity for the right man. Box 817, Canton, Ohio.

Patents secured, trademarks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Restaurant privilege in family hotel open to reliable chef or man and wife; splendid opportunity; personal interview necessary. "The Nauen," K. C. Bock, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Partner for junk business; am willing to buy interest in already established business; none inexperienced need reply. Address H. Lurie, 895 West 97th.

Would like to buy a moving-picture or vaudeville house, seating 800 or more, in New Jersey. F. L. Doyle, 95 Kearny Av., Kearny, N. J.

A realty company, with large equity, will give an interest to a practical man, with small investment. A. S. 93 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted for metal furniture, library stacks, and bank fixtures; one who can render and make competition drawings desired. Y 272 Times Annex.

A WASHINGTON HEIGHTS real estate office wants young man; experience not necessary; residence on Heights preferred; state age, salary wanted, and references. B. B., 3,525 Broadway, Advertising Office.

BANK BOOKKEEPER. — Individual ledger; efficient, experienced; must bear closest investigation; no other considered; salary, $75. Address M 62 Times.

BRIGHT AMERICAN BOY wanted for busy law office; give full particulars concerning education. C 262 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no children, with shop experience, for nearby country place; write particulars. G 347 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (mechanical,) preferably with two years' experience in engineering work and technical correspondence. Apply W. H. O., Box 476, Newark, N. J.

ELECTRIC WELDERS wanted for out-of-town work; must have boiler and general experience, with good references; highest wages paid. C 266 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERS wanted; double and single drum stationary hoisting engineers, with New York license. Apply Room 415, 80 Broad St., New York.

ESTIMATOR.—Young man experienced in estimating and following up lithography as assistant; good opportunity for a thorough young man; state education, experience, and give references to receive consideration. M 75 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—By a large manufacturing company, several first-class designers; state experience and salary expected. Y 250 Times Annex.

MEDICAL STUDENT

WANTED.

Summer work for energetic man of good presence. Apply at 25 West 45th St., tenth floor.

MILLINERY BUYER FOR OUT-OF-TOWN STORE. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE, WHERE EMPLOYED, AGE, AND SALARY, to J. LESCHIM, CARE OF HOTEL BILTMORE.

SALESMEN can make $5 per day in spare time with our Personal Greeting Card Agency; complete outfit free to reliable men; commission basis. Write Manufacturers, 35 Church St., Toronto, Canada.

SALESMAN who has had experience with downtown business men; no insurance proposition; on commission basis. M 80 Times.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SECRETARY to chief executive; must be an able correspondent, stenographer, and typist; understand bookkeeping; state extent of educational training, salary required, &c. K 69 Times.

SILVERSMITHS AND SPOONMAKERS,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Require first-class Silversmiths and Spoonmakers.
Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

TEACHER for classes of stutterers and other speech defectives; experienced man only. Apply by letter to Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TOOL DESIGNER
TO TAKE CHARGE OF TOOL DRAFTING DEPARTMENT IN CONCERN MANUFACTURING SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS. MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN TOOL DESIGNING FOR CONCERNS MAKING TYPEWRITERS, ADDING MACHINES, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, &c., PREFERRED. IN REPLY, STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, FORMER PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED.
Y 251 TIMES ANNEX.

TOWERMEN (experienced) and telegraph operators wanted for station work by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN wanted by bond house for its cashier's department; one having banking experience preferred; reply giving age, experience, and salary desired. G 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, perfect knowledge Russian and English, typewriting; state particulars in both languages; references. Write 5 Beekman St., Room 304.

YOUNG MAN, bright, of 18 years, as bank messenger and junior clerk in large west side corporation; experience not essential. Address K 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, to make himself generally useful in stock room; one familiar with paper preferred. Apply First St. entrance. The Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

SOLICITORS to rent space in permanent exposition of machinery and devices at Machinery Hall. Address, with references, Machinery Hall Company, 51 East 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 85 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced all lines office work; desires temporary position; excellent references. K 87 Times.

AN AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN would like an opportunity to demonstrate ability as branch sales manager; prefers to open new territory, as he is essentially an organizer and developer. Y 240 Times Annex.

ATTORNEY, thoroughly competent, desires responsible position with firm or corporation; salary $30. C 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, 10 years' experience, college graduate, thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy, executive, correspondent, excellent ability. C 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick and accurate; efficient in controlling acccounts, balances, financial statements; first-class references; salary reasonable. Y 254 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER or auditor, middle aged, competent, wants position. English. C 251 Times Downtown.

BUILDING ESTIMATOR AND SUPERINTENDENT, AGE 35, WITH 13 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ESTIMATING AND SUBLETTING CONTRACTS FOR MODERN BUILDINGS; VERY FAMILIAR WITH STEEL AND CONCRETE; CAN MANAGE COMPLETE OPERATION. K 45 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write John Perkins, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; experience 8 years; wages moderate; references. Goro, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in country; single; 6 years' experience; good references. A. W. H., 1,064 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR; twelve years' experience; careful driver; unquestionable references. K 76 Times.

COMPOSITOR, all-around job, wishes position; many years' experience. K 22 Times.

ESTIMATOR, SALESMAN.—Acquainted with architects, builders; reads plans; drawing account. C 217 Times Downtown.

HANDY MAN with tools; able to drive car; some plumbing experience; not afraid work; city or country. K 66 Times.

HIGHWAY ENGINEER, nine years' experience, at present employed, seeks new connection; only permanent work considered. Address Engineer, Room 2,001, 61 Broadway.

JANITOR.—A reliable, sober, colored janitor, with first-class personal references. Basement, 63 West 87th St.

SALESMAN.—Chicago salesman will be in New York Monday and Tuesday to make connections with one or two concerns selling the Dry Goods, Millinery, or Novelty Jobbers; maintains an office in Chicago and covers territory to the Coast four times a year; only good lines and reliable concerns will be considered. Address for interview, Box M 56 Times.

SALESMAN, having 8 years' mercantile experience, seeks similar position. F. W., Times Harlem.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, 33, WIDE EXPERIENCE, BIG PRODUCER, OPEN FOR CHANGE JULY; HIGH-CLASS, REPUTABLE CONNECTION ONLY SOLICITED, WITH VIEW TO PERMANENCY. K 53 TIMES.

TUTOR, companion, for boys; Spanish nobleman; 30; graduate Madrid and Paris Universities; best references. Conde, K 78 Times.

WALL STREET.—Elderly man, ten years broker's cashier, desires position. K 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) EDUCATED, NOW EMPLOYED, SEEKS POSITION DURING AFTERNOONS; CAN ASSIST BOOKKEEPER, OPERATE TYPEWRITER; FAMILIAR WITH ALL DETAILS OF CLERICAL WORK, OR READILY ADAPT HIMSELF TO WORK OF ANY NATURE; BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS C., 145 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position with advancement; best reference. T. Herlehy, 223 East 95th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position; anything; best reference. H. S., 104 E. 14th.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS IN NEWARK CONTEST

Times Prizes Presented at St. Columba and Cathedral Schools Last Night.

CROWDS ATTEND EXERCISES

Charles H. Grasty Congratulates Pupils on Being Like St. Paul Residents of "No Mean City."

Prizes in the Newark Historical-Essay Contest, recently conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, were distributed last night at the commencement exercises of St. Columba's Parochial School, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and St. Patrick's Cathedral School, attached to the cathedral in Newark.

The Rev. M. White, rector of St. Columba's Church, and Sister M. Angelo, Principal of the school, were in charge of the exercises, which were attended by a great number of friends and relatives of the pupils. The stage was decorated in the colors of the school and graduating class, with the Stars and Stripes over all. The choir furnished the music, and there were several choruses in which all present joined.

The prizes, which consisted of Tiffany silver medals for first and engraved certificates for second prizes, were presented by Charles H. Grasty of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was introduced by Father White. The rector paid a high tribute to THE TIMES for inaugurating the Essay Contest. He said that it was of the greatest educational value to all the school children of Newark, and in addition to spurring them on to improve their literary style and knowledge of English had taught them the history of their city in a way that could be equaled by no other method.

Mr. Grasty made an address in which he felicitated the children on being residents of Newark and congratulated them on their splendid showing in the contest.

"At a time when country and duty should be uppermost in the common thought," Mr. Grasty said, "this contest is peculiarly opportune; for love of city is the beginning of patriotism. It is a fine thing to be able to say with St. Paul, 'I am a citizen of no mean city.' Such is your proud boast. You have not only pride of ancestry and hope of posterity, but you have present prosperity and happiness. I hope that you will show yourselves worthy of these blessings by keeping before you the example of the founders of Newark and by being at all times willing, if necessary, to make the same sacrifices for the general welfare and future generations that they made for you."

The following is the list of prize winners:

Grade 5A—First, GENEVIEVE BLAKE; second, FRANCES O'CONNOR.

Grade 5B—First, ELEANOR McMANUS; second, ELIZABETH GUIDETT.

Grade 6A—First, HELEN MEATH; second, HELEN CAREY.

Grade 6B—First, ROSE McGOLDRICK; second, FRANCES DELANEY.

Grade 7—First, MADALINE HAUSER; second, MARGARET DELANEY.

Grade 8A—First, GERTRUDE LE GLISE; second, MARY HEALEY.

Grade 8B—First, EMMA FOX; second, NELLIE KENNEDY.

Exercises at Cathedral School.

The Right Rev. I. P. Whelan, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, presented the prizes at the St. Patrick's Cathedral School Commencement. The exercises were under the direction of Brother Edwin, Principal of the school, and were also largely attended. W. G. Moorehead represented THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the prize winners were greeted with enthusiasm. The stage and hall were decorated with the school colors and many American flags, with a large-sized national emblem draped over the stage. The prizes were divided between the Boys' and Girls' Departments of the school, and the winners among the girls were:

Fifth Grade—First, MARY MURPHY; second, MARY HEALY.

Sixth Grade—First, FLORENCE LUSARDI; second, MARIE PRENDERGAST.

Seventh Grade—First, FLORENCE MURPHY; second, GERTRUDE QUAAS.

Eighth Grade—FLORENCE LAVELLE; second, MARGARET McBRIDE.

In the Boys' Department the winners were:

Seventh Grade—First, WALTER CHADWICK; second, JOHN ALWELL.

Eighth Grade—First, HARRY J. REILLY; second, EDWARD LEAMY.

A third partial list of winners in the elementary schools was received from the judges yesterday and is published below. Like the winners in the parochial schools, medals are awarded for first and engraved cerificates of merit for the second prizes. These prizes will be presented at the various commencements which will be announced as soon as received by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lists of Prize Winners.

The following listed winners, some complete and the others partial, are announced:

HAMBURG PLACE SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Mrs. Wack's Class.—First, ETTA FRIEDMAN; second, ALICE HEINE.

Grades 5A and 6B, Miss Marlatt's Class.—First, HERMAN HOFF; second, EMMA BAUNLEIN.

Grade 6A, Miss Langford's Class.—First, HENRY CIESLINSKI; second, AUDREY FISCHER.

Grade 7A, Miss Henderson's Class.—First, HENRY FRICK; second, SAM SAPERSTEIN.

Grade 8B, Miss Gemar's Class.—First, MABEL MEISELBACH; second, ROSE HERBST.

HAWTHORNE SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5B and A, Miss Mulcahy's Classes.—First, GEORGE LAUTZ; second, HELENE M. TRAUTWEIN.

Grade 5A, Miss Kroeger's Class.—First, MABEL HOFFMAN; second, ISABELL ROWLAND.

Grade 6B, Miss Dvorken's Class.—First, VIOLET SCHILLING; second, CASIMIRO SCOPPETTONE.

Grade 6B, Mrs. Moffatt's Class.—First, WALTER STAUB; second, MARIE QUINZEL.

Grade 6A, Miss Vincent's Class.—First, CAROL COBB; second, ANNA NENNINGER.

Grade 6A and 7B, Miss Norbury's Classes.—First, BETH OBNER; second, LORAIN PEARSON.

Grade 7B, Miss A. Speer's Class.—First, ARTHUR LANDMESSER; second, GERALDINE O'LOUGHLIN.

Grade 7A, Miss Sarson's Class.—First, DOROTHY WINSTON; second, DANIEL J. COFFEY.

Grade 7A, Mr. Grandfield's Class—First, BEATRICE STROMENGER; second, GLADYS ROBERTS.

Grade 8B, Miss Phillips's Class—First, LOUISE BUCHMAN; second, CARL BRUEGGEMAN.

Grade 8A, Miss M. Speer's Class—First, GERTRUDE C. LACHENAUER; second, BERTHA DANKO.

LAFAYETTE SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5C, Miss Coupland's Class—First, DAVID SALZBERG; second, VITO PAGLIO.

Grade 5C, Mr. Coyne's Class—First, ALICE NAYLOR; second, MILLIE FRESCLONE.

Grade 5B, Miss Thieme's Class—First, ROSE JAGUSAK; second, HAZEL McKECHNIE.

Grade 5B, Miss Straughn's Class—First, JOSEPH MOYSES; second, FRANCES SCIURBA.

Grades 5A and 6C, Miss Blair's Classes—First, CHARLES JOHNSON; second, MARGARET MANFREDI.

Grade 5A, Miss Poole's Class—First, CLARA NUSSBAUM; second, WALTER MITCHELL.

Grade 5A, Miss Gold's Class—First, ROSE STASCHKUS; second, ALFRED FINK.

Grade 6C, Miss Lind's Class—First, CELIA ABRAHAMS; second, HELEN FERTIG.

VINCENT says:

Suits of English,
Scotch and Irish Woolens;
Herewith,
Flannel Suits.....$17.50
Cheviot " 16.50
Worsted " 26.50
These prices are possible because I make my ready-made clothes.
G. N. VINCENT,
[illegible]

Grade 6B, Miss Pomeroy's Class—First, LILLIAN FEINFELD; second, EDITH GRIFFINGER.

Grade 7C, Mrs. Biggin's Class—First, MARGARET E. ROMMEL; second, CARMELLA GIORDANO.

Grade 7B, Mr. Moore's Class—First, TESSIE TANZOLA; second, ELLA M. WADE.

Grade 7A, Miss Westervelt's Class—First, VICTORIA BAUMGARDNER; second, MARGARET GRAULEY.

Grades B and C, Miss Klotz's Classes—First, FRANCES EICK; second, MARIE MOYSES.

Grade 8A, Miss Dean's Class—First ALICE MERRILL; second, ARIEL JOHNSON.

MADISON SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 8B, Miss Dougall's Class—First, MARION STURM; second, IVY MEMMOTT.

Grade 6B, Miss Adam's Class—First, MORTIMORE BERLA; second, HAZEL HENDERSON.

Grade 6A, Miss Mintz's Class—First, HELEN O'BRIEN; second, EMILY PRACH.

Grade 6A, Miss Demarest's Class—First, RICHARD KOCH; second, MARY WIGGINS.

Grade 7B, Miss Hines's Class—First, HARRY JONES; second, FLORENCE HEIN.

Grade 7B, Miss Vincent's Class—First, GRACE NIES; second, JOHN B. WHITEHOUSE.

Grade 7A, Miss Sheldon's Class—First, ANNA BERLINRUT; second, EVELYN FOLSOM.

Grade 8B, Mrs. Foley's Class—First, OTTO VOIGHT; second, META ROSENBERG.

Grade 8A, Miss Sommer's Class—First, MARGARET BURNETT; second, YETTA WEINTRAUB.

Grade 8A, Miss Gallagher's Class—First, HAROLD HENDERSON; second, GEORGE RENZ.

McKINLEY SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Champion's Class—First, LESLIE BLASI; second, ANNA SIBILIA.

Grade 5A, Miss Smitz's Class—First, MINNIE FIORE; second, TESSIE SIBILIA.

Grade 6C, Miss Goble's Class—First, EMILY DE CESARE; second, NICHOLAS ROTONDI.

Grades 6B, Miss Musgrove's Class—First, IDA RUGGIERO; second, ROSIE CIBELLA.

Grades 6A and B, Miss McCarthy's Classes—First, GUSSIE DE GIENNE; second, JOSEPHINE DE NICOLA.

Grade 6A, Mr. McHugh's Class—First, NICHOLAS CORDASCO; second, VITO CASTELLANO.

GRADE 7C, Miss Kelley's Class—First, JENNIE NATURALE; second, KATIE SCINOCCA.

Grades 7C and B, Miss Hazen's Classes—First, ANGELINA MELANGA; second, KATIE CICCONE.

Grades 8C, Mr. Baurer's Class—First, ALFRED GAETA; second, ANTOINETTE CORDASCO.

Grade 8B, Miss Moore's Class—First, KATHERINE C. REID; second, JOSEPH REID.

MILFORD SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5A, Miss Glassner's Class—First, DOROTHY TIRSHT; second, ROSETTA RUDOWSKY.

Grades 5A and 6B, Miss Zoslofsky's Classes—First, ROSE RAYMOND; second, MORRIS GOLDBERG.

Grade 6B, Miss Roalefs's Class—First, JACOB SCHWARTZ; second, PAULINE FRANK.

Grades 6B and A, Miss Mandeville's Classes—First, ARTHUR GOLDMAN; second, SALOMON Z. ELSKY.

Grade 6A, Miss Schenck's Class—First, IMRE DOMONKOS; second, ANNA HILLER.

Grade 7B, Miss Jones's Class—First, MILTON WURZEL; second, LEAH COOPER.

Grades 7A and B, Mrs. Denning's Classes—First, GERTRUDE TETELBAUM; second, MARY CIESIELSKI.

Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Kinsey's Classes—First, JOHN SHERSHINGER; second, WILLIAM SPITKOFF.

Grade 8A, Miss Baird's Class—First TILLIE ONTELL; second, ABE SCHWARTZ.

MORTON STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Devine's Class—First, NETTIE MITROW; second, ABIE SMITH.

Grade 5A, Miss Bamberger's Class—First, LOUIS GELLER; second, ROSELLA BORTS.

Grade 5A, Miss Brams's Class—First, ADELE TROXLER; second, MILTON SINGER.

Grade 6B, Miss MacGowan's Class—First, MAX GOODMAN; second, HERBERT OFFNER.

Grade 6B, Mrs. Conklin's Class—First, SARAH PEPPER; second, ROSE SCHWARTZ.

Grade 6A, Miss Baldwin's Class—First, DORA MILLER; second, TILLIE OGARECK.

Grade 6A, Miss Stickney's Class—First, RUTH GREENFIELD; second, JOSEPHINE WEINBERG.

Grade 7B, Miss Carnahan's Class.—First, MARY RUSKA; second, PAULINE SMITH.

Grade 7A, Miss Maloney's Class.—First, CECILIA KALTER; second, ROSE DAVIDSON.

Grade 7A, Miss Pilkington's Class.—First, SADIE ROSENFELD; second, HATTIE GREEN.

Grade 8B, Miss Foster's Class.—First, LIBBIE SATZ; second, SOL WOLPER.

Grade 8A, Miss Crane's Class.—First, ALEXANDER SAIDENBERG; second, ETHEL MILLER.

NEWTON SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Tully's Class.—First, BENJAMIN SHIEL; second, JANE MARMANNO.

Grade 5A, Miss Bolin's Class.—First, GRACE RICCARDI; second, LILLIAN GLASS.

Grade 5A, Miss Jenner's Class.—First, CARMEN ANGELO; second, ELIZABETH BALSAMO.

Grade 5A, Miss Booth's Class.—First, ROSE LEMERMAN; second, MICHILENA COLABELLA.

Grade 6B, Miss Bigelow's Class.—First, HELEN SZYBKOWSKA; second, WILLIAM MARGULIES.

Grade 6B, Miss Jackson's Class.—First, KATIE GENNA; second, ROSE MARMANNO.

Grade 6A, Miss Sanborn's Class.—First, BESSIE AUDINO; second, AMELIA REUTER.

Grade 7B, Miss Vitty's Class.—First, JOSEPH DI GUSINE; second, FLORENCE GOLDSMITH.

Grades 7B and A, Miss Cone's Classes.—First, MARY MARTINO; second, LEO LOWENTHAL.

Grade 8B, Mrs. Quaiel's Class.—First, ROSE TESTA; second, MARGARET B. LALLONE.

Grade 8A, Miss Coe's Class—First, ALICE TENDLER; second, THERESA MESSINA.

SUSSEX AVENUE SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 6A, Miss Neill's Class—First, DOROTHY BENJAMIN.

Grade 7B, Miss Mershon's Class—First, KATHRYN ELKINS; second, ELIZABETH SMALL.

Grade 7A, Miss Atherton's Class—First, MINNIE WOERNER; second, CHARLES I. FORBES.

Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Titus's Classes—First, WILMA TIER; second, RUTH GERKEN.

Grades 8B and 8A, Miss Rogers's Classes—First, FLORENCE CRANK; second, divided between HELEN CROOKS and ANNA SCHICK.

Grade 8A, Miss Lord's Class—First, HARRY STALTER; second, PAULINE KRISCH.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL. (Partial List.

Grade 8A, Miss Coleman's Class—Second, IRENE B. RUTLEDGE.

SOUTH EIGHTH STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 7A, Miss Taylor's Class—First, LESTER ROSENBERGER.

SUMNER AVENUE SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 7B, Miss Holmes's Class—First, ARCHIE SHERMAN.

BELMONT AVENUE SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 6C, Miss O'Shea's Class—First, WILLIAM KLEIN; second, DAVID WORTZEL.

Grade 6A, Mr. Korsey's Class—Second, BENJAMIN TALLIN.

Grade 6A, Mr. Kanter's Class—First, CLARA WERBER; second, TILLIE SHWAM.

Grade 7B, Miss C. J. Tansey's Class—First, JOHN DEMIANENKO; second, HARRY KALD.

Grade 8B, Miss S. E. Tansey's Class—First, BELLA MILLER; second, PAUL HEUN.

Grade 8A, Miss S. E. Tansey's Class—First, ANNA SCELSA; second, ISIDORE REISS.

FIFTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Lee's Class—First, CHARLES GASTNER; second, JENNIE DEBOLD.

Grade 5A, Miss Uhler's Class—First, ABRAM LEVINE; second, ALICE WALTERS.

Grades 5A and 6B, Miss Hotchkins's Classes—First, YETTA WILSON; second, ETHEL GOTTSCHALK.

Grade 6B, Miss De Mott's Class—First, MINNIE ARGALAS; second, MELBA SAILER.

Grade 6A, Miss Beach's Class—First, STANLEY PETT; second, LEO SCHECHTERLE.

Grades 6A and 7B, Miss Urquhart's Class—First, PHILIP KESSELMAN; second, MORRIS WOLINSKY.

Grade 8B, Miss James's Class—First, LEO DEVORE; second, EDNA L. KOEHLER.

SOUTH TENTH STREET SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5A, Miss De Groff's Class—First, SARA COOPER; second, PAULINE SCHWANTZER.

Grades 6A and 6B, Miss Bartlett's Classes—First, GLADYS KLING; second, HAROLD DAVIS.

Grade 7B, Miss De Bow's Class—First, WILLIAM DEMMER; second, MABEL KNAPP.

Grade 7A, Miss Wright's Class—First, MARY SCHICK; second, MARIE AZZARA.

Grade 7A, Miss Comstock's Class—First, BEATRICE VESKRNA; second, EDGAR H. ROSSBACH.

Grade 8A, Miss Hilton's Class—First, PHILIP NOHEMIE; second, IDA TOFFEL.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Reuck's Class—First, MILDRED OTTO; second, REGINA SETZ.

Grade 5A, Miss Crummy's Class—First, ROSE ZUCKERMAN; second, EUGENE BIEBELBERG.

Grade 6B, Miss Benson's Class—First, IRMA QUETTING; second, IDA COHEN.

Grade 6A, Miss Beutillier's Class—First, MABEL KABUS; second, ANNABELLE FOUNTAIN.

Grade 6A, Miss Duchamp's Class—First, MATILDA WEISS; second, ROSE COHEN.

Grade 7B, Miss Kimball's Class—First, FRANK DLOUHY; second, HILDA ZUCKERMAN.

Grade 7A, Miss Bolger's Class.—First, GRACE SMITH; second, VIOLA THIERE.

Grade 8B, Miss Winey's Class.—First, LETITIA H. WINANS; second, VIOLET DOTTERWEICH.

Grade 8A, Miss Gleim's Class.—First, MARY APPEL; second, IDA ATKIN.

Grade 8A, Miss Clarke's Class.—First, PAULINE FRIED; second, HERBERT ROSE.

MONMOUTH STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Brodsky's Class.—Second prize, ESTHER LESSER.

Grade 5A, Mr. Schwartz's Class.—First, MINNIE PARNESS; second, BENNIE HERMAN.

Grade 6A, Miss Parker's Class.—First, CHARLES GLIKIN; second, HERMAN FAST.

Grade 7B, Miss Nietman's Class.—First, HARRY HUROWITZ; second, EVA MIREL.

Grade 7A, Mr. Henig's Class.—First, ISADORE SHAPIRO; second, BERTHA NISLICK.

Grade 8B, Mrs. Kerr's Class.—First, TESSIE KEESE; second, DINA GASH.

Grade 8A, Miss Kempf's Class.—First, SYLVIA LIEB; second, ESTELLE BOHRER.

ROSEVILLE AVENUE SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Brandt's Class.—First, MILDRED CARTER; second, FREDERICK WARNECKE.

Grade 5A, Miss Dean's Class.—First, LILLY ANDERSON; second, JEANNETTE PEIFFER.

ELIOT SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 8A, Miss Gauch's Class.—First, GERTRUDE CRERAN; second, ANNA SCHOECK.

BRUCE STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Moore's Class—First, ROSE LA SALA; second, FRANK MULVANEY.

Grade 6B, Miss Welck's Class — First, MARIE DECKER; second, GEORGIANA ALBEE.

ABINGTON AVENUE SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Judd's Class—First, MARY FERRARO; second, MAGGIE AVALONE.

Grade 5A, Miss Wheeler's Class — First, IRENE YARWOOD; second, LIDA McCALL.

Grade 6B, Miss Opdyke's Class — First, MARGARET ROSSI; second, FRED WINTERS.

Grade 6A, Miss Opdyke's Class — First, MIKE FORGE; second, MILDRED ORR.

Grade 7A, Miss McCahill's Class — First, JENNIE PRUDEN; second, JOSEPH SMITH, JR.

Grade 8B, Miss Huebner's Class.—First, RUSSELL MACAULAY; second, LULU RAAB.

Grade 8A, Miss Ott's Class.—First, ANGELINE NAPOLIELLO; second, LILLIAN ETLING.

ALEXANDER STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Schumalstich's Class.—Second prize, GRACE SCHAEFER.

Grades 5A and B, Miss Beattie's Classes.—First, GEORGE KELBER; second, ELSIE SPAERER.

Grade 7A, Miss Mintz's Class.—First, DOROTHY BUSH; second, EMIL SHAPIRO.

Grade 8A, Miss Callahan's Class.—First, ETHEL CARTER; second, LEONORA WALKLAND.

AVON AVENUE CLASS. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Nicoll's Class.—First, MAURICE HEROLD; second, DOROTHY KRAFT.

Grade 5A, Miss Loretta Bryce's Class—First, MEYER COHEN; second, CLARA MOSKOWITZ.

Grade 5A, Miss Hoffmann's Class — First, SAMUEL ROSENTHAL; second, MICHAEL PASTWELNICK.

Grade 6B, Miss Catherine Bryce's Class—First, ROSALIE LAUB; second, EARL STAGE.

Grade 6B, Miss Crane's Class—First, ELLA HEYMAN; second, WILLIAM MERTZ.

Grade 7B, Miss Barclay's Class—First, HELEN GOLDBERG; second, ANGELO GILENTO.

Grade 8A, Miss Carlyle's Class — First, GERTRUDE GELTMAN; second, SYLVAN LOW.

CARLTON STREET SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Wurtman's Class — First, ROSE WAGMAN; second, ISADORE KORN.

Grade 5A, Miss Schwabacher's Class.—First, ETTA FRUCHTERMAN; second, ADOLPH LICHT.

Grade 6B, Miss Richard's Class.—First, HOWARD GOODMAN; second, RUTH DANIEL.

Grade 6B, Miss Bumiller's Class.—First, CELIA YOSELOF; second, JENNIE HAMMER.

Grade 7B, Miss Morley's Class.—Second prize, JACOB SLAVIN.

Grades 7B and A, Miss Hough's Classes.—First, ROSE FARBER; second, SYDNEY LOWENSTEIN.

Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Buhl's Classes.—First, YETTA HAMMER; second, IDA SACHS.

Grade 7A, Miss Anderson's Class.—First, DORA KAMENETSKY; second, JOE GOOEN.

Grade 8A, Miss O'Connor's Class.—First HARRY ARBEITMAN; second, HARRY MANS.

Grade 8A, Miss Redding's Class.—First, ADOLPH ROTHSTEIN; second, BARNEY ARBEITERMAN.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Rink's Class—Second prize, ELEANOR MEIRICK.

Grade 5A, Miss Mackie's Class—First, ALEXANDER SLAVIN; second, LILLIAN KATZ.

Grade 6A, Miss Backus's Class—First, ROSE GRUBMAN; second, ELWOOD HEERWAGEN.

Grade 7B, Miss Backus's Class—First, HARRY WAGENHEIM; second HARRY BAILIN.

Grade 7B, Miss Cobb's Class—First, GUSTAVE MERTENS; second, MARGARET GROMANN.

Grade 7A, Miss Wheeler's Class—First, EVA MICHAELS; second, BESSIE FOX.

Grade 7A, Miss Berger's Class — First, RUTH MEIRICK; second, MINNIE GOLDBERG.

Grade 8B, Miss Fischer's Class — First, GERTRUDE WEISS; second, IRWIN SCHLOSSER.

Grade 8A, Mr. Miller's Class—First, SAM RUBENSTEIN; second, MORRIS SKLAW.

Grade 8A, (Class 1.) Miss Schaefer's Class—First, WALTER SKARBEK; second, SADIE ALPERN.

Grade 8A, (Class 2.) Miss Schaefer's Class—First, ARTHUR MILLER; second, CLARA KLEIBER.

HAWKINS STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Dolan's Class—First, ANNA SIMPSON; second, ANNA FAJNA.

Grade 6B, Miss Barkley's Class — First, JULIA DUNN; second, MARJORIE WILLIAMS.

MILLER STREET SCHOOL. (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Garland's Class — First, RONALD JUMP; second, ALWILDA CRATER.

Grade 5B, Miss Lum's Class—First, RODNEY SMITH; second, DOROTHY HINMAN.

Grade 6B, Miss Berger's Class — First, VERNA HELLER; second, SRPOUHY CARAMANIAN.

Grade 6A, Miss Fulper's Class—First, MARION STUBBLEBINE; second, JOHN HAGGERTY.

Grade 8B, Miss Lombard's Class — First, WILBUR E. GUERIN; second, FRANKLIN PELLEGRIN.

Grade 8A, Miss Healy's Class—First, MARY L. HELLER; second, FANNY FINGER.

Grade 8A, Miss Peck's Class—First, WINIFRED SPRINGER; second, AMY ATKINSON.

SOUTH STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Hall's Class.—First, EDITH ISAACSON; second, IDA SPICER.

Grade 5A, Miss Hansen's Class.—First, MILDRED ROTH; second, NICHOLAS FRIZEN.

Grade 6B, Miss Cockefair's Class—First, GERTRUDE RAHM; second, MARGARET LORDI.

Grade 6A, Miss Burns's Class—First, CHARLES M. MAYER; second, FRED ENGEL.

Further distributions of prizes will be announced as soon as the data are received by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ENO SENILE, MABON SAYS.

First of a Dozen Alienists to Testify in Will Contest.

Dr. William Mabon, the alienist, who is Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, occupied the stand during the entire session yesterday at the continuation of the contest of the will made by Amos F. Eno, who left the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University. In answer to a long hypothetical question, which was a resume of all the testimony which has been introduced in the last six weeks, Dr. Mabon declared that Mr. Eno was suffering with senile dementia at the time of his death.

Under cross-examination by Austen G. Fox, of counsel for the proponents, the witness said it was not unusual for persons of more than seventy-five years of age to have a keen memory for recent events. He also said that senile dementia may co-exist with a certain degree of rationality.

It was said that at least a dozen of the foremost alienists in the country will testify for the proponents and the contestants. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

Grade Crossing Act Sustained.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—The Supreme Court in an opinion filed today upholds the constitutionality of the Fielder Grade Crossing act and the order of the Public Utility Commission. The issue was brought before the court on writs of certiorari by the Erie Railroad, which had been ordered to alter fifteen dangerous crossings in Paterson. The court set aside the order of the commission for the removal of the grade crossing on the Central Railroad at Cranford.

HUGHES SEES ROOT; PLANS TO WIN T. R.

Candidate's First Word to the Nation Is to be "Like a Bugle Call."

FAIRBANKS COMES UNKNOWN

Waits in Hotel Till a Reporter Recognizes Him—Gov. Whitman to See Candidate This Morning.

In his response to the Notification Committee early next month Charles E. Hughes will place before the country in the most forceful terms at his command his beliefs in connection with the Mexican crisis and other big problems confronting the nation.

Mr. Hughes, it was intimated yesterday, following a two-hour conference with Elihu Root, will at that time open up his big guns and attempt to shatter the defenses of the Wilson Administration. He went over the matter in detail yesterday with Mr. Root. They dissected the Democratic platform, a copy of which was sent to the conference room.

The conference was considered one of the most important which Mr. Hughes has held since he opened headquarters at the Hotel Astor, and the feeling at its conclusion was that Mr. Hughes would make a stand on all of the big issues which would satisfy even Colonel Roosevelt. Everybody was certain yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt would give Mr. Hughes his enthusiastic support and perhaps join with him in a vigorous speaking campaign.

"Like a bugle call" was the prediction for Mr. Hughes's first word to the country.

Mr. Root gave Mr. Hughes the promise of all his knowledge of foreign affairs and his experience as a statesman in the preparation of the acceptance address. While he would not comment upon his interview with the candidate, he was in an optimistic frame of mind when he left headquarters, and Mr. Hughes, in speaking with the reporters, referred to the conference with Mr. Root as "a very pleasant interview." He placed emphasis on the word "very."

Later in the afternoon, from 4 until 6 o'clock, Mr. Hughes had a private talk with Charles W. Fairbanks, his running mate on the Republican ticket. They went over the campaign plans in detail, and it was agreed that Mr. Hughes should make a stumping tour which would take him into almost every State in the Union before election day. After the interview Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fairbanks were photographed together for the first time.

Mr. Hughes will meet Senator Warren G. Harding, Chairman of the Notification Committee, this morning at 11:30 o'clock, and will arrange the details of the notification ceremony at that time. Pending the delivery of this address, which will be the keynote document of the campaign, no definite arrangements for speaking tours will be made. The Hughes advisers expect also that Colonel Roosevelt will decide to enter the campaign with energy after the Hughes address, and if that belief is confirmed soon by the Colonel it is probable that the speaking engagements will be arranged so that the addresses by Hughes and Roosevelt may have the most telling effect.

Mr. Hughes will leave for Bridgehampton, L. I., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will return here early next week for a couple of days. This Summer he will come to New York once or twice each week. This was considered as highly significant, in view of the fact that many have expressed the view from the first that Mr. Hughes would conduct his own campaign, and would not permit any individual or steering committee to dominate it. His word will be the final word, and he will not consent to any program which would have him remain quietly at his Summer home while others directed his fight for him.

The visitors yesterday included leaders of every faction in the Republican Party and a few Progressives. One of the first to call was Robert Bacon, host at the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge reconciliation luncheon. He pledged his support to Mr. Hughes. Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican National Convention, called to discuss the details of the campaign in New York State, and William S. Vare, a Roosevelt adherent, discussed with the nominee the campaign plans for Pennsylvania.

Other callers were Colonel William Barbour of New Jersey, Thomas K. Neidringhaus of Missouri, Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who was a State Senator in the Hughes administration; Elon H. Hooker, National Treasurer of the Progressive Party; Newton W. Gilbert, a member of the Notification Committee, and Durand W. Springer of the National Education Association, which has its convention here next week.

Arthur N. Sager, Progressive candidate for United States Senator in Missouri, called to promise his support to Mr. Hughes.

Mrs. Abbe Scott Baker of the Congressional Union and Miss Anne Martin of the Woman's Political Union had a half hour's conference with Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Fairbanks was the last caller. When he arrived at the Hotel Astor he inquired at the news stand about the location of the suite occupied by Mr. Hughes. He was not recognized and was referred to the information desk. His card was taken there with the promise that it soon would be sent to Mr. Hughes. A newspaper man recognized him and he reached Mr. Hughes before his card.

Arrangements have been made for a conference between Mr. Hughes and Governor Whitman this morning at 10 o'clock. They will discuss the National Chairman. Governor Whitman, it was said, was anxious to see ex-Public Service Commissioner William R. Willcox named.

BROOKLYN MOOSE IN PROTEST.

May Indorse Wilson if National Committee Names Hughes.

Brooklyn Progressive leaders, at the call of Robert H. Elder, Chairman of the County Committee, met last evening in the Imperial, Red Hook Lane and Fulton Street, and adopted a resolution condemning the attempt of Theodore Roosevelt and George W. Perkins to have the Progressive Party support the Republican nominees.

The resolution provided that Bainbridge Colby should be sent to the National Committee meeting in Chicago next Monday to protest against this attempt and to have the National Committee appoint nominees to any office left vacant by resignation.

The Kings County Committee will meet next Wednesday night and it was said the Progressive Party in Kings would indorse President Wilson's candidacy unless the National Committee named a Progressive to head its own ticket.

"Until recently, we have been an idol worshipping party," said H. F. Brinckerhoff, speaking in support of the resolution, "but for the last few weeks we have been looking at the feet of our idol and we have found them of clay. And very poor clay at that."

ILLINOIS MOOSE HOLD OUT.

Refuse to Make Indorsements Until National Committee Meets.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Progressive State Committee, at a meeting here today, refused to indorse any national or State ticket, and decided to maintain the State organization in some form to be decided upon later by the Executive Committee. There will be no Progressive State ticket this year unless the National Committee, at its meeting next Monday, decides to put up a national ticket.

The sentiment of the committee was that the Progressives should continue their identity so as to be in a position to indorse candidates for office. National Committeeman Harold L. Ickes said:

"Under the law the existence of the Progressive Party in Illinois is guaranteed for two years. We will continue the organization in some form or other for a while at least. I understand other States will take the same course and that these groups will work as a unit in national affairs. We may decide to change the name to the Progressive League."

The meeting was preceded by an informal conference of 200 representatives of the party, about 75 per cent. of whom apparently favored an indorsement of Hughes and Fairbanks, but did not attempt to force their view on the conference.

MOOSE ACCUSE ROOSEVELT.

Leaders in Michigan Charge Him with Betraying Party.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., June 23.—After a heated discussion, in which Colonel Roosevelt was accused by Henry M. Wallace of Detroit, former National Committeeman, as having betrayed his party, leaders of the National Progressive Party, including the members of the State Central Committee, late this afternoon adopted a resolution declaring themselves in favor of perpetuating the party and opposing any step which has for its purpose the placing of the name of Charles E. Hughes at the head of the ticket at the meeting of the National Committee at Chicago next Monday.

The resolution was adopted with only a few dissenting votes.

An amendment to the effect that the Progressives throw their support to Wilson if the Bull Moose Party was abandoned was defeated, although prominent Progressives say Wilson will get 75 per cent. more votes than Hughes.

ROOSEVELT CHOPPING WOOD

Has No Visitors and No Word on Politics or Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 23.—There were no visiting politicians at Sagamore Hill today and no political conferences. Colonel Roosevelt took more exercise than on any day since his illness. He spent nearly an hour chopping wood and later took a five-mile walk over the hills. Then he took up some literary work with his characteristic vigor.

To the reporters he maintained absolute silence regarding the political and the Mexican situations.

The Colonel has agreed to review the Fourth of July parade here. Frederic R. Coudert, the expert on international law, who is his neighbor, will make the principal address at the exercises. The citizens of Oyster Bay have announced that "Americanism" will be the topic of the day, and they were eager for Colonel Roosevelt to speak, but he refused. There will be floats in the parade representing the thirteen original States, the Statue of Liberty, and the Spirit of '76. Howard C. Smith will preside at the spectacle.

ROLLING CHAIR FLORAL FETE

Thousands View Atlantic City's Second Summer Carnival Pageant.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—The floral roller chair parade, the second pageant of the Summer carnival, was held today. More than 600 persons participated in the spectacle, which was viewed by almost the entire population of the resort and its more than 50,000 visitors.

A platoon of police headed the procession, giving their first public drill. The Morris Guards, in bearskin shakos, gold-laced coats and white trousers, followed. The G. A. R. in wheel chairs, Spanish war veterans, and other military organizations completed the first division, which was followed by 1,200 school children. Life guards turned out in a body.

The Girl Scouts, clad in blue bloomers and middy blouses, won hearty applause, as did the Sea Scouts, one of the few organizations of this body in the East, and the 400 Boy Scouts.

Rivalry was keen among the hotels, and all trimmed their entrances with flowers. There were boat shapes, arbors, flying machines, sea shells, and canopies, nearly all of them occupied by pretty girls or children. The Alamac Hotel showed originality in a huge heart design of flowers, with a pretty girl's face showing in the centre. She was Mrs. Ralph J. Wonders of New York City. Blanch and Virginia Eidelman, daughters of Charles Eidelman of New York City, were attractive little maids in the Shelburne chair.

Bathhouse masters vied with one another in showing the newest things in surf bath suits, worn by pretty young women. Knickerbocker suits, bloomer suits, striped costumes and plaids, all made of brilliant tints in silk, were shown to advantage.

An echo of the recent successful rolling-chair strike came with the entries of the newly organized union, in which a score of pretty girls flew the American Federation of Labor banners.

Elizabeth Chapman, eight months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Chapman, owners of the Hotel Kenderton, was trampled by a runaway horse as the crowd was dispersing after the parade. She was seriously injured.

NEWARK BABIES WIN PRIZES.

More Than 200 Take Part in Postponed Anniversary Parade.

Newark's baby parade, postponed from last Friday, when it was to have been the star feature of the anniversary baby week, took place yesterday under most favorable weather conditions. There were in line upward of 200 babies in baby carriages of all kinds, all decorated, and many more babies on floats, of which there were about seventy-five in line.

Some of the floats displayed exhibits prepared by the city's bacteriological department and the Board of Health. One Board of Health float had on it a number of milk cans labeled "Death to Babies," and to make the lesson more impressive there was suspended in the midst of the cans a human skeleton of an adult. Streamers on a Board of Health float told that of the sixteen wards of the city, only three are in proper sanitary condition, but that with an adequate appropriation the rest of the wards could be made just as healthful.

Dairies had floats with silky skinned, spick and span cows aboard to bring home to the throng of onlookers the importance of cleanliness in the production of milk.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's band, of 100 pieces was one of the hits of the parade.

Eight divisions were made up of "Little Mothers" associations, representing various public schools, and made a pleasing appearance, as did also the troops of boy scouts with their own boy scout bands and fife and drum corps.

Prizes of $5 gold pieces were awarded to the children making the best showing in the different classes.

Automobile Kills Boy.

While Crossing First Avenue at Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon Rosario Alessandio, 9 years old, of 331 East Twelfth Street, was run over and killed by an automobile owned by J. Hirsch & Son, junk dealers, of Jersey City. Harry Hirsch, who was driving the machine, was locked up in the Fifth Street Station on a charge of homicide.

Congregation Gives Trip to Pastor.

The members of the Marble Collegiate Church, appreciating the twenty-five years of service of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, have raised a fund of $1,000, which will be presented to him for a trip to the Pacific Coast this Summer for himself and wife.

Lectures at Botanical Garden.

"Floral Features Observed in a Journey to and from California" will be the subject of an illustrated talk by Dr. H. H. Rusby, second in the course of Summer lectures, in the Lecture Hall of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, this afternoon at 4 P. M.

SAYS J. W. WROTE AS OLIVER OSBORNE

Expert Testifies That Lawyer Disguised His Handwriting as Wooer.

IS FIRM IN HIS OPINION

Rae Tanzer Doesn't Know Color of "Oliver's" Eyes, but Insists, He and Attorney Were One.

Counsel for Rae Tanzer, now being tried for perjury before Judge Wolverton and a jury in the Federal District Court, put on the stand yesterday J. Vreeland Haring, a handwriting expert, who, with the aid of various charts, pointed out similarity between the writing of the missing Oliver Osborne and James W. Osborne, the lawyer. He said the handwriting of Rae Tanzer's mile-a-minute wooer and the lawyer were much alike.

"Having made an examination of these standards, can you give an opinion, with reasonable certainty, whether the specimens were written by the same man?" asked Benjamin Slade, counsel for Miss Tanzer.

"It is my opinion that they were all written by the same hand," he replied. "There is no possibility of a doubt."

He added that he thought the disguise was attained by holding the pen a different way in each set of writings.

Mr. Rand asked the witness which sets of writing, in his opinion, were disguised.

"The Oliver Osborne writing was disguised," he said.

Letters written by "Oliver" Osborne to other young women he wooed were shown Haring and he was asked if these letters were written by the same man. After making a five-minute microscopic examination he said he was unable to say, prior to a lengthy examination, that the letters were written by the same person, although they looked somewhat alike.

Rae Tanzer held up well under cross-examination, but her composure gave way toward the end and she was crying when she left the stand.

"Was Oliver Osborne a man of a soft and yielding disposition?" asked Mr. Rand.

"We was certainly a good actor," said the defendant in reply.

She was made to tell again of the quick wooing of the irresistible Oliver and of his many accomplishments, and again she repeated that there could be no mistake as to the identity of Oliver as James W. Osborne. She admitted that she could not tell the color of Oliver's eyes, and when Mr. Rand said in some surprise, "What? You did not know the color of your fiancé's eyes?" the witness came back without hesitation, "As far as that is concerned, there is many a man who cannot tell even the color of his wife's eyes."

When Miss Tanzer took the stand Mr. Slade asked that Harold Spielberg, the lawyer, who obtained from her the so-called recantation, be excluded from the courtroom. Mrs. Spielberg left the room with her husband. Miss Tanzer said that her "confession" was made to please Mrs. Spielberg. She said that Spielberg and his wife had treated her with kindness and that the lawyer had given her employment. She repeated again that in making the recantation she had simply said "everything that Mr. Spielberg told me to say." On redirect examination she added that she had said Oliver Osborne was not James W. Osborne in order to please Spielberg.

The trial will be continued today.

NAVAL MILITIA AT DINNER.

Gov. Whitman and F. D. Roosevelt Among Speakers.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the New York Naval Militia was celebrated by a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor, under the auspices of the Veterans' Association of the Naval Militia and the guests included the membership of the First Battalion of Manhattan and the Second Battalion of Brooklyn. Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn was the toastmaster and after a toast to President Wilson, he introduced Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt as principal speaker. Mr. Roosevelt was followed by Governor Charles S. Whitman, Commander Robert K. Crank, U. S. N., and Commodore Robert P. Forshew. Maj. General John F. O'Ryan was prevented from attending by military duties.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said he foresaw the time when every citizen in the country would be forced to bear his share of the burden of national protection.

Governor Whitman congratulated the Naval Militia on its efficiency.

A Waltham chronometer, inclosed in an oaken box hewn from the wood of the U. S. S. Granite State, on which there was a small bronze tablet, was presented to Captain Herbert L. Satterlee, President of the Veterans' Association, First Battalion, N. M., N. Y.

Each speaker made an appeal for the support of President Wilson in the present crisis.

SUITS OVER MEXICAN FOOD.

Seizures by de Facto Government Cause Litigation Here.

Following the seizure of foodstuffs on the west coast and other ports of Mexico by the de facto Government, merchants there allege that they are unable to make deliveries on their contracts. As a result several suits have been started for recovery of money paid in advance on contracts that have not been filled.

One of the largest judgments against a firm operating in Mexico is that of $152,989 obtained by P. Pastene & Co., Inc., of 152 Franklin Street, against Augustin and Emilio Beraud, operating as M. Jaynes y Compania, successores of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. Hirson & Bertini of 44 Cedar Street, representing Pastene & Co., obtained the judgment, Jaynes y Compania alleging that they were unable to make delivery of the 20,000 sacks of Sinaloa beans contracted for because the Mexican Government had seized the goods. On the other hand they received between $50,000 and $70,000 from Pastene & Co. as advance payment on the beans, and Hirson & Bertini yesterday obtained an attachment on all the property of the Mexican company in the State of New York for the recovery of this money.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor. Service at 11 o'clock. Rev. Horace Porter, D. D., of Riverside, Cal., will preach. In evening at 8 o'clock Dr. Porter will give illustrated address on "The Missions and Mountains of California," in the lecture room.

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford St.
Services at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, on "The Joy of Conversion." Evening—Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., on "God's Use of the Commonplace."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A. M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
SUNDAY SERVICES, JUNE 25TH.
11 A. M., Some Prayers Paul Prayed.
(VI., Three Whats.)
8 P. M., Christ's Methods in Soul Winning.
(V., Christ and the Nobleman.)
9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class.
CHURCH OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"The Message of the Birds."
8—"The Face of Christ."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street,
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
MR. DUTTON will preach at 11 o'clock.
Sunday School, 9:30.—"Last Service Till Fall."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Broadway and 79th St.

Rev. W. L. PETTINGILL
WILL PREACH MORNING AND EVENING.
11 A. M.—"The Christ of God."
8 P. M.—"How May an Educated Man Know Whether the Bible Is Inspired?"
Rev. W. L. PETTINGILL will lead the Friday Night Prayer Meetings at 8 o'clock.
Come to all our services. We earnestly invite you to come and hear what God is saying through His Word.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
will preach Sunday at 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Rev. Bob Jones, famous Southern Evangelist, will preach.
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"THE EYES OF THE HEART."
8 P. M.—"HEARING HIM GLADLY."

WASHINGTON H'GHTS BAPTIST CHURCH
145th Street and Convent Avenue.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Boasting Axe."
7 P. M.—"Summer Union Services."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Rev. Chas. R. Brown, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 10, Bible School. 11, Sermon.
CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81.
CHURCH. Mr. Jesse Van Camp, soloist.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Laurel Room, Hotel Astor. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. 11 A. M., "Happiness."
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Services will be conducted during the Summer as follows:
Friday evening..........5:30
Saturday morning..........10:30
Daily noon service..........12:30

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev.
OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Central Park West, at 65th Street,
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th, Nr. Col., Christian F. Reisner.—11, "Spiritual Peace;" 7:45, S. S. McClure tells about recent German trip.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY. 7 P. M., Young People's Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. C. C. MARSHALL, Pastor, 11 A. M., 8 P. M., Motion Pictures, "Home, Sweet Home." Sermon, "In His Steps, in the Home."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.
8 P. M.—"The Road to Happiness."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF TRUTH,
218 Madison Av., Corner 36th St.
Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARRY GAZE
Lectures at 220 Madison Avenue,
Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.
ALL WELCOME.

HENRY FRANK,
B'way, s. w. corner 68th, at 11.
"Shakespeare:" Prolog, "Birth Control."

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d Street.
Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE.

SPECIAL UNION MEETING,
Leslie Hall, s. w. cor. Broadway and 83d St.,
Thursday, June 29, at 8:15.

MRS. CHAPIN, THE BILTMORE.
11:15 and 8:15.
"Where Are the Dead?" 11:15.
"The Wireless Message," 8:15.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker.
Tomorrow (Sunday) at 11:15 a. m. will be the closing service of the Season.
CRITERION THEATRE.
Broadway at 44th Street.
Subject: "Preparedness."

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, MRS. VAN MARTER; subject, "The Righteousness of Riches."
8, Mr. ROYAL FILLMORE
of Kansas City, Mo.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.,
Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
11—Dr. WILLIAM CARTER will preach.
No Afternoon Service.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D.,
will preach at both services.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M.
Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
11 A. M.—Evangelist Jones of Alabama.
8 P. M.—Dr. Martin.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Work. 7:30—Outdoor service.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
128th St. and Seventh Ave.
Rev. GEO. W. ARMS.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. A. W. HALSEY, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. E. Graham Wilson; subject, "A Live-Wire Religion."
If a stranger in the city or without a church home, come and hear.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 WEST 15TH ST.
REV. A. H. LIMOUZE, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor,
Will preach at 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BIG TENT,
St. Nicholas Av. at 175th St.
OPENS SUNDAY, July 2d, 3:30 P. M.
The Evangelistic Committee, in co-operation with the churches in the Fort Washington District, will conduct meetings every night during the Summer. No collections.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill.
{ Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY,
(except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th Street.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
HUGH BLACK, D. D., preaches 11 and 8.
Amsterdam and 105th St.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS will preach at 11 A. M.
NO EVENING SERVICE.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon Nelson.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Pascal Harrower.
Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon by the
Rt. Rev. Francis Key Brooke......11 A. M.
Evensong ....4 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 8, 9:45, 11, and 8.
Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9.
High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS—7 and 8 o'clock.
10:30—CONCONE'S MASS and SERMON.
4 o'clock—CHORAL EVENSONG.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.,
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..................8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Dr. Rushton)......11 A. M.
Evensong (Dr. Rushton)..........8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 East 27th St. Service Demain, 10:30 et 8.
Rev. A. V. WITTMEYER, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Weir).

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St.
REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4, Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. F. B. Nash.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
Regular morning service, with sermon by the Rector, (preceded by musical program from 10:30 on,) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, }
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, } Clergy.
WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE, }

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
—Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector, 8; 11, Rev. W. Strether Jones, D. D.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector,
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, Dr. Grant.
8 P. M., "Revue of 1916," Mr. Battle, Judge Quean, Alex. Golden, Solon Fieldman, Dr. Grant, and others.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH,
Convent Av. and W. 149th St., nr. Amst. Av.
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D.D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Christ & You," (Communion.)
8 P. M.—Patriotic Musical Service.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Christ's Proudune."
8 P. M.—"Where Heaven Comes Down."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. J. Frederick Berg, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—"Our Thought of Christ a Self-Revelation." 8 P.M.—"The Empty Cupboard."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 50 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, 20 West 91st St.—Sunday, 8 P. M., message meeting. Sarah Preston Holmes, Medium.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—UNION SUMMER SERVICES. Rev. LEON A. HARVEY will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Responsive Heart."

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor—10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor; 8 P. M., evangelistic service.

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Madison Sq. and 24th St., (24th St. entrance.) Sunday, 3 P. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

TENT EVANGEL RALLIES
Noted Revival Centre Open.
West 125th and Manhattan Streets.
INTERNATIONAL EVANGELISTS:
J. Wilbur Chapman and Chas. M. Alexander. Sunday, 3:30 & 8. Assisted by Mr. Brown, Soloist, and Mr. Barrycleuth, London, England.
"BOB" JONES
"The Billy Sunday of the South."
June 26 to July 2.
Seats reserved on application in advance.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W.—Swami Bodhananda, "Death and His Disciple." 8 P. M.